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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 648--77th Congress

Chapter 476--2d Session

H. R. 7232

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 648

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION ACT, 1942. Consolidates and makes available during fiscal year 1943 the \$50,000,000 and \$35,000,000 appropriations for foreign war relief. Continues, during fiscal year 1943, availability of \$400,000 of unexpended balance of appropriation for orchard rehabilitation loans.

Modifies the forest-fire control item in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, so as to prohibit expenditures from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State of any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, private agencies, or individuals for forest-fire prevention and suppression. Appropriates \$150,000 additional for administrative expenses of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Appropriates \$8,235,000 for continuation of emergency rubber (Guayule) project; provides for a merger of previous appropriations for this purpose with this appropriation, that receipts from the project shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, and that the \$600,000 allocation from the emergency fund for the President shall be transferred to this appropriation.

Judgments and authorized claims: Claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property (act of December 28, 1922), as set forth in H. Doc. 790 and S. Doc. 219.

Judgments rendered by Court of Claims, as set forth in H. Doc. 786 and S. Doc. 220.

Claims allowed by C. A. O. (act of July 7, 1884), as set forth in H. Doc. 788 and S. Doc. 224.

Provides that in any case where a U. S. agency or part thereof is transferred from D. C. during 1942 or 1943, the appropriation for D. C. personal services shall be available for personal services outside D. C.

Confirms obligations during fiscal year 1943 in anticipation of passage of this act.



INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 7232

May 29, 1942	Hearings: House, H. R. 7232.
June 16, 1942	House Committee on Appropriations reported H. R. 7232. House Report 2241. Print of the bill as reported. House debated and passed H. R. 7232 as reported.
June 18, 1942	H. R. 7232 was referred to the Senate Committee on Appropriations. Print of the bill as referred.
June 23, 1942	Senate Committee reported H. R. 7232 with amendments. Senate Report 1507. Print of the bill as reported.
June 25, 1942	Senate debated and passed H. R. 7232 as reported. Senate Conferees appointed.
June 26, 1942	House Conferees appointed. House later agreed to the Senate amendments.
July 2, 1942	Approved. Public Law 648.

May 29

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SECOND DEFICIENCY
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1942

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Legislation
Federal

6/16/42

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON THE

SECOND DEFICIENCY
APPROPRIATION BILL FOR 1942

Printed for the use of the Committee on Appropriations



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1942

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SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

HEARINGS CONDUCTED BY THE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN CHARGE OF DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1942.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

STATEMENTS OF DR. WINFRED OVERHOLSER, SUPERINTENDENT AND MONIE SANGER, ASSISTANT TO SUPERINTENDENT

INCREASE IN COST OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND MATERIALS

Mr. LUDLOW. We have before us an estimate in House Document No. 737 of a deficiency for St. Elizabeths Hospital for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$103,000.

In the regular act you had an appropriation of \$1,270,000. Could you give us the condition of the present balances, Doctor?

Dr. OVERHOLSER. Mr. Sanger has all the data here and he will be very glad to present them to you.

Mr. LUDLOW. We shall be glad to have any statement you care to make at this time.

Mr. SANGER. We had this appropriation of \$1,270,000 followed by a deficiency of \$12,605 to meet administrative promotions on account of the Ramspeck bill. The actual amount of the promotions made was \$49,000 plus. The rest was absorbed through lapses.

During the past year the cost of rations showed the following variations, 1942 over 1941.

In the first quarter, 1941, the amount was 34.17.

Mr. LUDLOW. Give us a little explanation of that; 34.17 per day.

Mr. SANGER. 34.17 cents ration per day.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is the daily ration?

Mr. SANGER. The daily ration for the pure food without preparation.

Mr. LUDLOW. That was for what year?

Mr. SANGER. The first quarter of 1941, from July through September. In the same quarter for 1942 it was 39.82 cents.

The second quarter of 1941, the amount was 36.17 cents while in 1942, the same quarter was 42.98 cents.

The third quarter of 1941 was 36.07 cents while the third quarter of 1942 was 43.31 cents.

The average on food products alone was the difference of 7 cents a day.

Mr. O'NEAL. How do you get that average out of that?

The top figure was only 7 cents.

Mr. SANGER. This is only food. But we had to include textiles, fuel, and everything else.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then you did not mean the statement you made exactly.

Mr. SANGER. Not on that. But the average increase was 7 cents.

Mr. LUDLOW. Let us see if we understand that. Your average per capita increases something like 7 cents?

Mr. SANGER. Based on our expenditures on—

Mr. LUDLOW. On everything?

Mr. SANGER. On everything; 7 cents for the first 9 months.

Mr. LUDLOW. Over what population would you have to spread that 7-cent differential?

Mr. SANGER. Six thousand eight hundred and forty-one patients a day.

Mr. LUDLOW. And that differential, spread over that number of people, comes to how much money?

Mr. SANGER. \$174,787.

Mr. LUDLOW. What has caused your deficiency, summing it all up, increased population or increased per capita cost, or both?

Mr. SANGER. Both. Primarily increased cost per capita of supplies and to some extent the additional number of patients due to the increased size of the Army and Navy, the service branches of the Government, more patients being admitted.

Mr. LUDLOW. When this regular appropriation of \$1,270,000 was passed, did you not then visualize an increasing per capita cost, and did you not make some provision in your estimate for an increase at that time?

Mr. SANGER. We anticipated some increase in the per capita cost. For that reason we purchased various classes of supplies that would probably show additional cost, and due to that, our inventories were somewhat larger. But we probably saved over \$200,000 that we would have had to ask for in a deficiency, had we not done so. But due to conditions that arose incident to what happened on December 7, 1941, the changes have been so materially different from what we could anticipate that the situation came about that we are describing now.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will Mr. Henderson's price fixing activity alleviate your situation somewhat?

Mr. SANGER. No; because that will fix prices as of March 1942, and most of our changes have taken place in the period that I described.

Mr. LUDLOW. If I understood your answer, you testified that your increased cost would be about \$174,000?

Mr. SANGER. That is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. And you have a deficiency estimate here of only \$103,000. How are you going to make up the difference?

Mr. SANGER. We estimate savings on account of vacancies of \$24,787. We are going to collect from the District of Columbia, from the Veterans' Administration, from the Public Health Service, the Indian Bureau, and the Soldiers Home—these other sources from which we get patients—certain moneys.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much of your increase has come about from the increased personnel in the armed forces, would you say?

Mr. SANGER. I would say at the present time only about 15 percent, because so far we have not absorbed the additional number that we estimated.

We have another proposition which is going to be difficult to explain. Recently, by Executive order, the Fort Worth Narcotics Hospital has been made available for the use of the overflow from St. Elizabeths Hospital. We have to reimburse them for all the patients that they care for for us.

Mr. LUDLOW. On what per capita basis?

Mr. SANGER. Not exceeding the cost to St. Elizabeths, and not exceeding the cost to the hospital. It is based on the exact cost, but not exceeding our cost.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is, what it costs the Fort Worth Hospital?

Mr. SANGER. No; what it costs St. Elizabeths Hospital. They cannot charge us more than it costs us.

Mr. LUDLOW. Suppose the per-capita cost were lower on a normal load of patients, would that make for a differential credited to you?

Mr. SANGER. Yes. We will not pay them more than it costs them, but the maximum will be what it costs us.

Mr. LUDLOW. It certainly ought to be less down there. They do not have to provide as much heat or fuel for heat, and so forth.

Mr. SANGER. But with a smaller hospital—

Mr. LUDLOW. The administrative feature enters into it.

Mr. SANGER. Yes; the pro rata of the administrative expenses.

Dr. OVERHOLSER. They have a population of approximately 1,000 beds.

RELATIONSHIP WITH DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. LUDLOW. There was an article recently in the local press to the effect that the District of Columbia authorities felt that the District of Columbia was paying for some inmates at St. Elizabeths that should not be charged to them and would take steps to try to be relieved of that charge. What can you say about that? Has any action been taken along that line?

Mr. SANGER. That is a two-edged sword. First, they feel that lots of the people who were in the hospital are probably visitors to Washington who should be sent back to their homes. Many of these are transients who do not have any residence that they can claim and naturally the States will not take them back. On the other hand, the District of Columbia has an appropriation which permits them to deport those when they find they are citizens of certain States, and they are sending some of those back. Another class included in the statement was a certain number of seniles who they said are not psychotic and may be taken care of in a nursing home. Dr. Overholser can probably explain the technical features of that better than I, because he is thoroughly familiar with that.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Some of the overflow that are in these new agencies, perhaps?

Dr. OVERHOLSER. It is partly that.

Mr. SANGER. Lots of cranks come to Washington, you know.

Dr. OVERHOLSER. It is a fact that we are receiving a considerable increase in the number of governmental employees admitted to St. Elizabeths, many of whom have been here a very short time; many of whom, in fact, were perhaps on the ragged edge of a break-down

when they came to Washington. But the problem that you raise, Mr. Chairman, is this; that Washington as the seat of government does attract a certain number of people who are quite unstable and who would not come here if this were not the seat of government. I mean individuals who come here with the desire to consult the F. B. I. over imaginary persecutions.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is nothing involved in this deficiency estimate bearing on that matter?

Dr. OVERHOLSER. No, sir. I may say, in addition, that as of April 1, the Board of Visitors increased the per capita rate to be charged the District of Columbia and several of the other agencies, like the Indian Service, from \$1.80 to \$1.90, and I think we shall be able to make up the balance through that increased rate of 10 cents a day. You see, there are about 4,400 District cases alone, and at 10 cents a day that amounts to a considerable sum.

Mr. SANGER. We reduced that estimate from \$150,000 to \$103,000, which is carried in the bill, on that basis.

Dr. OVERHOLSER. On the basis of the balance which will be made available from other sources, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there anything further, Doctor?

Dr. OVERHOLSER. The sum and substance of it is, in other words, the additional increased cost of food and supplies account for this sum.

Mr. LUDLOW. For the entire deficiency estimate?

Dr. OVERHOLSER. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Thank you, gentlemen.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

STATEMENTS OF WILLIAM F. PENNIMAN, ASSISTANT TO THE COMMISSIONER, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION; HAROLD LEE, GENERAL COUNSEL, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION; IVAN D. CARSON, DEPUTY GENERAL MANAGER, HOME OWNERS' LOAN CORPORATION; ROBERT W. BROWN, PRINCIPAL ATTORNEY, LEGAL DEPARTMENT, FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK ADMINISTRATION

LIQUIDATION OF PROPERTIES OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

Mr. WOODRUM. We have an estimate before us in House Document No. 750, for the National Housing Agency, as follows:

Not to exceed \$173,000 of the special account "United States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States is hereby made available for necessary expenses for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 in winding up the affairs and affecting the dissolution of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof, to be expendable, in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1463 (j)), by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration or by such persons, agencies, and corporations as it

may designate: *Provided*, That \$75,000 of said amount shall be available only for alteration, repair, and improvement of real or personal property.

Mr. Penniman, would you care to make a statement on this?

MR. PENNIMAN. This authorization being requested is for the United States Housing Corporation, which is part of the National Housing Agency. The housing corporation was organized during the time of the First World War and is now in process of liquidation.

There is being presented to you this morning for your consideration and approval, estimates covering the expenses for disposing of the properties of the United States Housing Corporation and dissolving its affairs. The estimates cover the period of April, May, and June of the fiscal year 1942, and the full fiscal year 1943. The justification statement which you have before you sets forth in detail, the creation and organization of this corporation, its purpose—capital stock—transfers of authority from the date of its organization in July 1918 down to the present time. It explains the manner in which it received its funds necessary for operating expenses. I shall be glad to read these details to the committee, if so desired, or give you the highlights.

MR. TABER. I think if we could simply have the reason for this statement, that is all that we would need.

JUSTIFICATION FOR AND DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATE

MR. WOODRUM. I think so, too. We will put in the record at this time your justification statement, which is in detail.

(The justification statement referred to is as follows:)

JUSTIFICATIONS OF THE 1942-43 ESTIMATES

CREATION AND ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED STATES HOUSING CORPORATION

The United States Housing Corporation was organized under the laws of the State of New York on July 5, 1918, as a result of an act of Congress approved May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550) entitled "An act to authorize the President to provide housing for war needs," and an amendment to such act of June 4, 1918 (40 Stat. 595).

By Executive Order No. 2889 dated June 18, 1918, the President of the United States directed the Secretary of Labor to have and exercise all powers vested in him pursuant to the act of May 16, 1918, and the act of June 4, 1918. The United States Housing Corporation was, therefore, formed under the direction of the Secretary of Labor and remained under the control of the Secretary of Labor until July 1, 1937.

On September 24, 1918, the United States Housing Corporation of Pennsylvania was organized as a subsidiary of the New York Corporation for the purpose of holding title to acquired properties within that State in accordance with the provisions of the Pennsylvania laws. The Pennsylvania Corporation was organized primarily for legal purposes and maintained no separate books, the value of its assets being carried among those of the New York Corporation.

PURPOSE

United States Housing Corporation of New York was formed for the purpose of housing surplus war workers called from all parts of the country to the congested centers where production of war materials was being carried on. It was determined that the Corporation itself should construct and operate the various projects rather than to make Government loans through local institutions to operative builders or directly to local housing corporations.

In addition to its construction activities the Corporation also made efforts to satisfy local housing needs through such measures as: (1) Vacancy canvass and home-registration service; (2) control of rent profiteering; (3) commandeering of vacant properties; (4) facilitation of transportation; (5) encouragement of private construction; and (6) publicity campaigns.

TRANSFERS OF AUTHORITY

On July 1, 1937, under Executive Order 7641 the powers and duties which had been conferred on the Secretary of Labor were transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury to be exercised and performed by him through the Director of Procurement. Under Executive Order No. 8186, effective July 1, 1939, the powers and duties which had been vested in the Secretary of the Treasury were transferred to the Federal Works Administrator to be performed by him through the Commissioner of Public Buildings. On February 24, 1942, the United States Housing Corporation was consolidated into the National Housing Agency under Executive Order No. 9070. This order provides that all powers, duties, and functions with respect thereto which had been given to the Federal Works Administrator by Executive Order No. 8186 shall be exercised in the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, by the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner.

CAPITAL STOCK

To carry out the purposes of the act of May 16, 1918, to provide housing for war workers, Congress, on June 4 and July 8 appropriated \$100,000,000 of which \$70,000,000 was transferred to the United States Housing Corporation in consideration for issuance of 700 shares of no-par-value stock to the Secretary of Labor.

By an act of Congress passed July 11, 1919 (41 Stat. 55), it was directed that the sum of \$32,500,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriations heretofore made for carrying out the provisions of the act be covered into the Treasury immediately upon the passage of this act; provided, that all revenues on hand June 30, 1919, and all revenues derived thereafter from the exercise of the authority contained in the act of May 16, 1918, as amended by the Deficiency Appropriations Act approved June 4, 1918, including revenues from rentals, the operation of properties, the disposal of properties, the repayments of loans and the interest on loans shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

At this time an additional \$1,000,000 of the Corporation's funds was set aside for the use of the Secretary of Labor. Examination of the stock book reveals that 35 shares were retired in October 1919 representing according to the book, the return of \$3,500,000 of the Corporation's funds. This apparently included the \$2,500,000 of corporate funds returned under the above-mentioned act as well as the \$1,000,000 set aside for the use of the Secretary of Labor.

Since October 1919 the stock book shows no further retirement of shares of stock. However, the latest balance sheet reflects a return of capital amounting to \$40,943,865.10.¹ This is recorded as a reduction of net capital the effect being to reduce the assigned value of the "no-par" shares. There is at present on hand in a special deposit account with the Treasurer of the United States the sum of \$566,909.42¹ representing corporate funds resulting from the sale of stock by the Corporation in 1918. In 1939 the 665 shares outstanding were assigned to the Federal Works Administrator when the Corporation was transferred to that agency.

OPERATIONS

Between July 8, 1918, when the first contract was awarded and November 11, 1918, 60 general contracts were awarded on as many different projects and 23 more were ready to be let. Following the signing of the armistice it was decided that the Corporation should complete such projects as were in an advanced stage and that others should be abandoned and the materials salvaged. In accordance with this program the Corporation completed approximately 6,000 residential properties situated in 26 States as well as several large hotels located in Seattle, Wash., and the District of Columbia, most of which have been sold or otherwise disposed of. As a part of the program the Corporation in 1918 acquired 36½ acres of land located in the southern part of the city of Philadelphia, about 4 miles from the city hall, in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. The Corporation took title to the land in its corporate name and proceeded to develop the property by subdividing it into blocks and lots and erecting thereon 650 row houses.

OPERATING EXPENSES

Through the fiscal year 1932 funds to meet the operating expenses of the United States Housing Corporation were provided in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act. For the fiscal years 1933 through 1937, these funds were provided in

¹ Authority, General Accounting Office Audit as of February 28, 1942.

the appropriation for "Miscellaneous expenses of the Secretary of Labor." For the fiscal years 1938, 1939, and 1940, funds to meet the operating expenses of the Corporation were provided in the appropriation for the general administrative expenses of the Procurement Division of the Treasury. For the fiscal years 1941 and 1942 funds to meet the operating expenses of the Corporation were provided in the appropriation for the "Administrative expenses of the Public Buildings Administration."

The Corporation does not receive a separate appropriation. The sum of \$875,840 was appropriated in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942, for use by the Public Buildings Administration to cover its general administrative expenses of which expenses the "Expenses necessary to wind up the affairs of the United States Housing Corporation and effect its dissolution" is included. The amount which may be used for this purpose was determined by the Public Buildings Administration. The functions and duties which were performed in the interest of the Corporation were by employees of the Public Buildings Administration who were designated by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to perform such duties.

LOCATION OF PROPERTIES

As of February 28, 1942, the records of the Corporation show that it holds an interest in properties located in the following areas:

Alliance, Ohio.....	2 houses.
Bremerton, Wash.....	1 house.
Erie, Pa.....	5 houses, 30 vacant lots.
Hammond, Ind.....	5 houses.
New Brunswick, N. J.....	17 houses.
Lowell, Mass.....	2 vacant lots.
Watertown, N. Y.....	20 vacant lots.
Philadelphia, Pa.....	415 houses, 2 vacant lots

At the request of the Corporation, the Department of Justice is handling foreclosure and other proceedings with respect to the properties located in Alliance, Ohio, Bremerton, Wash., Erie, Pa., and Hammond, Ind. After the successful completion of these proceedings, it is anticipated that the properties will be available for sale. The properties located in New Brunswick, N. J., are being sold pursuant to the provisions of the act of June 25, 1938 (52 Stat. 1193), under which the contract holders are entitled to purchase the properties on terms specifically set forth therein. The Corporation will not acquire possession of such of these properties as are purchased by the present contract holders. The title to the properties located in the Philadelphia area now stands in the name of the United States Housing Corporation. Through appropriate action being conducted on behalf of the Corporation by the Department of Justice, it is anticipated that title to these properties will be cleared of tax liens and other possible encumbrances in the near future and that the properties will be placed in the possession of the Corporation and made available for sale.

APPRAISAL OF PROPERTIES

In a letter dated November 13, 1941, W. E. Reynolds, Commissioner of Public Buildings, requested the Appraisal Department of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation to appraise the properties located in the Philadelphia area. Shortly thereafter instructions were received to hold the matter in abeyance for the time being. On January 15, 1942, R. G. Church, President of the United States Housing Corporation, addressed a letter to the Appraisal Department of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation requesting that the appraisal of the Philadelphia properties be undertaken as soon as possible and referred to Mr. Reynolds' letter of November 13, 1941, as his authority for ordering this work to be done. The result of appraising 407 properties indicate an "as is" value of \$999,925—an average of \$2,457 per property and a reconditioned value of \$1,142,025—an average of \$2,805 per property.

PROTECTION OF PROPERTIES

The Federal Home Loan Bank Administration after the issuance of Executive Order No. 9070 took appropriate and necessary steps to protect the properties in the Philadelphia area. Inspections were made on all properties. Vacant houses have been offered for rent in their "as is" condition. Untenable houses where

necessary have been temporarily boarded up and locks and keys have been provided.

DISPOSITION OF PROPERTIES

Every effort will be made to sell these properties located in the Philadelphia area for cash. As many as possible will be sold in their "as is" condition. Where this does not prove practicable a reasonable amount of reconditioning will be undertaken and this improvement will make them more attractive for sale. In establishing sales prices for all properties, the appraisals heretofore mentioned will be used as a basis. It is not planned that properties will be permitted to remain vacant for any length of time. In conjunction with this sales program properties will be rented on terms which will permit possession by the purchaser within 30 days after purchase. Preliminary negotiations with lending institutions in the city of Philadelphia lead us to believe that long-term financing for the account of the purchasers can be arranged. A full utilization of these services will be made.

With respect to both the rental and sale of these properties it is proposed to list them with contract brokers. Under this plan the contract brokers will assume the cost of all advertising to be done and will negotiate with prospective purchasers thus saving the Corporation considerable expense for these services. In addition they will take care of the rental of properties, collection of rents, and the maintenance and care of properties. It is proposed to undertake the management and liquidation of these properties substantially along the same plan used by the Home Owner's Loan Corporation for the management and sale of its own properties, every effort being directed toward liquidating them at the earliest possible date and with a minimum of expense.

In view of the fact that the Philadelphia properties are located in close proximity to the Philadelphia Navy Yard these houses will provide immediate housing accommodations for war workers. It is understood that a number of the present occupants are employees of the navy yard.

It is believed that the majority of these houses can be sold within 6 months and the remainder, which would represent the more difficult cases, can be disposed of within 1 year.

SUMMARY OF BUDGET ESTIMATES

The estimated cash requirements necessary to accomplish the foregoing, which includes a part of the fiscal year 1942 and the full fiscal year of 1943, amounts to \$173,000 and represents:

Personal services

1 property management representative, at \$3,600 per year (15 months).....	\$4, 500
1 examiner, at \$3,000 per year (12 months).....	3, 000
1 clerk-stenographer, at \$1,400 per year (15 months).....	1, 800
Supervisory.....	1, 200
Accounting.....	2, 000
Travel, per diem, and telephone.....	1, 500
Equipment, stationery, and supplies.....	500
Total.....	14, 500

The above personnel will be necessary in making property inspections and analyses for the purpose of determining minimum sales prices and rental prices as well as the scope and cost of reconditioning, supervising such reconditioning, maintaining listings, negotiating sales offers, arranging details of sales closings, general supervision of the over-all operation and services and maintaining proper accounting data.

Reconditioning, maintenance, water, and insurance

Cost of reconditioning and maintenance of 300 properties, at \$250 per property.....	\$75, 000
Fire insurance, 3-year policies, at \$11.25 per property on 400 properties..	4, 500
Liability insurance, 1-year policies \$5,000-\$10,000 on 400 properties....	500
Water at 75 cents per month per property on approximately 50 percent of the properties for 1 year.....	2, 000
Total.....	82, 000

Reconditioning and maintenance is being provided in the estimate to cover 300 properties at an average of \$250 per property totaling \$75,000. It is estimated that at least 25 percent of the properties can be sold in their "as is" condition and reconditioning will be required on 75 percent of the properties in order to effect sales. All properties in excess of the 25 percent which can be sold in their "as is" condition will represent a saving in these estimates. Fire insurance amounting to \$4,500 is provided for on a 3-year basis, the premium being less than on a 1-year basis. The sales contract will provide for transfer of insurance to the purchaser and proration of the cost. The Corporation will be reimbursed for all unearned premiums. Provision is made for liability insurance which is proposed to cover each of the 400 houses, the charges for which will be on a monthly basis. This is considered a necessary protection to the Corporation due to the physical condition of the steps, porches, sidewalks, etc. As the properties are sold the Corporation will be relieved of this charge.

Commissions

Rental and management commission for 1 year based on 3 percent of rental income at \$30 per month with average occupancy of 95 percent-----	
Sales commissions including direct and override commissions averaging 6 percent with a sales price of \$3,000 each-----	\$60, 000

For management services the regular commission of 3 percent of rentals collected will be paid. The commission for the sale of properties will be at the regular rate which is 5 percent. Where sales are made by outside brokers the contract broker will receive an override commission of 2 percent for his services in negotiating the sale, preparing papers, advertising, and other overhead expenses. It is estimated that approximately 50 percent of the properties will be sold by contract brokers on which they will be limited to the regular commission of 5 percent. It is anticipated that some of the properties will be sold direct to purchasers on which no commissions will be paid. In arriving at the estimated amount of commissions to be paid, the sum of \$4,000 is provided for rental commissions and \$56,000 is provided for sales commissions at 5 percent based on the sale by brokers of approximately 375 properties with a sales price of \$3,000 each.

Legal expenses

Expenses for sales closing on 400 properties at \$25 per property-----	\$10, 000
Eviction costs including attorney fees, court costs, and other expenses at \$50 per property; instigation of preliminary actions at \$25 per property-----	1, 000
Travel, per diem, and telephone expenses-----	500
Services of salaried attorneys-----	5, 000
Total-----	16, 500

The above estimates covering legal costs provide for sales closing, eviction costs, and the instigation of preliminary actions on the properties located in the Philadelphia area. Where financing is arranged through local lending institutions and these costs do not fall upon the Corporation such amounts will not have to be expended.

Total estimated budget requirements, 1942-43-----	\$173, 000
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CONCLUSION

It should again be emphasized that the sale of all properties to which the United States Housing Corporation has title will be accomplished as speedily as possible consistent with good business judgment, every effort being directed toward obtaining cash covering each sale. On this basis it is anticipated that the majority of these houses can be sold within 6 months and the remainder, which would represent the more difficult cases, can be disposed of within 1 year.

Out of the total of \$173,000, the sum of \$17,500 is provided for personal services, and \$2,500 is provided for travel per diem, stationery and supplies covering a period of 15 months. The sum of \$82,000 is provided for reconditioning, insurance, and water rent, of which \$75,000 is provided for reconditioning. The sum of \$60,000 is provided for commissions and \$11,000 for legal costs in effecting

sales closings, eviction costs, and the instigation of preliminary actions. It may be said, therefore, that with the exception of the item of \$75,000 provided for reconditioning, the sum of \$98,000 is provided to cover all other costs in recovering approximately \$1,000,000, or a ratio of \$10 recovered for every \$1 expended.

As previously pointed out, there is on hand in a special deposit account, in the United States Treasury, funds belonging to the United States Housing Corporation in the sum of \$566,909.42.¹

It would seem advisable to make use of the corporation's funds in winding up its affairs rather than to have such funds provided by an appropriation from the general funds of the Treasury. It is therefore recommended that there be made available from the funds on hand with the Treasurer of the United States and belonging to the United States Housing Corporation the sum of \$173,000, for use by the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner or by such persons or corporations as he may designate during the fiscal years 1942-43 for the purpose of disposing of the properties of the United States Housing Corporation and winding up its affairs. It shall be understood that in accordance with the act of Congress passed July 11, 1919, all revenues from rentals, the operation of properties, and the disposal of properties shall continue to be covered into the United States Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Mr. PENNIMAN. Let me say to you first that this corporation was organized in 1918 and put under the Secretary of Labor. It was then transferred to the Secretary of the Treasury; it was then transferred to the Federal Works Agency, and then, under Executive Order 9070, dated February 24, 1942, it was consolidated into the National Housing Agency and the functions and duties of dissolving its affairs have been placed in the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, to be exercised by the Federal Home Loan Bank Commissioner.

The properties of the corporation were located all over the country. Many of them have disposed of, with the exception of the list shown on page 5 of the justifications which indicates the remainder of the properties, as presently reported.

PROPERTIES LOCATED IN PHILADELPHIA AREA

Our principal concern at the moment in assuming the responsibility for the dissolution of this corporation are the properties located in Philadelphia. They consist of 415 houses and 2 vacant lots. There were originally 650 row houses erected on 36½ acres of land located in the vicinity of the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

These houses—and this is the part that I should like to have you clearly understand—these houses were sold by the United States Housing Corporation on a sales contract. The city of Philadelphia levied taxes against them, and today the amount of these taxes, levied on these houses, is almost equal to the value of the houses themselves. There are about a million dollars' worth of taxes and there are about a million dollars' worth of property as appraised.

Some of the purchasers, out of the 650, paid the taxes as they were levied. The others, the 415, or a great many of them, declined to pay the taxes, and some of them have not paid anything on the purchase price. Some have been living in these houses over a great many years, without paying any substantial amount.

Mr. LUDLOW. Have there been many defaults?

Mr. PENNIMAN. Oh, yes; they did not pay either on taxes or on the purchase price. They were advised locally that these properties were in the name of the Housing Corporation, and that they did not have to pay. This condition has made it a very complicated situation which we are now having to investigate.

¹ Authority: General Accounting Office audit as of February 28, 1942.

A good many of the original purchasers, 24 years ago, have long since moved away and tenants have been occupying these houses.

Just as soon as Executive Order 9070 was issued, the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration stepped right in and took appropriate steps to protect the properties in the Philadelphia area. Inspections were made of all these properties, the untenable houses were immediately boarded up and locks and keys were provided where necessary.

The titles to the properties in the Philadelphia area are now in the name of the United States Housing Corporation and through appropriate action being conducted on behalf of the Corporation by the Department of Justice, it is anticipated that the titles will be cleared of all tax liens and other encumbrances, and the properties will be placed in the possession of the Housing Corporation shortly.

Mr. TABER. Do you mean that these properties were assessed against the contract purchasers and taxes levied against them?

Mr. PENNIMAN. That is right, sir.

Mr. LEE. I would like to answer that question, as the matter was handled in my office. When the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration undertook to take over these properties, by reason of the Executive order, we found that there were some 360 cases in litigation. These properties were sold in 1919 under conditional contracts of sale by the terms of which, when the purchaser had paid 10 percent of the purchase price, he was to have the deed to the property, and the purchaser was to pay the taxes.

A dispute arose first between the United States Housing Corporation and the taxing authorities of Pennsylvania, as to their right to tax this property while the title was in the name of the United States Housing Corporation. That question was pending for some years and then there was a decision that they could not tax the property of the United States Housing Corporation; that it was tax exempt.

In the meantime, these people had refused to take title, because the United States Housing Corporation would not pay the taxes and the taxes were accruing as a result of this dispute, suits were filed against them, by the United States to quiet title to the property, and give us possession.

Those suits were pending when we came into the picture and were in the hands of the United States District Attorney. One hundred and eighty of them were represented by one attorney.

We went in, and, through the United States district attorney, settled these 180 cases upon a stipulation of settlement which gives us possession of the property, and which gives the right to the purchasers, under the contract, to purchase the property back at a fair market price as determined by the United States Housing Corporation.

We are to deliver the properties to them and they are to pay any taxes; if we do not clear the taxes, they will have to pay them.

The other cases are all in default and the titles to those are being cleared; the others numbering about 180.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you mean to say that in no single instance did any purchaser qualify under the contract to take title?

Mr. LEE. Some did qualify. There were about 600 properties—

Mr. PENNIMAN. Six hundred and fifty.

Mr. LEE. Six hundred and fifty. When we took over these properties, we got them without any funds whatever. The Federal Works

Agency stated that all of the funds which had been appropriated had been used for the purposes for which appropriated and that they had nothing to transfer. So we then went to the Bureau of the Budget and stated our situation, that we had these properties to liquidate, and we wanted funds with which to protect them and to liquidate them, and upon their recommendation we came here for the necessary funds.

Mr. WOODRUM. And that is what this estimate is for?

Mr. LEE. That is right.

Mr. TABER. You mean by that that you are going ahead and actually getting rid of them?

Mr. PENNIMAN. Yes, sir; as rapidly as we get possession.

Mr. TABER. How does it happen that you have hung on to all of these properties all of this time? Has there not been a demand in the last year for these houses, if they are any good at all?

Mr. PENNIMAN. The Corporation was not placed in our hands until February of this year.

Mr. TABER. In whose hands were they?

Mr. PENNIMAN. In the hands of the Federal Works Agency.

Mr. LEE. These properties passed first under the Secretary of Labor. Later they went from the Secretary of Labor, by transfer—as is shown on page 2 of the justification statement—to the Secretary of the Treasury. From the Secretary of the Treasury they were transferred by Executive order to the Federal Works Administrator. Now they have been transferred, by another Executive order, to the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration.

Mr. PENNIMAN. And we have just gotten them. That is, the Corporation has recently been turned over to the National Housing Agency, and that is why we want to get right in and get busy on it and see if we cannot wind up these affairs as quickly as possible.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many of these houses are rented and how many are boarded up?

Mr. PENNIMAN. About 132 of them are rented.

Mr. CARSON. There are only about 3 or 4 that are boarded up or partially boarded up. The balance of them are rented except about 4 or 5 that are not in condition to rent.

As to these that are occupied, there are 265 occupied by individuals on a stipulation agreement that Colonel Lee referred to. We are getting those straightened up now and getting the tenancies lined up and collections in order. One hundred and thirty-two are on leases that we have executed and the rents are all current.

Mr. LUDLOW. And the purpose of this estimate is to liquidate the enterprise entirely, is that it?

Mr. PENNIMAN. Yes, sir; to wipe it out.

Mr. LUDLOW. How can you do that when you do not know whether you can sell these properties? That is more easily said than done—the liquidation of a development like this.

Mr. LEE. Mr. Carson is in charge of the Property Management Division of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation and he has made plans for their liquidation. The liquidation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation properties in that area was conducted under his direction and I think he could make a statement as to that.

Mr. LUDLOW. You think they can be liquidated?

Mr. CARSON. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. Here is the situation as you are presenting it in your justification statement. On page 6, you give the value of these properties as \$2,457 per property.

Mr. PENNIMAN. As is.

Mr. TABER. As is, yes. Now, do you propose to go ahead and spend any money for reconditioning them—something like \$250 apiece? I imagine from the description that you have given of these properties that they are pretty slim picking.

Then you state that you want an appropriation to provide you 6 percent commission on a sales price of \$3,000 apiece after they have been reconditioned. It does not look as though you are planning to get rid of them.

Mr. PENNIMAN. Oh yes. You will see, sir, on page 7, under the heading, "Disposition of Properties," we make the statement there—and we hope we are not overly optimistic—after all, it has been 24 years and I do not know what we might run into, but we are hopeful that we will be able to sell a good many of these properties located in that area for cash and as many of them as possible will be sold in their "as is" condition, where no reconditioning will be required. And if they will buy them under those conditions for cash, we are going to let them have them. Where that does not prove practicable, a reasonable amount of reconditioning will be undertaken and the improvements will make them more effective for sale.

Mr. WOODRUM. Are these houses frame or brick houses?

Mr. PENNIMAN. They are brick houses.

Mr. CARSON. These houses are not too bad, Congressman. Their condition is not the best, because they have apparently had little or no care through all these years except what these contract purchasers might have given them, who were in the property. They are row brick houses and, for the price, exceptionally well constructed. On the whole there has been very little foundation settling. About 6 have been condemned. We have condemnation notices on those.

A good deal of the interiors need some reconditioning. They are very bad. It has been estimated that possibly two-thirds of the houses need new roofs, but they will be inexpensive roofs. All of the porches of the properties that have come to us, generally speaking, are in bad condition and to put them in good condition will require considerable work. As Mr. Penniman says we plan to sell as many of these properties "as is" without spending any money for reconditioning.

We plan also to get as many of them as possible financed through local lending outlets.

With respect to the question of prices and values, we estimate that on the average the sales price will range from around \$2,800 to \$3,000. Some of them will run a little higher than \$3,000. Some of them are better located than others. Although the parcel is intact; that is, one parcel, the end closest to the navy yard is a better section.

There was an old creek that ran through the middle of the parcel at one time, which was not filled in any too well and there is a good deal of settling in a block or two; the streets are wavy.

There is no question in our minds, that with the demand in Philadelphia and the accessibility of these properties to the Navy Yard; the type of property and the price range, we can move them pretty rapidly at prices ranging from \$2,600, we will say—except that the "as is" properties will run from \$2,000 to \$2,600, in that range; and

as reconditioned from, I should say, about \$2,600 up to, as high as \$3,500 for some corner properties.

Some of those properties are combined home and store properties, and they may bring more than that, even. But those are the averages as near as we can estimate them at the present time.

They are salable and I think with proper care we can move them pretty rapidly. A great many of them are occupied by defense workers in the navy yard.

Mr. WOODRUM. Are they paying rent?

Mr. CARSON. They are paying rent.

Mr. WOODRUM. To whom?

Mr. CARSON. To us.

Mr. LEE. Under the stipulation that we entered into, on 180 properties, they are to pay rent at a rate of \$25 per month from August 22, 1941.

Mr. LUDLOW. It would seem from your justification that you are figuring on 15 months to complete the liquidation.

Mr. PENNIMAN. Yes, sir; the Executive order was signed February 1942 and as soon thereafter as possible, the Property Management Division of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation moved right in to inspect these properties and to take necessary steps to protect the interests of the Corporation.

Mr. WOODRUM. Have you incurred any obligations on these properties so far?

Mr. PENNIMAN. Yes, some.

Mr. LEE. The idea is, the moment that this is authorized, we can let contracts for reconditioning, even before the next fiscal year. We are prepared to do that. It is true that we have boarded up some properties to protect them from vandalism, without any authority to do it, except that we are responsible for the property without any funds with which to pay for the work, but less than \$100 of expenses have been incurred.

Mr. WOODRUM. This bill will not be passed in time to do very much expending in 1942 fiscal year.

Mr. LEE. Except that we could make contracts, we could make commitments, but we could not make commitments without an authorization.

Mr. PENNIMAN. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation has advanced the money for the time being, and the authorization approved—it can be reimbursed.

Mr. TABER. Have you legal authority to sell these properties?

Mr. LEE. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. In some of these towns you have only one or two houses. It would seem outlandish for anybody to try to keep properties like that. It is a very expensive proposition.

Mr. LEE. However, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation has a nation-wide organization, with brokers and personnel for liquidation of these properties.

Mr. WOODRUM. Colonel, referring to the language in the item—

To be expendable, in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners Loan Act of 1933—

what is the significance of that?

Mr. BROWN. That provision allows us, in effect, to spend money without complying with the bid statute, R. S. 3709, which has been waived in most instances; in other words, we would expend the money in the same manner as the H. O. L. C.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is that the only effect of that language, to avoid compliance with Revised Statutes 3709?

Mr. BROWN. Substantially.

Mr. WOODRUM. It puts the United States Housing Corporation on the same basis as the Home Owners' Loan Corporation?

Mr. PENNIMAN. That is right.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you, gentlemen.

TUESDAY JUNE 9, 1942.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

PRINTING AND BINDING, 1942

The CHAIRMAN. We have a budget estimate in House Document No. 777 proposing a transfer of \$5,500 from the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942" to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942." The committee has received a letter from the Acting Director explaining the necessity for this transfer which will be inserted in the hearings at this point:

JUNE 9, 1942.

Hon. CLARENCE CANNON,

Chairman, Appropriations Committee.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CANNON: The President has submitted a request for authorization to transfer \$5,500 from the appropriation "Salaries and Expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942" to the appropriation "Printing and binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942." This transfer is necessary to meet a deficiency in the current appropriation due to the increase in cost of printing the Budget document.

At the time estimates for printing and binding are prepared and included in the Budget we have as a guide the cost of that document for the prior year and the estimated cost for the current year. This estimate, furnished by the Government Printing Office, is in turn based on the cost of the prior year. Rapidly changing conditions affect the amount of material which is included in the printed Budget and it has proved to be impossible to forecast the cost accurately. We have taken the conservative approach of assuming no increase in cost in the preparation of our estimates for printing and binding. Last spring, based on the increases in cost in the Budget for the fiscal year 1942, we secured a supplemental appropriation for 1943. Experience has shown that this supplemental was not large enough in amount to defray the cost of the 1943 Budget.

At our request the Government Printing Office furnished a comparative analysis of the 1943 Budget with that for the fiscal year 1942. The total increase in cost was \$5,803.77. This increase was made up of \$3,214.25 for 108 additional pages, \$2,150.71 increase in author's corrections, and \$438.81 increased overtime. In large part the increase in the number of pages was due to the inclusion in the Budget as a matter of information, particularly in connection with committee hearings, of the analysis of promotions under the salary-advancement plan. Necessary changes in estimates due to the declaration of war is responsible for the large increase in author's corrections, and this also accounted for a good deal of the additional overtime required at the Government Printing Office. At the time war was declared a great many of the estimates to be included in the Budget were in print. Extensive changes were necessary and that naturally had a material effect

on the cost of this Budget. Savings in other items of printing below the amount anticipated will permit absorbing about \$300 of the increased cost, leaving the deficit of \$5,500 for which the transfer is requested. I will be glad to supplement this letter with any further information that you may desire.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) WAYNE COY, *Acting Director.*

THURSDAY, JUNE 9, 1942.

RELIEF OF REFUGEES

STATEMENTS OF NORMAN DAVIS, CHAIRMAN, AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS; MAJ. CARL R. DARNALL, MEDICAL CORPS, UNITED STATES ARMY; R. W. MAYCOCK, OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; JOHN HOLLAND, AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE; AND W. N. REHLAENDER, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR, PROCUREMENT DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT

CONSOLIDATION OF BALANCES OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE AVAILABLE FOR RELIEF OF REFUGEES AND FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Davis, we are taking up for consideration this afternoon an item which has come to us from the Budget Bureau, providing for the consolidation of two appropriations, as follows:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effective as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of said consolidated appropriations (54 Stat. 627:55 Stat. 817).

I understand from the justifications that these funds, in their intent and purpose, are so nearly alike that it is advisable to consolidate them.

I wonder if you can tell us the differentiation between the two funds? What was the first appropriation for, and what was the second appropriation for? Will you tell us that so we can get an idea of how nearly similar they are.

Mr. DAVIS. I think the principal difference was that the original appropriation of \$50,000,000 was limited solely to refugees, in accordance with the terms of the act. The \$35,000,000 was a little less restricted.

Mr. LUDLOW. It covered a wider scope of beneficiaries?

Mr. DAVIS. Well, it might have. Sometimes there has been a little difficulty in differentiating between a refugee and someone who was really in need, but who could not, literally, be classified as a refugee.

Mr. LUDLOW. In the latter case it was not absolutely necessary that the person be actually a refugee.

Mr. DAVIS. No.

Mr. MITCHELL. The terms of the first act provided for relief of "refugees made destitute by hostilities or invasion," and under the

terms of the second act the relief was made available for "men, women, and children rendered destitute or sick by hostilities or invasion."

MR. LUDLOW. So it is entirely feasible to consolidate the two funds.

MR. DAVIS. I think so. There is practically nothing left of the original fund of \$50,000,000.

MR. LUDLOW. How much is left?

MR. DAVIS. About \$5,000,000. All of it has already been allocated; that is, the amount provided under that act.

MR. LUDLOW. So there is not any unallocated residue of the \$50,000,000 of that appropriation?

MR. DAVIS. No.

MR. LUDLOW. What about the status of the other appropriation of \$35,000,000? How much of that is left over?

MR. DAVIS. We have here quite a detailed report on this matter.

MR. LUDLOW. You might put in the record a financial statement of the two appropriations.

MR. DAVIS. We will be glad to do that.

For instance, of the \$35,000,000, according to this statement, there was \$30,000,000 left on the 30th of April. This is a complete report which was submitted to the President, who, as a matter of fact, has allocated an additional \$5,000,000 since this report was submitted to him.

MR. LUDLOW. That would leave about how much?

MR. DAVIS. About \$25,000,000.

MR. LUDLOW. About \$25,000,000 unallocated?

MR. DAVIS. Yes.

MR. LUDLOW. We will be glad to have you give us a general statement at this time as a basis for further discussion.

MR. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, I think it would probably be helpful to you if I should read a letter sent to the President under date of June 5, 1942, transmitting a complete report of the allocations and expenditures up to and including April 30, which I will be glad to file in the record.

MR. WIGGLESWORTH. Does that mean that you have spent \$55,000,000 within the fiscal year, prior to April 30?

MR. DAVIS. No; that is practically for 2 years.

MR. LUDLOW. Will you give the committee a general statement as to what has been done under these appropriations?

MR. DAVIS. I think, Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me, I will read you the letter which I sent to the President, as follows:

JUNE 5, 1942.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House, Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the instructions contained in your Executive orders designating the American Red Cross as an agency to receive, transport, and distribute relief supplies purchased with funds made available by Section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and the Third Supplemental National Defense Act of 1942, I submit herewith an itemized and detailed report of the expenditures and activities made and conducted by the American Red Cross.

This statement supplements the report submitted to you under date of May 31, 1941, pertaining to the original appropriation of \$50,000,000, and, in the circumstances, must be considered as an interim report. A complete and final report will, of course, be submitted at the conclusion of the operations in which we are now engaged and when final accounting has been received.

During the course of these operations it has been impossible, because of factors inherent in the occupation of countries by alien military authorities and the neces-

sity of constant consideration of our national interest, to continue or undertake relief operations in certain areas in which great distress has been reported. Despite these circumstances over fifteen million persons in Europe, Asia, and Africa have received effective assistance through relief supplies purchased with Government funds and distributed by the American Red Cross.

In Great Britain, the Middle East, Russia, China, and other areas Red Cross representatives are now at work, and relief is being extended to meet the distress of "men, women, and children rendered sick or destitute by hostilities or invasion." In these countries the American Red Cross maintains its activities and extends relief in the form of supplies purchased with Government funds.

In every country to which relief has been extended, the American Red Cross has extended substantial relief from its own funds as well. This concurrent expenditure of Red Cross funds has given a scope and flexibility to the whole program which the circumstances have demanded, and has assured the most effective application of governmental resources made available through the American Red Cross.

The American Red Cross has not only assumed all administrative expense incurred in connection with the distribution of supplies purchased with Government funds but has maintained all personnel employed by the Red Cross in foreign service at its own expense. This includes all personnel exclusively engaged in the handling and transportation of relief supplies purchased with Government funds.

I should like to direct particular attention to the contribution that has been made to this relief effort by volunteers, both in the United States and abroad. In foreign countries more than three million volunteers, representing foreign Red Cross societies and other cooperating agencies, have made possible the effective distribution of relief at a nominal cost. In the United States a great body of trained and devoted Red Cross volunteers throughout the country has rendered a service of the greatest significance.

Textiles to the value of \$21,162,826.35 have been purchased with Government funds for the production of refugee garments, and such supplies to the value of \$17,311,012.06 have been distributed to 3,693 chapters and 6,000 branches of the American Red Cross and have there been made into garments by approximately 1,500,000 women serving without compensation. Our experience over the period of this operation indicates that the value of these finished garments is approximately twice the value of the textile materials used in their production. In this phase of our activity the value of the relief made available by an original expenditure of Government funds at the direction of the American Red Cross has been doubled by a contribution of Red Cross voluntary service.

I believe that the necessity for continuing the task in which we are engaged will exist for some time to come, and that the problem of bringing some measure of relief to many millions now suffering great distress must not be forgotten when they are once more free to receive our help.

Faithfully yours,

_____, *Chairman.*

STATUS OF FUNDS MADE AVAILABLE FOR PURCHASE, ETC., OF RELIEF SUPPLIES

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS

Summarized report showing status of funds made available by sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941—and the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as of Apr. 30, 1942

Amount appropriated.....	\$85,000,000.00
Less amount allocated by the President for the purchase and delivery of relief supplies to be distributed by the American Red Cross:	
Treasury Department, Procurement Division.....	\$40,000,000.00
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration.....	10,000,000.00
War Department, office of Surgeon General.....	5,000,000.00
	<hr/>
	55,000,000.00
Unallocated balance.....	<hr/>
	30,000,000.00

Summarized report showing status of funds made available by sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941—and the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as of Apr. 30, 1942—Con.

Amount allocated by the President----- \$55,000,000.00
Less—

(1) Amount set aside for foreign handling costs-----	\$1,750,000.00	
(2) Amount set aside for transportation and administrative costs to be incurred by the Government purchasing agencies-----	1,690,000.00	
		3,440,000.00

Amount available for the purchase of relief supplies-----	51,560,000.00
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Less—

(3) Supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad-----	\$25,092,037.94	
(4) Supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for production of garments by Red Cross chapters and to be shipped abroad-----	21,162,826.35	
		46,254,864.29

Balance available for the purchase of supplies as of Apr. 30, 1942-----	5,305,135.71
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Status of funds made available by sec. 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 as of Apr. 30, 1942

Amount appropriated----- \$50,000,000.00

Less amount allocated by the President for the purchase and delivery of relief supplies to be distributed by the American Red Cross:

Treasury Department, Procurement Division-----	\$35,000,000.00	
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration-----	10,000,000.00	
War Department, Office of Surgeon General-----	5,000,000.00	
		50,000,000.00

Unallocated balance-----		
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Amount allocated by the President----- 50,000,000.00

Less—

(1) Amount set aside for foreign handling costs-----	\$1,750,000.00	
(2) Amount set aside for transportation and administrative costs to be incurred by the Government purchasing agencies-----	1,690,000.00	
		3,440,000.00

Amount available for the purchase of relief supplies-----	46,560,000.00
---	---------------

Less—

(3) Supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad-----	\$23,564,720.94	
(4) Supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for production of garments by Red Cross chapters and to be shipped abroad-----	17,536,101.35	
		41,100,822.29

Balance available for the purchase of supplies as of Apr. 30, 1942-----	5,459,177.71
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Status of funds made available by the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, as of Apr. 30, 1942

Amount appropriated.....	\$35, 000, 000
Less amount allocated by the President for the purchase and delivery of relief supplies to be distributed by the American Red Cross:	
Treasury Department, Procurement Division.....	\$5, 000, 000
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Marketing Administration.....	
War Department, office of Surgeon General.....	
Unallocated balance.....	5, 000, 000
	30, 000, 000
Amount allocated by the President.....	5, 000, 000
Less—	
(1) Amount set aside for foreign handling costs.....	
(2) Amount set aside for transportation and administrative costs to be incurred by the Government purchasing agencies.....	
Amount available for the purchase of relief supplies.....	5, 000, 000
Less—	
(3) Supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for direct shipment abroad.....	\$1, 527, 317
(4) Supplies requisitioned from governmental agencies for production of garments by Red Cross chapters and to be shipped abroad....	3, 626, 725
	5, 154, 042
Balance available for the purchase of supplies as of Apr. 30, 1942.....	— 154, 042

REPORT NO. 1—Insular and foreign war relief, consolidated report as of Apr. 30, 1942

	Red Cross	Government	Total
Foreign:			
Australian.....	\$602.79	\$23, 200.60	\$23, 803.39
Belgian.....	60, 108.69		60, 108.69
Chinese.....	713, 155.02	2, 984, 649.04	3, 697, 804.06
Finnish.....	915, 072.52	1, 480, 995.47	2, 396, 067.99
French.....	2, 538, 685.77	2, 518, 720.42	5, 057, 406.19
British:			
The British Isles.....	17, 950, 273.63	14, 696, 717.27	32, 646, 990.30
Canada.....	70, 488.73		70, 488.73
Middle East.....	860, 137.51	1, 590, 629.99	2, 450, 767.50
Greek.....	424, 728.98	38, 208.50	462, 937.48
Dutch.....	50, 000.00		50, 000.00
Icelandic.....	4, 584.53	40, 576.69	45, 161.22
Norwegian.....	52, 861.29		52, 861.29
Polish.....	1, 009, 692.74		1, 009, 692.74
Russian.....	589, 091.33	2, 998, 519.50	3, 587, 610.83
Spanish.....	73, 960.60	1, 613, 787.10	1, 687, 747.70
Swiss.....	11, 272.00		11, 272.00
Yugoslavian.....	60, 923.27		60, 923.27
General relief and services not allocated by countries.....	2, 912, 582.75	798, 806.33	3, 711, 389.08
Total foreign war relief.....	28, 298, 221.55	28, 784, 810.91	57, 083, 032.46
Insular possessions and defense bases:			
Hawaii.....	299, 704.46	95, 073.41	394, 777.87
Philippine Islands.....	204, 815.30	54, 051.00	258, 866.30
Canal Zone.....	2, 126.94		2, 126.94
Puerto Rico.....	8, 909.30		8, 909.30
Virgin Islands.....	2, 609.83		2, 609.83
Newfoundland.....	4, 735.99	1, 409.85	6, 145.84
Cuba.....	500.00		500.00
Unallocated.....	1, 170.76		1, 170.76
Total civilian war relief.....	524, 572.58	150, 534.26	675, 106.84
Grand total.....	28, 822, 794.13	28, 935, 345.17	57, 758, 139.30

REPORT NO. 2.—Foreign war relief, general summary of relief operations as of Apr. 30, 1942

	Red Cross		
	Expenditures	Chapter-pro- duced and donated supplies	Total
Australian.....	\$602.79		\$602.79
Belgian.....	60,108.69		60,108.69
Chinese.....	661,111.89	\$52,043.13	713,155.02
Finnish.....	421,296.18	493,776.34	915,072.52
French.....	1,899,704.15	638,981.62	2,538,685.77
British:			
The British Isles.....	5,927,860.31	12,022,412.72	17,950,273.03
Canada.....	70,488.73		70,488.73
Middle East.....	322,469.25	537,668.26	860,137.51
Greek.....	339,533.92	85,195.06	424,728.98
Dutch.....	50,000.00		50,000.00
Icelandic.....	4,460.78	123.75	4,584.53
Norwegian.....	52,861.29		52,861.29
Polish.....	629,485.35	380,207.39	1,009,692.74
Russian.....	230,843.48	358,247.85	589,091.33
Spanish.....	73,957.60	3.00	73,960.60
Swiss.....	11,272.00		11,272.00
Yugoslavian.....	60,923.27		60,923.27
General relief and services not allocated by countries.....	2,570,708.85	341,873.90	2,912,582.75
Total.....	13,387,688.53	14,910,533.02	28,298,221.55

	Government				Total relief made avail- able by and through American Red Cross
	Material pur- chased for chapter-pro- duced sup- plies already shipped	Emergency Relief Approp- riation Act	National Defense Approp- riation Act	Total	
Australian.....		\$23,200.60		\$23,200.60	\$23,803.39
Belgian.....					60,108.69
Chinese.....	\$540.74	2,966,461.30	\$17,647.00	2,984,649.04	3,697,804.06
Finnish.....	251.64	1,480,743.83		1,480,995.47	2,396,067.99
French.....	270,415.80	2,248,304.62		2,518,720.42	5,057,406.19
British:					
The British Isles.....	6,062,967.35	8,633,749.92		14,696,717.27	32,646,990.30
Canada.....					70,488.73
Middle East.....	207,474.37	1,383,155.62		1,590,629.99	2,450,767.50
Greek.....	20,520.20	17,688.30		38,208.50	462,937.48
Dutch.....					50,000.00
Icelandic.....		40,576.69		40,576.69	45,161.22
Norwegian.....					52,861.29
Polish.....					1,009,692.74
Russian.....	150,489.22	2,848,030.28		2,998,519.50	3,587,610.83
Spanish.....		1,613,787.10		1,613,787.10	1,687,747.70
Swiss.....					11,272.00
Yugoslavian.....					60,923.27
General relief and services not allocated by countries.....	48,513.95	750,292.38		798,806.33	3,711,389.08
Total.....	6,761,173.27	22,005,990.64	17,647.00	28,784,810.91	57,083,032.46

NOTES

(1) The allocation of expenditures for the purchase of materials employed in the production of garments by chapter volunteers and which were shipped abroad after Nov. 1, 1940, and prior to Mar. 31, 1942, has been based on unit costs estimated from purchases made to Apr. 30, 1942.

(2) Red Cross expenditures as shown in column 1 do not include expenditures of \$1,559,490.20 under the chapter-production program as reflected in the financial records. Column 2 includes the estimated value of finished garments and surgical dressings shipped abroad under the program and therefore covers all expenditures applicable thereto.

REPORT NO. 3.—*Foreign war relief statement showing classification of expenditures by countries as of Apr. 30, 1942*

Country	Cash assistance	Food	Clothing	Blankets and bedding
Belgian	\$50,000.00	\$1,642.57	\$4,039.30	
Chinese	47,934.15			\$22.11
Finnish	113,000.00	10,401.46		64,457.42
French	629,394.11	350,537.89	95,963.53	216,406.41
British:				
The British Isles	527,641.50	331,816.54	969,689.04	527,716.81
Canada	64,793.51			
Middle East		9,988.47		
Greek	192,250.00			
Dutch	50,000.00			
Icelandic			3,363.42	
Norwegian	46,092.30			
Polish	204,999.08	72,466.85	132,129.22	35,290.54
Spanish	5,000.00			
Swiss	6,272.00		4,934.14	
Yugoslavian	53,000.00			
Total by classification	1,990,376.66	776,853.78	1,210,118.65	843,893.29
Assistance to International Red Cross Committee and League of Red Cross Societies	103,618.30			
Total	2,093,994.96	776,853.78	1,210,118.65	843,893.29

Country	Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment	Ambulances, automotive equipment	Other, including transportation	Total
Australian			\$602.79	\$602.79
Belgian	\$3,058.69		1,368.13	60,108.69
Chinese	459,742.54	\$36,824.75	116,588.33	661,111.89
Finnish	140,766.19	16,834.40	75,836.71	421,296.18
French	245,673.17	30,537.60	331,191.44	1,899,704.15
British:				
The British Isles	1,329,931.95	396,559.17	1,844,505.30	5,927,860.31
Canada		5,623.22	72.00	70,488.73
Middle East	191,464.82	26,342.21	94,673.75	322,469.25
Greek	128,236.90	87.90	18,959.12	339,533.92
Dutch				50,000.00
Icelandic			1,097.36	4,460.78
Norwegian	6,768.28		.71	52,861.29
Polish	105,967.01		78,632.65	629,485.35
Russian	224,816.45		6,027.03	230,843.48
Spanish	11,132.73	12,062.50	45,762.37	73,957.60
Swiss			65.86	11,272.00
Yugoslavian	6,971.88		951.39	60,923.27
Undistributed	408.15			408.15
Total by classification	2,854,938.76	524,871.75	2,616,334.94	10,817,387.83
Assistance to International Red Cross Committee and League of Red Cross Societies				103,618.30
Relief, prisoners of war			1,237,795.64	1,237,795.64
Inquiry and information service			101,336.59	101,336.59
Repatriation of and assistance to Americans			197,756.20	197,756.20
General expenses in the United States and abroad			929,793.97	929,793.97
Total	2,854,938.76	524,871.75	5,083,017.34	13,387,688.53

REPORT NO. 4.—*Foreign war relief, summary of supplies allocated to countries purchased with Government funds as of Apr. 30, 1942*

Emergency Relief Appropriation Act	Food	Clothing	Blankets and bedding	Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment
Australian	\$16, 204. 90			\$6, 995. 70
British:				
The British Isles	152, 197. 74	\$12, 532, 149. 78	\$1, 816, 302. 38	191, 333. 33
Middle East	614, 587. 39	284, 468. 43	342, 654. 90	348, 919. 27
Finnish	1, 086, 930. 10	347, 790. 37	46, 275. 00	
Chinese	790, 134. 87	407, 805. 25	21, 623. 27	1, 705, 161. 15
Spanish	1, 558, 198. 63			50, 810. 12
French	2, 220, 342. 37			26, 822. 25
Greek		270, 415. 80		17, 688. 30
Icelandic		5, 147. 77	15, 946. 84	19, 482. 08
Russian		597, 881. 73	53, 875. 00	2, 346, 762. 77
Undistributed		482, 138. 81	294, 410. 56	22, 256. 96
Total	6, 438, 596. 00	14, 948, 318. 14	2, 591, 087. 95	4, 736, 231. 93
National Defense Appropriation Act: China				17, 647. 00
Total	6, 438, 596. 00	14, 948, 318. 14	2, 591, 087. 95	4, 753, 878. 93

Emergency Relief Appropriation Act	Automotive equipment and supplies	Other	Total
Australian			\$23, 200. 60
British:			
The British Isles	\$277. 75	\$4, 456. 29	14, 696, 717. 27
Middle East			1, 590, 629. 99
Finnish			1, 480, 995. 47
Chinese	42, 277. 50		2, 967, 002. 04
Spanish	4, 778. 35		1, 613, 787. 10
French		1, 140. 00	2, 518, 720. 42
Greek			38, 208. 50
Icelandic			40, 576. 69
Russian			2, 998, 519. 50
Undistributed			798, 806. 33
Total	47, 333. 60	5, 596. 29	28, 767, 163. 91
National Defense Appropriation Act: China			17, 647. 00
Total	47, 333. 60	5, 596. 29	28, 784, 810. 91

¹ This includes \$6,761,173.27 representing the cost of materials only in garments produced by Red Cross volunteers and shipped abroad and \$8,187,144.87 representing the cost of finished garments purchased in the market (or on order) for shipment for foreign relief. The value of the finished garments produced from Government purchased materials by Red Cross volunteers is approximately twice the value of the material employed. However, only the cost of the materials is reflected above.

REPORT No. 5.—*Civilian war relief, insular possessions and defense bases, general summary of relief operations as of Apr. 30, 1942*

	Red Cross			Government			Total relief made available by and through American Red Cross
	Expenditures	Chapter-produced and donated supplies	Total	Material purchased for chapter-produced supplies already shipped	Other expenditures	Total	
Hawaii.....	\$213,865.83	\$85,838.63	\$299,704.46	\$54,779.51	\$40,293.90	\$95,073.41	\$394,777.87
Philippine Islands.....	195,061.62	9,753.68	204,815.30	-----	54,051.00	54,051.00	258,866.30
Canal Zone.....	2,126.94	-----	2,126.94	-----	-----	-----	2,126.94
Puerto Rico.....	8,909.30	-----	8,909.30	-----	-----	-----	8,909.30
Virgin Islands.....	2,609.83	-----	2,609.83	-----	-----	-----	2,609.83
Newfoundland.....	915.84	3,820.15	4,735.99	1,409.85	-----	1,409.85	6,145.84
Cuba.....	500.00	-----	500.00	-----	-----	-----	500.00
Unallocated.....	1,170.76	-----	1,170.76	-----	-----	-----	1,170.76
	425,160.12	99,412.46	524,572.58	56,189.36	94,344.90	150,534.26	675,106.84

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES, CIVILIAN WAR RELIEF, AS OF APR. 30, 1942

	Cash assistance	Food	Clothing	Blankets and bedding	Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment	Other	Total
Hawaii.....	\$150,000.00	-----	\$28,289.91	\$659.25	\$20,606.60	\$14,310.07	\$213,865.83
Philippine Islands.....	112,500.00	\$21,958.02	99.15	-----	51,717.51	8,786.94	195,061.62
Canal Zone.....	-----	-----	781.07	-----	1,332.94	12.93	2,126.94
Puerto Rico.....	-----	-----	20.33	-----	7,168.40	1,720.57	8,909.30
Virgin Islands.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	2,407.78	202.05	2,609.83
Newfoundland.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	202.26	713.58	915.84
Cuba.....	500.00	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	500.00
Total by classification.....	263,000.00	21,958.02	29,190.46	659.25	83,435.49	25,746.14	423,989.36
Other.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,170.76	1,170.76
Total.....	263,000.00	21,958.02	29,190.46	659.25	83,435.49	26,916.90	425,160.12

SUMMARY OF SUPPLIES ALLOCATED TO INSULAR POSSESSIONS PURCHASED WITH GOVERNMENT FUNDS AS OF APR. 30, 1942

	Food	Clothing	Blankets and bedding	Medical and sanitary supplies and equipment	Automotive equipment and supplies	Other	Total
Hawaii.....	-----	-----	\$10,775.00	\$29,518.90	-----	-----	\$40,293.90
Philippine Islands.....	\$50,400.00	-----	-----	3,651.00	-----	-----	54,051.00
Total.....	50,400.00	-----	10,775.00	33,169.90	-----	-----	94,344.90

Mr. LUDLOW. I think that is an admirable record of service.

Do I understand from that statement that not a dollar of these very large governmental appropriations goes into administrative expenses of the Red Cross?

Mr. DAVIS. Nothing.

Mr. LUDLOW. It all goes for supplies?

Mr. DAVIS. Absolutely.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is no administrative personnel under these appropriations?

Mr. DAVIS. No. The only cost is through the Government's purchasing agencies who buy these supplies.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is in connection with the purchases, where there is some administrative personnel?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; but that is not in the Red Cross.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is for purchases by the Army or other governmental agency?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

TRANSPORTATION OF SUPPLIES

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Have any of the Axis Powers ever taken any of your materials?

Mr. DAVIS. Nothing. We have no instance of that kind. We have every reason to believe that it has all been delivered where we sent it.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There have been no shipping mishaps?

Mr. DAVIS. We have had some sinkings, but that has been comparatively very small.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you get bottoms?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. I may say we get an awful lot of this transportation free of charge. We do not even have to pay the freight on some of it. For instance, on what we have shipped to Great Britain their British ships have always carried that free of charge. There is usually enough space where a ship is carrying munitions to crowd in a lot of our supplies.

COUNTRIES RECEIVING RELIEF SUPPLIES

Mr. LUDLOW. Are you privileged to say what countries have received the benefits of your supplies?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; that is in the figures which I have submitted with the letter to the President.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you give us the names of the countries?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir. Some of it went to Australia, although the amount was quite small; a considerable amount went to China; some also went to Finland, France, the British Isles, and some to Greece and Iceland. Some also went to Norway—that is, some of our money. We have sent no Government money there.

In Russia—and that is where we are doing the most of our work now, the amount was about three and a half million dollars, as of April 30. The amount of the Government funds expended there was \$2,998,519, and the amount spent by the Red Cross in Russia was \$589,091. A lot of our commitments now are for additional medical and other supplies for Russia. We have also made some expenditures in Spain, in Switzerland, and in Yugoslavia.

Mr. Ludlow. Are France and Belgium now the only subjugated countries where you are distributing relief?

Mr. DAVIS. We are not distributing any there now. We have an organization still in unoccupied France, and we still have got some supplies that are being utilized. For quite a while we were feeding about a million and a half children milk in unoccupied France. Shipments to unoccupied France have been made only with the approval of the State Department.

Mr. LUDLOW. In that connection, can you tell us what your information is as to conditions in the central European countries that have been brought under the Axis yoke, as to food, and whether there is any starvation or near-starvation there?

Mr. DAVIS. We do know that the conditions in Greece are very desperate, and that the mortality among the children is very great, according to our best information.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What do you include as a definition of the word "children"?

Mr. DAVIS. I should say that would include children up to 10 years of age. In Belgium, of course, there is need, and some of the children are getting tubercular. They are sending some of those children to Switzerland, and we are helping them. But we do not go into Belgium as a matter of policy, because we will not operate in any country where we have not complete control.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have spent \$55,000,000 in 2 years and have carried \$30,000,000 forward?

Mr. DAVIS. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. A good deal of that is to be spent in Russia?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; I think more will be spent there.

POST-WAR ECONOMIC EUROPEAN CONDITIONS

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you think, when the war is over, there will be a state of economic collapse and suffering in Europe?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes; I do. I think you might get an economic stimulus from rebuilding, for instance, but it is going to require a lot of planning. But until they can grow new crops there is going to be a lot of shortage.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Do you help the Axis in any way, or any of their outfits?

Mr. DAVIS. We are not knowingly doing it; but, of course, we are a humanitarian organization.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. That is why I asked the question.

Mr. DAVIS. We might do something with our own funds which we would not do with Government funds, but so far as Government appropriations are concerned, we are falling over backward.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Where do you secure the supplies which you deliver?

Mr. DAVIS. Where the Red Cross uses its own money we are not restricted. Under this act, however, this money has to go for supplies purchased in the United States. We procure certain types of supplies through the Procurement Division of the Treasury, through the Agricultural Department, or in the case of medicines we are purchasing supplies through the War Department.

FOOD CONDITION IN BELGIUM

Mr. LUDLOW. You spoke of having done some work in Belgium. That has been terminated because of conditions, I suppose.

Mr. DAVIS. Yes. We have not put any Government money there. But the Red Cross itself has sent some medical supplies to the International Red Cross Committee to distribute in Belgium.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wondered what your information was concerning existing conditions in Belgium as to the food supply.

Mr. DAVIS. Our information is that there is a shortage there, undoubtedly.

Mr. LUDLOW. I noticed some time ago that a representative of the Hoover committee there said that food conditions were so bad in Belgium that they were eating cats and dogs. But I wondered if that tallied with your information.

Mr. DAVIS. I cannot confirm that statement, but they may have more information than we have.

RELIEF WORK CONFINED TO WAR AREAS

Mr. LUDLOW. Judge Davis, I notice in the language of the estimate before us that the \$50,000,000 refugee appropriation was for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion. A great number of refugees have departed, if they were able to do so, from these zones of trouble and gone to different parts of the globe. I happened to be in Panama when a great shipload was going through to Chile. Does this relief follow them wherever they may go?

Mr. DAVIS. I think we could do that if it involved any really serious problems; but we have not done so. We have limited ourselves to the war areas.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wondered if it followed them to points of rehabilitation in new areas.

Mr. DAVIS. Not at all. For instance, there were Greek refugees who went to Egypt, and we have helped them there. But that is a war area. We have been confining ourselves to war areas.

Mr. LUDLOW. You think this carry-over will be adequate to do a fairly good job?

Mr. DAVIS. Frankly, I think you cannot tell. Last year when I appeared before the committee it was suggested at that time that we reduce the necessary amount from \$50,000,000 to \$35,000,000, and I said, "all right." I thought we would have need for the larger amount.

But answering your question, we have to plan months ahead on these operations. It takes a lot of time to procure your supplies. You cannot get those supplies quickly in these days.

Then, too, you have to make your shipping arrangements and plans for distribution, and unless the money is in hand we cannot proceed properly, and while we might have confidence that Congress would, if needed, appropriate more money, I feel that by the end of this fiscal year there will not be over \$20,000,000 of that total fund that is unallocated, and I really do not think \$10,000,000 would be enough. It would be too dangerous.

Mr. LUDLOW. These appropriations have accomplished a very great humanitarian purpose.

Mr. DAVIS. There is no doubt of that.

Mr. LUDLOW. And have relieved distress.

Mr. DAVIS. We have saved thousands of lives, and we have helped very greatly some 15,000,000 people.

Mr. LUDLOW. With these appropriations?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. We thank you very much for your statement.

FUNDS ALLOCATED TO PROCUREMENT DIVISION, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
FOR PURCHASE OF SUPPLIES

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Rehlaender, how much did you have allocated to you for purchases out of each of these funds? Have you that figure?

Mr. REHLAENDER. Out of the first \$50,000,000 fund we have had \$35,000,000 by the Red Cross, of which we have obligated \$30,996,-311.12. That is for the actual purchase of supplies.

In addition to that we have \$1,750,000 to cover transportation of materials to ports of embarkation.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is out of the \$50,000,000.

Mr. REHLAENDER. Yes; out of the \$50,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much have you had out of the other fund?

Mr. REHLAENDER. We have had two allocations, one of \$5,000,000 on April 2, 1942, and another of \$5,000,000 on June 1, 1942.

Mr. LUDLOW. Could you give us, not in too much detail, but for our information, what you have purchased, telling us what those allocations were for, and the character of the purchases?

Mr. REHLAENDER. Yes, sir. Our purchases are primarily of textiles, yarns, clothing, trousers, overcoats, raincoats, mackinaws, shoes, slippers, underwear, dressing gowns, and the whole line of clothing. The purchases also include bedding, blankets, and so forth, materials for dining rooms, and so forth, paper towels, drinking cups, gasoline and oil, drugs and medicines, and surgical apparatus and supplies.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you purchase all of these relief supplies in the United States?

Mr. REHLAENDER. Yes, sir; under the terms of the act.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would it be any advantage to the United States Treasury if the act were liberalized so purchases might be made nearer to the points of consumption in other countries?

Mr. REHLAENDER. That would be hard for me to answer.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would you run into the practical difficulty of being unable to find supplies in these other countries?

Mr. REHLAENDER. That would be one of the difficulties.

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you purchase these supplies—on competitive bids?

Mr. REHLAENDER. In most cases we do. In some cases, especially in regard to textiles, it is a question of finding the material and negotiating for it at the best possible price we can get.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you find that the prices are pyramiding upward?

Mr. REHLAENDER. Not so much at the present time. We have been able to get most of the things we buy below the ceiling where ceiling prices have been placed.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are prices showing an upward trend, or are they measurably stable?

Mr. REHLAENDER. That is being controlled more or less now.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wondered whether under the Price Administration you are feeling the effect of that in your purchases.

Mr. REHLAENDER. No, sir; we have not. Of course there is a natural increase in prices, but we have been able to stay under the maximum set by the Price Administration in all cases.

Mr. LUDLOW. Under the ceiling established?

Mr. REHLAENDER. Yes, sir.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Why is that?

Mr. REHLAENDER. I do not know, Mr. Johnson, just why that is. In most cases we have been able to go below that, or pay just about that price.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is some administrative personnel in this?

Mr. REHLAENDER. Yes, sir. We have 28 people in administration, purchasing, auditing vouchers, shipping, and so forth. We also have 36 warehouse people.

FUNDS ALLOTTED OF ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT FOR PURCHASE OF
MEDICAL SUPPLIES

Mr. LUDLOW. Major Darnall, your purchase the medicines for the relief supplies, do you?

Major DARNALL. I am in the Medical Department of the Army, and we procure all the medical items for the Army, and we have received this allotment from this appropriation.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much of an allotment did you receive?

Major DARNALL. We received \$5,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much of that do you have remaining, if any, not committed?

Major DARNALL. We have approximately none of it uncommitted. Approximately half is still unobligated, because of the way in which the requisitions were prepared.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is all committed for expenditure?

Major DARNALL. Practically all of it is committed.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you buy a lot of vitamin pills?

Major DARNALL. I do not know that vitamin pills were included in this. I have a list of the different classes of items.

Mr. O'NEAL. The Navy, as I recall, bought about \$2,300,000 worth of vitamin pills. How could you overlook such an important item?

Major DARNALL. We have been making these procurements on the basis of the lists which we prepared. They are really requisitions. I do not have the detailed break-down.

Mr. O'NEAL. You do not believe there is any appreciable amount allotted for vitamin pills?

Major DARNALL. No, sir; I do not.

Mr. LUDLOW. What do you purchase?

Major DARNALL. Our purchases include sterilizers, drugs, X-ray supplies and equipment, surgical instruments, and surgical dressings.

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you get these supplies, on competitive bids?

Major DARNALL. Yes, sir; we do. We have been negotiating most of our bids.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have any trouble getting these supplies?

Major DARNALL. No, sir; these are thrown in with our big procurement purchases for the Army.

Mr. LUDLOW. You gave us the amount of your allotment. Was that out of only one of these funds, or was it out of both of them? Did that amount cover your entire allotment?

Major DARNALL. We had \$5,000,000. That is the only allotment we have had, and that has been committed in two groups, or two requisitions.

Mr. LUDLOW. What are the principal drugs that you purchase?

Major DARNALL. I am not prepared to say just what they are. I am not on the procurement side of our office; I am in the fiscal division. But I imagine it is a general sprinkling of the drugs that we buy for the Medical Department.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. You heard Mr. Rehlaender just a few moments ago telling us about buying below or about the ceiling of the Price Administration. How are you doing along that line?

Major DARNALL. As far as I know, our price rise has leveled out now so that it is not increasing any more.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. How do your purchases compare with Mr. Rehlaender's so far as rise in prices is concerned?

Major DARNALL. It is essentially the same, I should judge.

Mr. LUDLOW. He stated—you heard him—that they were able to purchase below the Price Administration ceiling on all their purchases, as I understood him. Do you know whether you do that or not?

Major DARNALL. We do in most instances, I am pretty sure. We have several thousand different items of medical supplies, and we have some which are more critical and more difficult to get, and they exceed the price ceiling a good deal; but the majority are below.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you get the advantage of quantity prices in your purchases?

Major DARNALL. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Thank you very much.

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS TO AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT FOR PURCHASE OF FOOD COMMODITIES

Now we will hear from the gentlemen representing the Department of Agriculture. Mr. Maycock represents the office of Budget and Finance of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Holland the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Mr. Maycock, could you tell us how much you have received in allotments from this \$50,000,000 fund?

Mr. MAYCOCK. Yes, sir. The Department of Agriculture has received from the \$50,000,000 fund a total of \$10,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. And from the other fund?

Mr. MAYCOCK. From the other fund, nothing.

Mr. LUDLOW. Now, tell us what you have done with the \$10,000,000.

Mr. MAYCOCK. Of the \$10,000,000, \$7,142,739.55 has been expended up to April 30 for the purchase of supplies, and \$150,389.54 has been expended for transportation of those supplies.

Mr. LUDLOW. You say for the purchase of supplies. What do you mean by supplies?

Mr. MAYCOCK. The supplies are mostly food commodities, Mr. Ludlow. They include such things as dried apples, dried beans, cocoa, different types of flour, such as Graham flour and white flour, grapefruit juice, various types of milk—condensed milk, dry skim, dry whole, and evaporated.

DEHYDRATED PRODUCTS

Mr. LUDLOW. You go pretty strong into the dehydrated products; do you not?

Mr. MAYCOCK. We have purchased some powdered milk and some malted milk tablets as well. There is not a great deal of other

dehydrated things here that I notice except soups. Of dehydrated soups, we have purchased 9,578 pounds. Other purchases are rolled oats, dried prunes, raisins, rice, soups other than the dehydrated soups, and cracked wheat.

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you make your purchases?

Mr. MAYCOCK. We make our purchases by competitive bids, and, I understand, some negotiated bids.

Mr. LUDLOW. You heard the testimony of these other gentlemen about the price ceiling. Do you get yours under the ceiling of the Price Administration?

Mr. MAYCOCK. I think, because of the quantities in which we buy, that we do come under the price ceilings on those products on which price ceilings have been established.

I might mention, too, that in addition to these food commodities, we have purchased some cotton blankets.

Mr. LUDLOW. Have you experienced any difficulty in getting containers for shipping your relief supplies?

Mr. MAYCOCK. We do not ship. We turn them over to the Red Cross.

Mr. LUDLOW. You just do the purchasing?

Mr. MAYCOCK. Just the purchasing.

Mr. LUDLOW. Where do you deliver the supplies?

Mr. MAYCOCK. I think they indicate the points, usually points on the east coast.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Holland, have you anything to say?

Mr. HOLLAND. No, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. You represent the Agricultural Marketing Administration?

Mr. HOLLAND. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is the purchasing under your administration a distinct problem?

Mr. HOLLAND. In regard to the purchasing, the products are generally purchased under what is known as the commodities purchase program, which would be about the smallest channel of disposition in this general program. This program really takes about \$7,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. You have given us your allocation or allotment up to date. Has the allotment of the carry-over been made? Do you know how much you will get for the future?

Mr. MAYCOCK. No; we do not. Of the \$10,000,000 that was allocated to us, we have an unobligated balance on April 30 of \$2,169,976, and it is presumed that most of that, if the language goes through as proposed by the President, would carry over into 1943, because our purchases of the last few months have been very low.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have orders to buy against this \$2,000,000 plus?

Mr. MAYCOCK. No; that is entirely unobligated. We have some orders to buy representing about half a million dollars.

Mr. O'NEAL. How do you control your buying as to destination of the products?

Mr. MAYCOCK. The destination is entirely up to the Red Cross.

Mr. O'NEAL. Upon what sort of direction do you purchase?

Mr. MAYCOCK. The Red Cross gives us a list of the nature of the commodities they wish.

Mr. O'NEAL. And as to all the foodstuffs you purchase, you confer with the Red Cross on the food value?

Mr. MAYCOCK. That is the basis on which we buy them.

Mr. LUDLOW. You advise with them as to what is nourishing food and what is not?

Mr. MAYCOCK. I think they consult our Bureau of Home Economics, which renders that type of service, on the nutrition that is contained in various foods.

Mr. O'NEAL. It is not necessarily upon your advice that they buy these foods, then?

Mr. MAYCOCK. No; it is not.

Mr. O'NEAL. You merely buy the agricultural products upon request from them?

Mr. MAYCOCK. That is right. We act as their purchasing agent for these agricultural commodities.

Mr. LUDLOW. Unless you have something further, I think we are through, gentlemen. Thank you for coming.

SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1942.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The CHAIRMAN. There are a number of actual deficiency items for the District of Columbia which were submitted in House Document No. 754. These obligations have been incurred and all relate to fiscal years prior to 1942 with the exception of one item for the current year and that will be incurred by the end of the year. The justifications for each of these items will be inserted in the hearing at this point:

CORONER, EXPENSES, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, 1940

The appropriation for maintenance of the Coroner's office and morgue for the fiscal year 1940, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that fiscal year, was \$4,700. and this was supplemented by \$180 in the Second Deficiency Act, fiscal year 1940, and by \$64.19 in the Second Deficiency Act, 1941, making a total appropriation for the Coroner's office for maintenance for the fiscal year 1940 of \$4,944.19.

This amount has been entirely expended and there is pending in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia an audited voucher for witness fees in the amount of \$1.50 for the payment of which an additional appropriation is required.

JUDICIAL EXPENSES, 1942

The appropriation for judicial expenses for the fiscal year 1942, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that fiscal year, is \$1,500. This appropriation has been entirely exhausted with the exception of a small balance of 28 cents, and there are pending in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia audited vouchers totaling \$154.30.

There are now pending in court a number of cases involving the District of Columbia, which in the opinion of the Corporation counsel will be disposed of at this term of court, which ends in June 1942. That official estimates that the cost of transcript in these cases, as well as the amount required for witness fees, will total in the neighborhood of \$1,785 which, together with the amount of the audited vouchers mentioned above, \$154.30, indicate a possible deficiency in this appropriation for 1942 of \$1,939.30.

The Commissioners are submitting a request for a deficiency appropriation of \$1,650, in order to meet the estimated obligations for the balance of the fiscal year 1942.

GENERAL ADVERTISING, 1941

The appropriation for general advertising for the fiscal year 1941, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that year, was \$6,500.

This amount was entirely expended, with the exception of a small balance of \$1.97, and there are now pending in the office of the auditor of the District of Columbia audited vouchers for the publication of notices in the Washington Daily News, the Times-Herald, and the Evening Star newspapers amounting to \$1,171.23. In order to pay these vouchers there will be required the amount of this estimate, \$1,169.26.

CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, 1941

The appropriation for care and treatment of indigent patients under contract made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with the Children's Hospital for the fiscal year 1941 was \$80,000, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that fiscal year.

This appropriation was entirely expended, and there are now pending in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia audited vouchers in favor of that hospital for care and treatment of indigent patients during the fiscal year 1941 amounting to \$6,429.10, for the payment of which an additional appropriation is required.

SUPPORT OF CONVICTS, 1940

The appropriation for the support of District of Columbia convicts in Federal penitentiaries and institutions for the fiscal year 1940, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that fiscal year, was \$100,000, and this was supplemented by \$34,947.03 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941. There remains in this appropriation a balance of \$1,446.90, and the amount of the estimate here submitted, \$3,609.52, is required in order to pay pending obligations in the amount of \$5,056.42 to Federal penitentiaries and institutions for the support of District of Columbia prisoners during that fiscal year.

SUPPORT OF CONVICTS, 1941

The appropriation for the support of District of Columbia convicts in Federal penitentiaries and institutions for the fiscal year 1941, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that fiscal year, was \$120,730. This amount was entirely obligated, and in addition, obligations are pending represented by charges made by the General Accounting Office in the amount of \$4,020.89, and to liquidate these obligations the amount of the accompanying estimate is necessary.

DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC, EXPENSES, HIGHWAY FUND, 1941

The appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1941, contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for that fiscal year was \$139,380. That appropriation also contained a limitation of \$34,300 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals, and controls.

There is now pending in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia an audited voucher in favor of the Potomac Electric Power Co. for \$1,773.60 covering an unpaid portion of their bill for operation of traffic lights during the month of June 1941. There remains in this appropriation a balance of \$476.97, and the amount of this estimate, \$1,296.63, is required to pay this voucher. Also, it will be necessary to increase the limitation for this purpose to \$36,073.60.

JUDGMENTS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, together with the further sum to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 percent per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment, as follows:

	Amount of judgment	Costs	Total
Erminie B. Lewis	\$500.00	\$26.50	\$526.50
Betty Lou Davis, an infant, by her mother and next friend, Harriet M. Barlowe	500.00		500.00
Mary D. McClosky; George J. McClosky	500.00		500.00
Irene Klock	800.00	19.75	819.75
Viola Gough	650.00	33.50	683.50
Warren H. Willner; Helen V. Willner		34.50	34.50
Mrs. Annie D. Gerstenberg	32.06	1.05	33.11
Total	2,982.06	115.30	3,097.36

This amount is required to pay final judgments rendered against the District of Columbia in the courts of the District of Columbia.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal years:

Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937-----	\$8. 77
Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939-----	24. 40
Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Columbia, 1939-----	26. 73
Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939-----	136. 12
Total-----	196. 02

This amount is asked to pay audited claims pending in the office of the Auditor of the District of Columbia. The appropriations to pay these claims have been lapsed and the unexpended balances turned in to the surplus fund.

Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937, \$8.77.—This amount is required to pay W. A. H. Church, Inc., Twenty-fourth and Bladensburg Road NE., Washington, D. C., for lumber supplied on January 11, 1937. The balance of this appropriation covered into surplus was \$100.93.

Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939, \$24.40.—This amount is required to pay Fries, Beall & Sharp Co., Inc., 734 Tenth Street NW., Washington, D. C., for equipment furnished to the public schools on October 29, 1938, but voucher for payment was not presented in time for payment within the period of availability of the appropriation. The balance of the appropriation covered into surplus was \$488.12.

Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Columbia, 1939, \$26.73.—This amount is required to pay the estate of Marian J. Malone, deceased, for the period November 1 to 9, 1938. The balance of the appropriation returned to the fund was \$5,969.26.

Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939, \$136.12.—This amount is required to pay Pmts. David R. Thompson and Ralph S. Warner of the Metropolitan Police Department, the difference in salary between \$1,900 and \$2,400 per annum from May 1 to June 30, 1939 (\$83.34), and from May 23 to June 30, 1939 (\$52.78), respectively, pursuant to a decree of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia (civil action No. 4481) issued under date of December 19, 1941, construing the act of Congress of April 8, 1939, directing the Commissioners to reinstate the two individuals named as members of the Metropolitan Police Department of the District of Columbia. The balance of the appropriation turned in to the surplus fund June 30, 1941, was \$46,508.41.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1942.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

STATEMENT OF C. M. GRANGER, FOREST SERVICE

Mr. WOODRUM. We have before us an item in House Document No. 764 for the Emergency Rubber Project, as follows:

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the act of Mar. 5, 1942 (Public Law 473), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (including alien labor); printing and binding without regard to sec. 11 of the act of Mar. 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of ref-

erence and periodicals; the purchase (not to exceed \$18,500), operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; the exchange of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, tractors, and other equipment and parts or accessories thereof, in whole or in part payment for similar equipment; the erection of necessary buildings; the procurement of medical supplies and services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, \$9,750,000, fiscal year 1942, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That out of the funds made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, make transfers of funds to any bureau or office of the department which is assigned functions under said act of Mar. 5, 1942, in addition to the transfers authorized by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided further*, That appropriations heretofore and herein made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said act of Mar. 5, 1942, shall be merged into a single appropriation: *Provided further*, That subject to conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to said act of Mar. 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the purposes of the act may be leased or subleased at a reasonable rental during the period the United States is entitled to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies controlled by the United States on said land may be disposed of at reasonable rates: *Provided further*, That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such act of Mar. 5, 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the allocation of \$600,000 for these purposes from the emergency fund for the President in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, made by letter No. 42-116, dated Apr. 21, 1942, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation, and immediately thereafter an amount equal to such allocation shall be repaid to said emergency fund for the President (Public Law 528, 77th Cong.)-----

\$9, 750, 000

Will you give us, Mr. Granger, a brief statement concerning the status of this project to date?

MR. GRANGER. We have accomplished the first major phase of this project, to install a 500-acre nursery and about 900 acres of field plantations, using for the latter the stock already available in California, which was acquired from the Intercontinental Rubber Co.

Although we got a very late start, for reasons which have been brought out before, we were able practically to meet the deadlines which were governed by the time in which the seed had to be in the ground in the nursery and the planting stock planted to make the project successful.

The nursery project was the most difficult thing to accomplish. A nursery of some 500 acres of seed beds is a gigantic undertaking compared with anything done by the Government in the past. Our deadline, set at the outset, was May 15, and we missed it only 5 days, finishing on May 20.

MR. LUDLOW. How many acres have you planted?

MR. GRANGER. We planted about 850 acres in plantations with the stock acquired from the company.

MR. SNYDER. Where?

MR. GRANGER. In California, all in the Salinas Valley, except some test plantings established in the Southwest.

MR. SNYDER. I notice that Texas is mentioned here.

MR. GRANGER. Yes; we have established some test plantings down there to determine the localities where cultivation would probably

be successful. We did that throughout the Southwest to provide indicators of what we may expect in the future.

In addition to getting the nursery established and the small test plantings, we have made a survey of the wild guayule situation in Texas and determined that there is only a small quantity there, perhaps not more than 200 to 250 tons of rubber. That amount is not of material consequence but we may want to mill it a little later if practicable to do so.

We have also received a great many reports, particularly from people who want to go into the guayule business, that in Mexico there is a larger quantity of the shrub not being utilized.

The Department of Agriculture sent a man down there and he accumulated figures from the companies and the various people who have been handling the shrub in that territory, and they show the possibilities of additional production in Mexico are very limited, perhaps not enough to install further processing facilities down there.

We are making an independent check on this to be sure that the information gathered is dependable.

Mr. LUDLOW. You are authorized to cooperate with the Argentine, Chile, and Peru. What is being done in that direction?

Mr. GRANGER. Nothing yet. We plan to go down there at the proper time this calendar year. We will make some test plantings there to determine the possibilities of extending the project to that territory.

We have some indication already, as far as climate and soil are concerned, that there may be substantial areas in South America and Mexico, where the shrub could be successfully grown both with and without irrigation.

Mr. SNYDER. To whom do you refer when you say "we?"

Mr. GRANGER. I am speaking of the Department of Agriculture, because all of this work is in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. WOODRUM. The Board of Economic Warfare told us a few days ago they had some sort of rubber project in South America; What is that?

Mr. GRANGER. They are probably referring to getting natural rubber from rubber trees in that territory.

Mr. WOODRUM. From wild rubber trees?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir. That is a separate project.

Mr. WOODRUM. That is separate from this?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. What do you do after you get the planting done and how long does it take these plants to materialize to the point where they produce rubber?

Mr. GRANGER. The planting of available seedlings is already done. Of course, that is just a small fraction of it, and when the stock is produced from the nursery, from seeds sown this spring, that stock will be available for planting, beginning in December of this year and running over into the spring of 1943. We hope to have enough seedlings to plant 50,000 acres. That will be the big job within the next 12 months. We are now examining lands which may be leased for that purpose. We expect that most of the acreage will be in California, because that is the only place we know of now where the shrub can be successfully grown without irrigation, and we do not want to get into the irrigated field any faster than we have to.

Mr. O'NEAL. What does 50,000 acres mean in terms of rubber tonnage?

Mr. GRANGER. That is hard to say. At the end of the first year in the field, it would mean 80 or 90 pounds of rubber to the acre; at the end of the second year around 320 pounds; if you let it grow for 3 years, you get around 750; at the end of the fourth year, you get from 1,250 to 1,600 pounds of rubber to the acre.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is your estimate of the acreage in this country where this rubber can be grown without irrigation?

Mr. GRANGER. I cannot give you anything very certain on that at the moment, because we have not completed our exploration; but it is not going to be large. It will be confined, I think, to California.

Mr. SNYDER. Do not the du Pont people and the Ford people and the Goodyear people and the Firestone people have a lot of data on this experimental work over a space of years, where they have been trying to do something along the line of producing rubber?

Mr. GRANGER. They have not done very much on guayule.

Mr. SNYDER. Or anything else?

Mr. GRANGER. I think not much on anything except the kind of rubber that comes from the East Indies. Ford has a South American project, as you know, and some of the rubber companies have been investigating South American possibilities; but in the guayule field and a number of other plants, such as goldenrod, rabbitbrush, and a plant called *cryptostegia*, which has some little promise, very little is known except what the Department of Agriculture has done or acquired from a few others, except for Mr. Edison's work. Mr. Edison pioneered principally in goldenrod, and the Department of Agriculture took on where he left off in that field.

Mr. O'NEAL. Is it definitely proven that guayule is satisfactory for the purposes for which other rubber is used?

Mr. GRANGER. Unquestionably so. In the first place, it has a very high resin content compared with rubber from the East Indies, which, for certain purposes, is a disadvantage, but for the purpose of compounding with synthetic rubber is an advantage. Guayule rubber can be used, therefore, in two major ways: One is for compounding with synthetic rubber or other natural rubber after the resin is taken out, which is a well-established process. It then, for all practical purposes, is comparable to the best quality of Hevea rubber.

Mr. O'NEAL. And it is satisfactory for use for making tires?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes. Tires are being made all the time from it down in Mexico.

Mr. SNYDER. Someone testified here that 1½ pounds of that material mixed with synthetic rubber would make a good tire.

Mr. GRANGER. I do not recall the exact figure, but the fact is established, I believe.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is it your information there is a large reservoir of undeveloped rubber trees in the jungles of South America?

Mr. GRANGER. I do not know anything about that at first hand.

Mr. LUDLOW. The Board of Economic Warfare is proceeding along that line and I thought evidenced a good deal of hope. What is your information about that?

Mr. GRANGER. I am not acquainted with that project, except in a very general way.

Mr. WOODFUM. Mr. Granger, we gave you \$4,200,000 initially for this project, and now you are asking for \$9,750,000, making a total of \$13,950,000. From that expenditure, when will you begin to get rubber and in what quantities?

Mr. GRANGER. That depends on how urgent the need for it is as to when it is harvested. We could get at the end of 1943 from the harvest of the old shrubs we acquired from the company about 650 to 700 tons, and if we moved the wild shrubs from Texas to Salinas, about 200 to 250 tons more. If at the end of 1943 we wanted to harvest our 50,000 acres of field plantations which we will begin putting into the ground in December of this year, we might get 80 or ninety pounds to the acre.

Mr. TABER. How many pounds to you get to the acre at the end of the first year?

Mr. GRANGER. At the end of the first year in the field we will get about 80 or 90 pounds to the acre.

Mr. TABER. And at the end of the second year how much?

Mr. GRANGER. Three hundred and twenty to three hundred and fifty pounds.

Mr. TABER. Now, you were up here before on that other item, were you not?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. And there we were told, at the end of the first year, it would be 350 pounds and at the end of 4 years it would be 1,600 pounds per acre?

Mr. GRANGER. I think there was a mistake made in the presentation of the statement last time, which I am sorry there was not an opportunity to correct. There was confusion between the first year in the field and the plant being a year old. In other words, I think we mistakenly developed it on the age of the plant, rather than on the length of time it had been in the field.

Mr. TABER. Now, what did you do with this money that we gave you before, this \$4,200,000?

Mr. GRANGER. We put in the nursery, a 500-acre nursery, planted eight-hundred-and-some-odd acres of field plantations, and acquired some equipment. Those were the principal items. Then we made these test plantings, about 85 test plantings, I believe, throughout the Southwest, and there has been some exploration of areas where guayule will grow.

Mr. LUDLOW. Are these plants hardy, or do a good many of them die?

Mr. GRANGER. No; they do not; they are surprisingly hardy. Considering the rough treatment those plants get before they ever get into the ground, it is surprising that many of them live.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you buy 4,000,000 plants; is that where you got a large part of them at first, or did you buy the seeds?

Mr. GRANGER. We bought the seed from the Intercontinental Rubber Co.

Mr. O'NEAL. You bought their nursery?

Mr. GRANGER. We bought their seed, their equipment, their land, their growing shrubs, and the right to use their secret processes. We bought from them about 23,000 pounds of seed. That is what we put into this 500-acre nursery.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then the \$2,300,000 over and above that was spent how?

Mr. GRANGER. That was spent on the installation of this big nursery and field plantations, the location of the land, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. You mean you hired labor to go out and plant it? \$2,300,000 is an appreciable sum.

Mr. GRANGER. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Did you have individual labor planting those plants?

Mr. GRANGER. The plants, in the field, are planted by the use of planting machines on which men sit and the machine digs a little furrow as it goes along, into which men place the little plants.

Mr. O'NEAL. That was the purchase price of the company property and the seed, around \$1,700,000 out of the \$4,000,000?

Mr. GRANGER. That is right.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where did the rest of the \$4,000,000 go?

Mr. GRANGER. The rest went into the installation of this nursery, which is a very tremendous thing, into plantations, test plantings, and so forth.

Mr. O'NEAL. It must be an expensive thing if the nursery cost \$1,700,000. Can you break that down?

Mr. GRANGER. I have not the figures of the break-down here, but I will be glad to put that in the record. I will say this, that they have been so rushed out there, in getting the actual job done, that they have not had time—

Mr. O'NEAL. All of that will be used, will it—all of the \$2,300,000?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; more than that. We had to get some more money out of the President's fund, so that we will have used about \$385,000 more than that.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the major portion of that expense—labor?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes. For the fiscal year 1942, which is the figure you are speaking of, the total for direct personal services was \$764,000. Much other labor was indirectly employed through contract jobs.

Major items of expenditure from 1942 appropriation for emergency rubber project

1. Purchase of Intercontinental Rubber Co.----- \$1, 721, 235

NOTE.—In establishing the nurseries at Salinas the methods developed by the Intercontinental Rubber Co. were followed.

Nursery statistics:

Size: 502 acres in nursery beds.

Size of nursery beds: 4 feet by 400 feet.

Number of beds: 11,835 individual beds. — (9) 21-35 = 19,170

Over-all length of nursery beds: 900 miles.

2. Purchase and installation of overhead sprinkler system (87 miles of overhead irrigation pipe and 17½ miles of underground water mains)----- 558, 421

3. Purchase of over 3,000,000 board feet of lumber and construction of 911 miles of cleated track, over which nursery machinery is operated----- 290, 133

4. Construction and equipment of barracks, mess halls, latrines, and utility buildings for 1,000 laborers (local labor not available in sufficient numbers. Therefore necessary bring in labor and provide living quarters; 2,400 local and imported laborers employed on June 8)----- 243, 395

5. Equipment: Tractors, trucks, trailers, seeding and planting machines, weeding machines, seed picking machines, cultivators, harrows, plows, seedling lifting and topping machines, disks, rototillers, blacksmith and machine shop equipment, etc----- 554, 994

6. Miscellaneous construction: Windbreaks (100 miles), seed treating and storage buildings, equipment sheds, warehouse, repair shop, sand bunker, field latrines----- 82, 802

Major items of expenditure from 1942 appropriation for emergency rubber project—
Continued

7. Supplies and materials: Sand (3,750 tons), chemicals for seed treating, sawdust for seed mixture, nails, gas, oil, grease, sphagnum moss, fencing materials, packing materials, shop supplies and materials-----	\$153, 567
8. Transportation:	
Laborers-----	\$41, 840
Supplies, materials, equipment, seedlings, household goods, etc-----	78, 002
	119, 842
9. Personal services, mainly temporary labor-----	764, 171
10. Miscellaneous travel, communication services, printing and binding, land rentals and utility services, refunds, awards, and indemnities-----	96, 844
Grand total-----	4, 585, 404

Mr. TABER. Did you plant the 2,000 acres you told us you were going to do?

Mr. GRANGER. No; it whittled down to something less than a thousand acres of field plantations.

Mr. TABER. How many did you plant?

Mr. GRANGER. We planted between 800 and 900 acres of field plantations, outside of the test plantings.

Mr. TABER. It cost you approximately \$800 or \$900 an acre to plant it.?

Mr. GRANGER. No. You cannot charge up this whole expenditure to that plantation, because the expenditure is so largely in this nursery, which is a permanent investment.

Mr. TABER. That is about 1,000 acres of nursery, is it not?

Mr. GRANGER. No; the nursery is about 500 acres, including only the seedbeds. It is about 700 acres over all with about 500 acres of seedbeds. That is a permanent investment which will continue to produce planting stock as long as it is desirable to utilize it.

Mr. TABER. You told us at the time that this fund was to be used to provide a seedbed sufficient to permit you to plant 73,000 acres in 1943.

Mr. GRANGER. I said at the time, I think, that any figures we used were subject to revision as our experience threw further light on it.

Mr. TABER. You planted about a thousand acres in this nursery, or not quite that; how many acres of the guayule did you plant?

Mr. GRANGER. The nursery is only five-hundred-and-some-odd acres; the area of field plantations is around 850 to 900 acres.

Mr. TABER. And it cost you how much to plant the eight or nine hundred acres?

Mr. GRANGER. It cost about \$45 an acre for the actual planting.

Mr. TABER. \$45 an acre?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. That would be approximately \$40,000 for that. Now, the 500 acres in the nursery will cost you how much?

Mr. GRANGER. I have not the total figure of the cost of the nursery, but that nursery involves a very large expense for pipes, duckboards, posts, and a lot of other things which are in the nature of a permanent investment. And the figure per acre expressed in terms of actual plantations would not mean anything as of any one year; but the cost of the stock which is raised in the nursery is around \$42 an acre. I mean the cost of the field plantation, as far as the stock is concerned.

Mr. TABER. You mean the stuff you have to put into the nursery is \$45 an acre?

Mr. GRANGER. No; the actual operation of putting the little plants in the ground in the field is around \$45, and the cost of the stock from the nursery—by "stock" I mean the "plants"—is around \$42 or \$43. So that it makes a total cost per acre of—

Mr. TABER. About \$100 per acre?

Mr. GRANGER. Just the operating cost is about \$85 per acre.

Mr. TABER. That is about \$90 per acre; what did you do with the rest of the money, with the rest of this seven or eight hundred thousand that you spent?

Mr. GRANGER. The rest of the money has gone into permanent improvements, machinery, leasing of land—

Mr. TABER. What kind of machinery do you have?

Mr. GRANGER. We use a number of machines for planting. We had to get farm machines for preparing the soil, and we had to get machines for sowing the seed in the nursery. Much of this work is done by machines, and it also involves a very large quantity of labor.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have the machinery for processing this plant material into rubber?

Mr. GRANGER. We just have the one factory at Salinas, acquired from the Intercontinental Rubber Co., and we shall have to recondition it before it will be thoroughly efficient.

Mr. TABER. Have you any break-down of this money, showing what you are proposing to use this for?

Mr. WOODRUM. It is on the first page there, Mr. Taber.

Mr. TABER. That is not much of a break-down. There is a little statement in here that you are going to spend \$3,000,000 on the operation of the nursery.

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. How are you going to do that?

Mr. GRANGER. The operation of the nursery takes a large amount of labor. For instance, now they have some 1,400 people weeding the nursery.

Mr. TABER. Weeding the 500 acres?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes. They ought to have more. Labor has been very difficult to get, and that is one of the problems.

Mr. TABER. Is it a hand-weeding job?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, largely so, in the nursery. These little plants when they come up from the seed are little tiny things and the weeds generally get bigger much faster than those plants and unless the weeds are taken out in time, the little guayule plants will be choked.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much land are you getting ready to plant out of this nursery now?

Mr. GRANGER. We hope to plant 50,000 acres in the next year.

Mr. WOODRUM. As the result of this nursery, for which we have \$3,164,000 set up, how much do you look forward to getting in the way of rubber?

Mr. GRANGER. The figure you have there is for the operation of the nursery itself, which means weeding, sprinkling, and all that sort of thing.

Mr. WOODRUM. And from the plants in the nursery you will get 50,000 acres of field planting?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; and then we hope to resow that same nursery. That will require, if we are going to plant another 50,000 acres, a revision of the authorizing act which limits us to 75,000 acres.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Granger, you have 24 people departmental, 580 in the field and temporary employees, \$3,875,000. Cannot you give us for the record a little more of an administrative breakdown than we have here?

Mr. WOODRUM. Can you elaborate some on that for the record, Mr. Granger?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You have a whole lot of those people in here by range—so much to so much; can you give us a break-down by divisions?

Mr. GRANGER. We will be glad to do that.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

In the departmental services the agronomists, pathologists, rubber technicians, agriculturalists, ecologists, and botanists are to direct investigative work in connection with guayule, Kok-saghyz, goldenrod, *Cryptostegia*, and *Castilla* in a number of places in the United States, in Latin American countries, and to conduct certain laboratory investigations at Beltsville, Md. The foresters, principal chemist, and administrative assistant are administrative officers for the Forest Service.

In the field, the chemical engineers and chemists are employed to carry on investigations in harvesting, storage, and rubber extraction with respect to guayule, rabbitbrush, goldenrod, and other plants at laboratories in Philadelphia, New Orleans, at a pilot mill at Salinas, Calif., and to make analyses for rubber content and related chemical constituents of plants and wastes from extraction processes. The physiologists, ecologists, agronomists, pathologists, bacteriologists, geneticists, and plant anatomists will be employed to direct and to conduct studies related to the manner in which rubber is developed in plants, the relationship of plant growth to environmental factors such as soil, temperature, rainfall, plant diseases and insect pests, improvement of plant strains, and the adaptation of cultural practices to plant growth. The principal agent's duties involve direction of the establishment of test plantings in foreign countries. Engineers are employed to survey land and to design and establish irrigation systems and determine needs for well drilling and water requirements. The soil surveyors are employed in conjunction with ecologists and agronomists to locate suitable planting sites. The foresters, seedsmen, chiefs of nurseries and planting, unit superintendents are employed to direct the work of establishing and maintaining 500 acres of nurseries and the 50,000 acres of plantations and to collect, store, and treat seed. The administrative officers, fiscal agent, accountants, procurement officers are employed to accomplish necessary facilitating services in personnel management, fiscal affairs, employment, procurement, general maintenance, budgeting, and financial management.

Mr. WOODRUM. Is there anything further?

Mr. GRANGER. May I say in general, Mr. Chairman, that what we are trying to do here is to telescope into a very short period of time the ascertainment of certain knowledge which we need to know very soon if we are going to make this project successful. When I say "successful," personally I envisage not solely the war enterprise. I do not think this project can contribute any large quantity of rubber if the war only lasts for a couple of years; but at the expiration of this war, unless all signs fail, it is going to be a long time before our source of rubber from the East Indies is going to be back on the pre-war basis, and then, too, this country may never want to rely as heavily as it has in the past on rubber from so far away. Guayule and two or three other plants do seem to have considerable promise as a permanent source of rubber to be produced domestically or in our neighbor countries where we are relatively sure of getting it. So we are proceeding on the theory of being able to find out in the very shortest

possible space of time just what possibilities this guayule does have for making this country at least semi-independent for the raw rubber it is going to need, regardless of how much South American rubber is produced, unless and until the technologists can make synthetic rubber serve all the needs, which it cannot and does not now do.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is the Government of Mexico cooperating with you?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. And the relations are satisfactory?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. If you get this money, how long is it supposed to run you?

Mr. GRANGER. This is supposed to last for the fiscal year 1943. If we conclude we ought to go further into the Russian dandelion business by planting this Kok-saghyz seed we are getting from Russia, or enlarge the goldenrod work, we will have to come back for additional funds, because those are not included here.

Mr. WOODRUM. There is a small amount in here for experimental work.

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; finding out what the plants will do.

Mr. SNYDER. Do you know where Russia gets her rubber—from what?

Mr. GRANGER. Russia is getting her rubber mainly from two sources. One is synthetic, and the other is Kok-saghyz, but they are now relying very largely on the United States stock pile for their war needs because—

Mr. LUDLOW. What kind of synthetic rubber is Russia using?

Mr. GRANGER. As far as we know, she is using the same general type that this country is.

Mr. TABER. That is not any to speak of, right now?

Mr. GRANGER. No; not quantitatively. I thought the question was as to the kind.

Mr. TABER. And how many tons of rubber do you figure you can produce with this stuff you have right now, at the end of 2 years?

Mr. GRANGER. If my arithmetic is correct, when the plants have experienced one growing season, that is in the late fall of the year in which they are planted, the 50,000 acres of plants will produce about 2,500 tons, if they were harvested at that time. We figure on making this plantation in the winter of 1942-43; so it would be at the end of 1943 before we could get a harvest, and we would get about 2,500 tons of rubber from that harvest.

Mr. TABER. Two thousand five hundred tons at the end of the second year?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes; that is, at the end of 1943.

Mr. TABER. At the end of 1943?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And what would you get at the end of the next year if you harvested it then?

Mr. GRANGER. We would get about four times as much—about 10,000 tons.

Mr. TABER. Ten thousand at the end of 1944, and what would you get after that, by years?

Mr. GRANGER. After that, we would get about 20,000 or 25,000 tons.

Mr. TABER. Twenty-five thousand tons at the end of 1945?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Now, would that be the annual crop you could take off from it, or is the plant dead after you harvest it?

Mr. GRANGER. You take the whole plant out of the ground and have to start all over again. But if we had this thing set up right, of course we would have enough acreage so that we could harvest 25 percent of the acreage each year and in that way we would have it on the basis of a sustained yield. That would be the only logical way to do for the long pull.

JUSTIFICATION OF ESTIMATE

Mr. WOODRUM. If there is nothing further, thank you, Mr. Granger. (The following justifications were offered for the record:)

WORK UNDER THIS APPROPRIATION

GENERAL

The work under this appropriation is concerned with the development of an emergency supply of rubber and of planting material through the establishment of a nucleus planting of guayule and other rubber-bearing plants, and through the extraction of rubber from wild plants from which significant amounts of rubber may be obtained. The work and its administration is divided along the following lines:

1. *Administration and Facilitating Service, Washington, D. C., \$98,575.*

Administration of the program includes the general direction of field operations which are located in each major region of the United States, in Mexico and will extend into several South American countries. Cooperative work with foreign countries is planned, organized, and supervised from Washington. The program involves a wide variety of work with a number of wild and domesticated rubber-bearing plants. A considerable volume of work is executed upon a cooperative basis directly planned and supervised from Washington. Some of the laboratory testing and experimental planting will be done with Department facilities in Washington and in nearby Beltsville, Md.

The expenses of the departmental offices include \$74,340 for personal services and \$24,235 for supplies and materials, equipment, travel, transportation of things and other miscellaneous items.

2. *Office of the Director, Salinas, Calif., \$57,700.*

The Director is immediately responsible for field work in Southwestern United States. This part of the program includes all work in connection with the development of cultivated guayule, the extraction of rubber therefrom, surveys of other wild rubber-bearing plants, and the development of extraction processes to obtain rubber from such plants. Attached to the immediate office of the Director, in addition to clerical personnel, is the Associate Director, an Assistant to the Solicitor, several technicians who are engaged on special projects or function as liaison officers with cooperating agencies.

3. *Operation and crop production, \$8,488,106.*

This project includes all phases of producing plant material for manufacturing into natural rubber. It is divided among the following 13 interrelated subprojects.

(a) *Land, \$1,169,637.*—This sum will be expended largely in land rental for the 50,000 acres needed for establishing plantations next winter with the seedlings now growing in nurseries at Salinas, Calif. Rentals will vary from \$10 to \$30 per acre per year depending upon quality, accessibility, condition of improvements, and whether land is irrigated.

The soil and climatic requirements of guayule are exacting. Higher rubber production apparently occurs on good, well-drained loam soils in regions of winter precipitation with minimum temperature above 20° F.

Minimum total operating costs and maximum rubber production per acre can be realized only through careful selection of land of good quality in localities possessing the most favorable climatic conditions.

An extensive survey will be made to determine the location of broad areas with characteristics generally favorable for guayule planting. It has been recently initiated. It will be completed during the summer. A reconnaissance of two to three million acres is anticipated. It is expected that a similar effort in cooperation with Mexico will also be undertaken. An intensive survey will be made to determine the specific location within these favorable regions of lands possessing suitable climate, soil, drainage, accessibility, etc. Promising tracts will be examined and surveyed. Leases will be negotiated, titles searched, and contracts executed for about 50,000 acres suitable for field planting in California, Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico, also 120 acres satisfactory for nursery operations in Texas and Arizona. Some planting will be done in Mexico.

Rentals must also be paid for land for nurseries and field plantations established in the past few months at Salinas.

(b) *Seed collection, processing, and storage, \$58,474.*—The amount of seed which will be available for collection cannot now be determined accurately. At least 12,000 pounds should be obtained. Present circumstances indicate an excellent crop which may produce 20,000 pounds of seed.

Guayule seed is harvested in summer from plantations by a machine which covers about 15 acres per day. Six machines are needed to harvest the 1,564 acres of seed-bearing cultivated plants. Five machines must be built. After picking the seed is sacked and transported to the seed house. It is cleaned to remove twigs, leaves, and other foreign matter, then washed, treated with calcium hypochlorite, dried, and stored in airtight steel drums. Prior to sowing, the seed must be soaked, spread in racked trays for sprouting, mixed with damp sawdust, and transported to the nursery seeding crews. Simultaneously, continuing tests are necessary to determine viability and the effectiveness of storage and treating methods.

About 500 pounds of native seed will be collected by hand labor from wild shrub in southern Texas and Mexico. It will be sacked and transported to a local nursery for experimentation in developing strains more suited than Salinas seed for plantations in Texas, Arizona, and New Mexico.

(c) *Nurseries, operation, \$3,164,129.*—A tremendous supply of high quality guayule seedlings must be available in the least possible time if guayule rubber is to become a significant factor in easing the rubber crisis.

The 520 acres of seed beds sown in the spring of 1942 must be weeded with mechanical weeders and hand labor from July to September and watered frequently by overhead irrigation throughout the summer.

From later November to March the nursery cycle of the seeds sown in the spring of 1942 will be completed by mowing and removing seedling tops mechanically, removing duckboards from nursery beds and transporting them to central storage digging, lifting, and transporting seedlings to grading shed; and grading and packing preparatory to field planting. The seedlings will have to be handled at a rate of about 100 per second of each working day during the transplanting period.

Immediately following removal of the seedlings during the winter, the nursery areas will be prepared for sowing of the next crop by leveling; rototilling (soil pulverizing); replacing the duckboards on which the machinery operates, and finally smoothing the seed beds after duckboards are in place.

Specially designed sowing machines will then be used to sow the seed in parallel rows and cover it simultaneously with sand one-eighth inch in depth.

The seed beds will be irrigated by overhead lines, watering cart, and hose immediately after sowing. Frequent irrigation is necessary during the 30-day germination period. The beds must be weeded by hand labor and with mechanical weeders in May and June. Fifteen hundred to two thousand laborers are required to accomplish the weeding during the height of the growing season.

Two nurseries will be developed during fiscal year 1943 in Texas and Arizona so as to provide an initial 20 acres of producing seedbeds the same year. This involves installing an irrigation system, constructing improvements such as storage and packing sheds; and preparing the land and continuing with the same procedure outlined for sowing and operating the Salinas nurseries.

(d) *Plantations and culture, \$3,500,117.*—Nearly 500,000,000 seedlings must be removed from the nurseries, planted on 50,000 acres, and cultivated.

Preliminary land preparation will involve removing fences on small tracts and constructing fences on large tracts to facilitate large-scale operations—initial plowing, disking, chiseling, and harrowing; and the transportation of labor, materials, and large equipment to and from various planting fields. Final ground preparation immediately before planting will require floating, chiseling, pulverizing, and harrowing.

Seedlings will be transported from Salinas to planting sites in the Sacramento Valley, Salinas Valley, San Joaquin Valley, southern California, southern Arizona, southern Texas, southern New Mexico, and to Mexico. Test plantings will be made in South America. Planting stock will be held in cold storage and heel-in beds at field points. It must be shipped by air to South America.

Seedlings will be planted during a period of about 100 days, December through March, by 4-row machine planter, 24 inches apart in rows 28 inches center to center.

Salinas plantations aggregating 1,000 acres planted in 1941 and 1942 will be cultivated once in the fall of 1942 and twice in the spring of 1943. The new plantations will be cultivated by machinery twice during the spring and once by hand hoes during April to June. Half the machine cultivation will be done under contract.

(c) *Surveys to determine location, volume, and rubber content of rubber-bearing plants, \$100,349.*—There are a number of native plants in the arid areas of western United States which contain rubber. In addition to guayule which occurs sparsely in Texas, mariola, pingue, rabbitbrush, and certain milkweeds are most prominent. A survey just completed indicates there is some 1,700 tons of dry guayule shrub in the Texas area. This may contain from 200 to 250 tons of rubber. Surveys made some years ago claim a possible 100,000 tons or more of potential rubber supply in rabbitbrush. An appraisal of the approximate location and volume of rubber-bearing plants and of their rubber content is necessary as an initial step to determine if recovery of rubber from native plants appears feasible.

(f) *Analytical laboratory and greenhouse, \$138,213.*—A laboratory building must be constructed, equipped, and manned with scientific personnel to make analyses of rubber, resin content, etc., in specimens collected from cultivated guayule at all phases of growth, native guayule, mariola, pingue, rabbitbrush, and other rubber-bearing woody shrubs. Continuing analyses must be made of harvested material in storage and of the crude product and residue during milling operations. About 10,000 samples would be analyzed annually.

A greenhouse must be built, equipped, and manned so that methods of forcing seed and seedlings may be developed.

The structure and equipment for the laboratory and greenhouse are estimated to cost \$98,000.

(g) *Experimental plantations, \$71,400.*—Small plantations are needed at various localities for detailed study of the accumulation of rubber in guayule under varying conditions of climate and soil. The effect of different irrigation and cultural practices will be studied and new strains better suited to local conditions will be developed.

(h) *Indicator plots, California to Texas, \$64,220.*—Additional indicator plots, usually not more than 1 acre in size, should be established to indicate the most promising localities where the best investment in nurseries and field plantations can be made. As the areas having characteristics generally suitable for guayule planting become outlined more definitely, it is necessary to determine more specifically by indicator plots the suitability of plant strains to produce rubber under local variations of environment.

In the spring of 1942, 85 such plots were established in the Southwest. These need to be maintained, observed, measured, and analyzed at frequent intervals.

(i) *Indicator plots, Mexico and South America, \$34,200.*—Indicator plots are essential to any extension of cultivated guayule nurseries and plantations in Mexico, Argentina, Chile, Brazil, and Peru. A start was made in establishing a few acres of such plots in Mexico during the spring of 1942. Many more need to be established and carefully checked periodically to guide the southward extension of cultivated guayule production.

(j) *Diseases and pests, \$29,953.*—Cultivated guayule, like any other wild species which has been domesticated and transplanted beyond its natural range in large quantities, is especially vulnerable to disease and insect attack. The principal diseases are the "damping off" of very young seedlings in the nursery and a Sclerotinia root and collar rot of older plants. The fungus causing Texas root-rot of cotton also attacks guayule in many parts of the Southwest. A serious insect pest causing a "club leaf" symptom and eventual death of the plant has been found decimating wild stands in Texas. Methods to eliminate or control disease losses can be worked out because the same troubles affect vegetables often grown on the land prior to the guayule planting, and therefore are not new to science. This is true also for most of the insect pests.

(k) *Harvesting and storage studies, \$40,734.*—The rubber content of guayule and other rubber-bearing shrubs varies with the season. Lowering of rubber

content between harvesting and extraction is experienced. Methods should be developed to harvest the maximum possible amount at the peak rubber content and store the accumulated material with the least possible loss of rubber.

(l) *Physiology of rubber formation, \$83,040.*—No one yet knows exactly how rubber is formed in guayule or just what factors control its formation. Many complicated problems have arisen which can be solved only by a thorough knowledge of the physiology of rubber formation. The known dependence of rubber formation upon the complex of environmental factors as temperature, light, nutrition, makes necessary a rounded study of these factors under controlled conditions. Knowledge of the effects of environmental factors upon the formation of rubber is the basis to efficient and successful establishment of plantations over extensive geographic areas.

(m) *Selection of improved rubber strains, \$33,640.*—The relatively high percentage of rubber content in cultivated guayule is due to the success of the Intercontinental Rubber Co. in developing high rubber-producing strains. Continuation of this activity may increase the rubber production proportion even higher. Strains successfully developed for Salinas Valley conditions are not high producers in all other localities. Strains must be developed which will produce high rubber content in each of the major planting areas which together constitute the broad region generally favorable for planting.

4. *Manufacturing of rubber, \$555,480.*

(a) *Pilot laboratory studies, \$51,800.*—This sum is needed to provide laboratory facilities and personnel for important investigations which will lead to the most efficient processes that can be developed for reclaiming rubber from woody plants. Processing alone may be improved to save up to 18 pounds of guayule rubber that under present methods are being wasted for every 100 pounds of rubber produced.

Present processing methods are reasonably adaptable for guayule but are utterly inadequate to meet the needs for processing rabbitbrush, mariola, and other plants.

(b) *Design, construction, and operation of pilot mill, \$303,680.*—This pilot mill to be built at Salinas, Calif., will be used to process small batches of plant materials collected during fiscal year 1943. It will be the proving grounds in which to develop and test manufacturing processes. The pilot mill is the trial step between the laboratory and the full scale factory. The most satisfactory processes will be incorporated in the existing factory at Salinas and factories to be erected later as guayule shrub becomes ready for harvest, or where surveys indicate a sufficient volume of rubber-producing plants are available to make extraction worth while.

(c) *Extraction of rubber from native guayule, \$200,000.*—The volume of guayule in Texas, some 1,700 tons of dry shrub, is insufficient to warrant the construction of an extraction factory. The shrub may be harvested and shipped to the factory at Salinas, Calif. An operation of about 2 months is represented by the tonnage of shrub available. It is estimated that 200 to 250 tons of rubber may be recoverable.

5. *Technical investigations, \$164,735.*

This project contemplates an immediate acceleration of current investigations of a group of plants which are known to be producers of rubber. They are marginal sources which will increase in importance as domestic supplies of crude rubber become more scarce and as extraction processes are improved. Most of this sum would be expended for production, harvesting, storing, and recovery and processing studies. Recovery and processing studies will be carried on at the southern regional research laboratory at New Orleans where personnel and important facilities are available.

(a) *Goldenrod, Cryptostegia, and Castilla, \$126,605.*—These are three of the most promising plants tested. The Department has given special attention to *Solidago leavenworthii*, the highest producing goldenrod strain developed by Thomas A. Edison. The Savannah, Ga., plantations of 150 acres would provide the planting material of selected strains for a considerable expansion (about 15,000 acres) in fiscal year 1943, if extraction methods now being studied by the Department and private industry prove feasible. From the cultural viewpoint goldenrod is easily handled and increases rapidly, but so far, the practical large-scale extraction of rubber has not been developed. Laboratory analyses indicate a rubber content of 6 percent, most of which occurs in the lower leaves.

Research already carried on for several years by the Department at its Coconut Grove, Fla., station would be considerably increased with special attention given the rapid-growing *Cryptostegia* (Madagascar rubber vines) and *Castilla* rubber trees.

For production studies of goldenrod, *Castilla* and *Cryptostegia* the estimated cost is \$31,708; harvesting and drying studies \$39,533; extraction studies \$55,364.

(b) *Field tests on kok-saghyz (Russian dandelion)*, \$38,130.—The Government of the Soviet Union supplied by air 540 pounds of koksaghyz seed during May. Test plantations have already been made in 20 States, Alaska, and Canada. If this plant proves as successful in this country as in Russia, it may become an important supplementary source of rubber. Because of its apparent adaptability to soil and climatic conditions found in a relatively large part of the country, Russian dandelion is a promising potential rubber producer. An additional 5 tons of seed is expected to arrive by boat some time this summer. This seed supply will permit a great extension of test plantings over a wide range of environmental conditions.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1942.

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

STATEMENTS OF DR. C. W. WARBURTON, DEPUTY GOVERNOR, FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

REIMBURSEMENT OF FEDERAL LAND BANKS FOR EXPENSES OF MAKING AND SECURING FARM MORTGAGE LOANS

Mr. WOODRUM. Dr. Warburton, we have before us an item in House Document No 764 under salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation providing that—

in addition to the funds made available to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation for administrative expenses for the fiscal year 1942 by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000 of the funds of said corporation is hereby made available for such expenses, including the objects and subject to the limitations and conditions specified under this heading in said Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act.

Will you give us a brief statement in reference to this item, Dr. Warburton?

Dr. WARBURTON. Mr. Chairman, this is a request for authorization to expend \$150,000 of the Corporation's income for reimbursement of the Federal land banks which act as agents of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation in the making and servicing of farm mortgage loans.

Mr. WOODRUM. You had \$8,350,000 for 1942, and for 1943 you have \$9,050,000.

Dr. WARBURTON. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. You have an actual deficiency of \$150,000?

Dr. WARBURTON. That makes a total of \$8,500,000.

Mr. SNYDER. Where does the deficiency exist?

Dr. WARBURTON. The \$8,350,000 will not be sufficient to reimburse the land banks for their operations in servicing the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation and in the making and collection of farm mortgage loans for the Corporation.

Mr. SNYDER. Why did these land banks pile up this deficiency when they knew that they did not have the money to do the work in 1942?

Dr. WARBURTON. The situation is this. Agricultural conditions generally are very good at this time, with the result that the Corpor-

ation and the land banks have a better opportunity to collect delinquent loans than has been the situation for some years.

So, in order to improve the situation of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation as much as possible and get these very numerous farm mortgage loans current, they have done additional work that was not anticipated at the beginning of the year, and that has resulted in considerable additional collections, so the natural result has been an increase in the operations.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many delinquent commissioners loans are there at the present time?

Dr. WARBURTON. The total number of loans outstanding at the end of the fiscal year 1941 was 177,396 first mortgage loans and 245,234 second mortgage loans, with a total amount of \$596,802,200.

Out of a total of \$103,611,400 collectible during the fiscal year 1941, the amount of delinquency at the end of 1941 was \$15,520,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many loans were there? The justification says there were 71,655 delinquent Commissioner loans on December 31, 1941. I wonder how many delinquent loans you have now.

Dr. WARBURTON. We do not seem to have that figure as of the present date. We can probably get that information and supply it for the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Delinquent loans as of March 31, 1942, numbered 64,931.

Mr. WOODRUM. What is the situation with reference to your balance of \$8,350,000? What are the expenditures to date?

Dr. WARBURTON. We will have to get that figure.

Mr. WOODRUM. Give us a statement in the record as to that amount and also the rate of monthly expenditure.

Dr. WARBURTON. Yes, sir; we will put that in the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Total limitations for fiscal year 1942.....	\$8, 350, 000
Actual expenditures through May 31, 1942.....	\$6, 338, 087
Estimated unpaid obligations through May 31, 1942....	1, 453, 613

Total expenditures and estimated obligations through May 31, 1942.....	7, 791, 700
--	-------------

Balance available for obligations to be received during June 1942.....	558, 300
Estimated obligations to be received during June 1942.....	708, 300
Deficiency (\$708,300 less \$558,300).....	150, 000

Dr. WARBURTON. Our situation is a little bit difficult, in that the office is now in Kansas City, moved there very recently, and they are a little bit disorganized at the present time.

Mr. TABER. Has there not been a regular collection system inaugurated anyway, under this set-up, the way it was put up?

Dr. WARBURTON. Yes; there has been a regular collection procedure, of course.

Mr. TABER. Generally, it costs less to collect if the folks have it to pay, instead of costing more, because they pay it more readily.

Dr. WARBURTON. There has been a great deal of work done in working out with delinquent borrowers a plan for repayment and amortization and other arrangements to put the loans in a current position.

Mr. SNYDER. Who does this collecting?

Dr. WARBURTON. The representatives of the Federal land banks.

Mr. SNYDER. And they are located in every county?

Dr. WARBURTON. There are 12 district land banks.

Mr. SNYDER. There is one in Baltimore.

Dr. WARBURTON. There is one in Baltimore, and there are others located in different parts of the country.

The approximately 3,500 national farm loan associations made up of borrowers of money from the Federal land banks cover practically all of the United States.

Mr. LUDLOW. I would like to have a statement as to the general improvement in the agricultural picture. It is quite noticeable and substantial; is it not?

Dr. WARBURTON. Judging from our operations, I would say that is indicated very definitely by the increased payments made by borrowers, both from the bank and the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, in addition to advance payments on loans as well as payments due to this time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Quite a number are making advance payments?

Dr. WARBURTON. Yes; and quite a number are paying their loans in full.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

STATEMENT OF S. A. ANDRETTA, ASSISTANT ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

AUDITED CLAIMS FOR PRINTING AND BINDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1940 AND PRIOR FISCAL YEARS

Mr. WOODRUM. Mr. Andretta, we have before us several items in House Document No. 747, for the Department of Justice, the first of which is audited claims.

Mr. ANDRETTA. These audited claims represent settlements by the Comptroller General's Office.

Mr. WOODRUM. They cover the following items: Printing and binding, 1938, \$92.85; fees of Commissioners, United States courts, 1939, \$52.21; Conciliation Commissioners, United States courts, for 1935, \$138.75; and for 1937-40, \$200.69; for Probation system, United States courts, 1939, \$6.24, and printing and binding, 1940, \$1,734.

Will you put in the record a brief statement as to each one of these items?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. They are all audited claims?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir; and the appropriations have lapsed or are exhausted.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

The first item of \$92.85 covers the printing of the record in an internal revenue case in the northern district of Illinois, the delay being due to the failure of the contractor to submit an executed voucher.

The next four items in the amounts of \$52.21, \$138.75, \$200.69, and \$6.24 represent compensation and expenses due various United States Commissioners and Conciliation Commissioners for services rendered during the fiscal years set forth.

In all cases the delay was due to the failure of the payees to present their vouchers for payment.

The item of \$1,734 covers the following bills for printing letterheads and binding Congressional documents:

The Public Printer, Washington, D. C.:	
5 bound sets of Congressional Record, 76th Cong., 2d and 3d sess.	\$147. 00
2 sets of hearings on all bills, 76th Cong., 2d and 3d sess.	150. 64
10,000 form letters	\$16. 82
25,000 letterheads	42. 49
50,000 form PR-1	85. 35
50,000 form PR-1-A	86. 03
	230. 69
Senate and House reports and documents, 76th Cong., 2d and 3d sess.	136. 42
The Law Brief Press, New York City, for printing of record in a case	1, 102. 08
Total	1, 776. 83
Less cash balance on hand	33. 54
Balance	1, 733. 29
Amount requested	1, 734. 00

This deficiency is due to unanticipated printing and binding of congressional documents. Since the "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution became effective, no accurate estimate of the cost of the printing and binding of congressional documents can be made, by reason of the fact that the Congress has usually been in session until the close of the fiscal year.

Mr. LUDLOW. Referring to claims dating back to 1938, why are they so late in being settled?

Mr. ANDRETTA. It was probably due to delay in rendering bills. Sometimes the bills are not rendered within a year or two.

PRINTING AND BINDING, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM. You have a supplemental item of \$200,000 for printing and binding, 1942.

Mr. ANDRETTA. This supplemental estimate is exclusively for the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It covers their forms, fingerprints cards, and letterheads. The Federal Bureau of Investigation for the present fiscal year has a printing and binding allotment of \$51,000, and they have already obligated \$221,772, showing a present deficit of \$170,772. In addition to the deficit they will need \$46,300 to meet the cost of fingerprint cards already ordered, and \$2,565 to meet orders for letterheads and printed forms. They have purchased this year some 48,000,000 fingerprint cards.

Mr. WOODRUM. Why did you make an allotment of only \$51,000 to the F. B. I.? It seems that you are putting the deficiency on the F. B. I.

Mr. ANDRETTA. That allotment has been practically the same for several years.

The CHAIRMAN. But they have had increased expenditures.

Mr. ANDRETTA. That is true, and we have tried to absorb as much of their printing and binding every year as we could from the savings in other allotments. It happens this year because of the tremendous purchases of fingerprint cards chiefly. That has exceeded by far the amount expended in previous years.

Mr. LUDLOW. Where do they purchase them?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Through the Government Printing Office. I would like to point out that until recently we have been able to buy

fingerprint cards for \$2.50 per thousand, whereas now the cost is \$4.50 per thousand.

Mr. RABAUT. Is that because of the increased cost of the paper stock?

Mr. ANDRETTA. The explanation of the Government Printing Office is that the price of this particular paper stock has increased 108 percent; and, also, that they had to make a readjustment in their scale of prices in accordance with the findings showing that the prices previously charged for this work did not cover the cost.

Mr. WOODRUM. This statement covering the printing and binding item may go in the record at this point.

(The statement referred to is as follows:)

Printing and binding, Department of Justice 1942

	Appropriated, 1942	Supplemental, 1942	Total, 1942	Actual, 1941
02 Forms and letterheads.....	\$255,700	\$220,000	\$475,700	\$253,038
08 Printing and binding.....	274,300	-----	274,300	245,297
Total.....	530,000	220,000	750,000	498,335

The Department is requesting a supplemental appropriation of \$220,000 to meet expenses for printing and binding for the balance of the current fiscal year.

This additional sum will be required for the Federal Bureau of Investigation as follows:

	Allotment	Obligated May 30, 1942	Deficit May 30, 1942	Amount needed balance of year	Total deficiency
Forms.....	\$41,000	\$75,117	—\$34,117	-----	\$34,117
Fingerprint cards.....	-----	128,000	—128,000	\$46,300	174,300
Letterheads.....	10,000	18,655	—8,655	2,565	11,220
Total.....	51,000	221,772	—170,772	48,865	219,637

As of May 30, 1942, the Federal Bureau of Investigation had exceeded its printing allotment of \$57,000 by \$172,000. Approximately \$128,000 of this increase represented purchases of fingerprint cards for the Army, Navy, and national defense.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation has continued to receive a tremendous number of fingerprint records. The Army and Navy authorities have entered on a program of requiring that employees engaged in vital national defense industries be fingerprinted. During the first 4 months of the calendar year 1942, 15,876,275 fingerprint cards have been furnished at the request of the War and Navy Departments to manufacturers of war materials, all of which, of course, are expected to be utilized and returned for filing. The United States Army recently placed an order for 10,000,000 fingerprint cards. These, of course, will also be returned after they are executed. Based upon the information available, it appears that the Federal Bureau of Investigation will require a sufficient number of fingerprint cards within the very near future to handle at least 30,000,000 sets of fingerprints, 20,000,000 of these cards are now on order. The cost of fingerprint cards has increased from \$2.50 per thousand to \$4.50 per thousand. Fingerprint records are now being received in the Identification Division at the rate of approximately 60,000 per day, and there is every indication that this will materially increase.

There follows a statement showing obligations as of May 30, 1942:

PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS, 1942

Mr. WOODRUM. For pay and expenses of bailiffs, 1942, you have a supplemental estimate of \$20,000.

Mr. ANDRETTA. I have a statement covering that.
(The statement referred to is as follows:)

PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, 1942

This supplemental estimate is another illustration of our inability to accurately estimate the needs of the Department because of the uncontrollable nature of the expenses paid therefrom.

The expenditures for the fiscal year 1941 were \$302,466. To date expenditures are approximately 8 percent greater than for the same period during the fiscal year 1941. The following tabulation indicates the need for an additional amount of \$20,000:

Treasury balance as of Apr. 30, 1942	\$4, 320
Marshals' balances as of Apr. 30, 1942	40, 930
Total available for disbursement subsequent to Apr. 30, 1942	45, 250

ESTIMATE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1942 TO CLOSE

Actual disbursements through Apr. 30, 1941	244, 093
Actual disbursements through Apr. 30, 1942	261, 254
Increase (ratio 8 percent)	17, 161
Actual disbursements after Apr. 30, 1941	58, 492
Estimated increase after Apr. 30, 1942	4, 700
	63, 192

Estimated deficiency	\$17, 952
Estimated submitted	20, 000

Mr. ANDRETTA. This appropriation is for the pay of bailiffs. It is an uncontrollable appropriation because we have no control over the number of bailiffs appointed by the courts. They are entitled to three bailiffs in each court.

Mr. LUDLOW. They are entitled to a maximum of three?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir.

Mr. WOODRUM. We owe this, and there is nothing to do but to pay it.

Mr. ANDRETTA. Yes, sir. I would like to point out that this is our best estimate as to how we will come out this year, based on the current velocity of expenditure. During the current year expenditures are running 8 percent more than last year. We have had 11 months of this fiscal year to guide us in making the estimate.

Mr. RABAUT. The bailiffs are paid only for the days the courts sit. It is an uncontrollable item.

Mr. LUDLOW. The courts may have a maximum of three bailiffs, but how many do they actually have?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Very few have more than one. Sometimes they have two if the courtroom is overcrowded.

Mr. LUDLOW. If they are not using more bailiffs, what is the necessity for this expenditure of \$20,000?

Mr. ANDRETTA. Because there are more courts sitting and they are holding more frequent and longer sessions.

Mr. WOODRUM. If there is nothing further, we thank you for your statement.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

STATEMENTS OF CLINTON B. UTTLEY, SUPERINTENDENT; MAX KOHRN, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF POST OFFICE SERVICE; AND JOHN J. HAGGERTY, ASSISTANT COMPTROLLER, BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

INCREASE IN VOLUME OF POSTAL BUSINESS

Mr. LUDLOW. Gentlemen, we have before us various estimates in House Document No. 757 for the Post Office Department. Many of the increases which are asked for here are predicated on unpredicted and unpredictable increases in the volume of postal business.

I should like you, Mr. Uttley, or one of the other gentlemen with you, to give us the postal picture; that is to say, what were your estimates of total postal revenues and expenditures for 1942 when you appeared before our regular subcommittee, and what are your revised estimates at this time. Can you give us that postal picture?

Mr. UTTLEY. I want to say first, that Mr. Donaldson is sorry he cannot be here, and apologizes to the committee.

I will ask Mr. Haggerty to answer your inquiries.

Mr. HAGGERTY. At the time we submitted the estimates for 1942 the estimated revenues were \$795,000,000. The estimated expenditures were \$846,000,000.

When we were before the committee last year with the 1943 estimates we had revised the estimated revenues for 1942 to \$860,000,000 and the expenditures to \$877,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is it at the present time?

Mr. HAGGERTY. The present estimated revenues are still about \$860,000,000. For the first 10 months of the fiscal year the revenues were \$725,366,000. That is an increase of \$44,294,000 over the same period of last year, or 6½ percent.

Mr. LUDLOW. From present-day prospects you will get about \$65,000,000 more revenue than you were estimating when we passed the regular appropriation bill?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Your expenditures have increased about \$30,000,000 over the amount estimated for April 1, 1942?

Mr. TABER. How much are the expenditures going to be?

Mr. HAGGERTY. \$877,000,000 was the estimate when we were before you, and it will be about \$878,000,000. The total appropriations including the estimates here, will be \$882,000,000; the unexpended balance will be about four or five million, so the estimated expenditures for this year will be about \$878,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. In your estimated expenditures of \$877,000,000 you mean to include the over-all appropriation?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. As well as the regular items?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Including the money in this estimate?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Included in the receipts are there any funds in the nature of reimbursements to the Post Office Department for services rendered to other departments?

Mr. HAGGERTY. No; the receipts that I have given include no reimbursable items.

Mr. TABER. For instance, you have sales for the Treasury of bonds and war stamps.

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. They are given under a separate item?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And that constitutes no part of the receipts of \$860,000,000?

Mr. HAGGERTY. No.

Mr. TABER. How do you carry that?

Mr. HAGGERTY. That is shown as a separate item.

Mr. UTTLEY. That is shown separately with clerk hire.

Mr. TABER. In the clerk-hire fund without putting it in either as receipts or disbursements under this item.

Mr. LUDLOW. If you included the reimbursement that would also mean the receipts item would be more.

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And the expenditures item would be higher.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. And the appropriation item also. The expenditure item would be how much higher?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Approximately \$5,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Formerly I recall the Post Office Department issued a regular publication showing the receipts from some 50 leading stations; do you have a similar statement from leading post offices today?

Mr. HAGGERTY. We have it for 172 offices.

Mr. LUDLOW. I wonder if you could include in the record such a statement, with the latest available data, comparing that data with a year ago.

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

(The information requested follows:)

The following is a comparative statement of the postal revenues for the first 10 months of the fiscal years 1941 and 1942:

Month	1941	1942	Percent of increase
July.....	\$58,827,361.26	\$65,527,489.76	11.39
August.....	59,246,752.28	63,414,161.19	7.63
September.....	60,345,314.30	67,176,149.25	11.32
October.....	70,657,280.58	75,587,764.03	6.98
November.....	64,733,346.46	68,137,161.13	5.26
December.....	95,942,757.92	106,008,360.59	10.49
January.....	68,430,901.45	71,026,173.81	3.79
February.....	62,935,427.30	65,346,818.43	3.83
March.....	68,888,522.36	72,373,860.28	5.06
April.....	71,064,400.62	70,768,648.62	-.42

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the trend, or the prospect of the continuing trend, of the postal receipts?

Mr. HAGGERTY. We had our first decrease in the month of April \$300,000; 0.42 of 1 percent.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is a decrease?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. The first decrease over what period of time?

Mr. HAGGERTY. It has been 37 months, approximately.

Mr. LUDLOW. There has been a continuous increase over a period of 37 months?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. And April shows a slight decrease?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes.

Mr. UTTLEY. Over April a year ago.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there some tangible explanation for that?

Mr. HAGGERTY. The decrease shows up in the stamp sales, permit matter, and second-class matter.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much did the postal revenue decrease by reason of affording free postal service to sailors and soldiers?

Mr. HAGGERTY. We do not have the figures on that.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Mr. LUDLOW. I think we will take up the items shown in the estimate and run down in the regular order, taking first the First Assistant Postmaster General.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS, 1941

The first item is for compensation of postmasters, for the fiscal year 1941, \$235,000. This is for the previous fiscal year.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you happen to have an item for 1941 appearing at this time?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is for salaries of fourth-class postmasters, and that is more than we anticipated it would be.

Mr. LUDLOW. But why would it show up at this time?

Mr. UTTLEY. In the process of auditing.

Mr. LUDLOW. The auditing had not been completed before?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. And could not be presented until now?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is right.

Mr. LUDLOW. This amounts to \$235,000?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is correct.

SPECIAL-DELIVERY FEES

Mr. LUDLOW. The amount for special-delivery fees I assume is for the same reason?

Mr. UTTLEY. It comes in on exactly the same basis.

Mr. LUDLOW. Due to delays in auditing?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. You could not present it before this time; it is automatic and nothing could be done about it?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. TABER. How do you get such a large increase in the amount of compensation for the 1941 item for fourth-class postmasters?

Mr. UTTLEY. The fourth-class postmasters' compensation is unpredictable; it is based on cancelation.

Mr. TABER. I understand that.

Mr. UTTLEY. The figure comes to us already audited; it is made up in the Auditing Division, and it is now \$221,000.

Mr. HAGGERTY. Along that line, Mr. Taber, in the month of April, although we had a decrease in revenue from all other sources, the fourth-class post-office stamp sales increased 6.5 percent.

Mr. UTTLEY. As an illustration of what they are doing in small towns, 555 fourth-class offices will advance to the third class July 1.

COMPENSATION OF POSTMASTERS, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. We have also compensation to postmasters, for an additional amount for compensation to postmasters for the fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department Appropriation Act for 1942, amounting to \$1,600,000.

I think you might tell us first the basis on which postmasters are paid; in other words, the basis for this increase.

Mr. UTTLEY. Salaries of postmasters at first-, second-, and third-class offices are based on the calendar-year receipts.

This increase here is based on what is happening in the fourth-class offices. For the first 9 months of the fiscal year 1942 compensation of postmasters totaled \$38,917,493.20, as compared with \$37,709,991.06 for the same period of the preceding year, or an increase of \$1,212,502.14; or 2.95 percent.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is this entire deficiency applicable to fourth-class postmasters?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes. Because the base has already been set up for the Presidential offices, first-, second-, and third-class. Our estimate is for the increase in compensation to fourth-class postmasters.

Mr. LUDLOW. You think you have determined that with as much accuracy as possible?

Mr. UTTLEY. It is as good as we can do, with the experience before us.

COMPENSATION TO ASSISTANT POSTMASTERS, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. The next item, "Compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices for the fiscal year 1942," \$250,000. That is based on receipts at post offices?

Mr. UTTLEY. No; that is based on overtime since the passage of the amended 40-hour law.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is pursuant to Public Law 509 providing for overtime, and I think we might refer to that a little bit more. It provides that the Postmaster General may, if the exigencies of the service require it, authorize the payment of overtime for Saturdays in lieu of compensatory time; this amendment is to remain in effect only during the present war and for 6 months thereafter.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the overtime rate?

Mr. UTTLEY. It is based on their salaries; their salaries divided by 306 days of 8 hours. There is no specific rate; it depends upon their salaries, divided by 306 days.

Mr. LUDLOW. Compensation is based at the straight salary?

Mr. UTTLEY. No; it is based on 306 days; straight time would be 365 days, but the overtime is based on 306 days, of 8 hours each.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is this an exact computation?

Mr. UTTLEY. No; it is an estimate, based upon our expenditures for Christmas time. There are three Saturdays at Christmas, and the former law provided that we could pay them for overtime in lieu of compensatory time.

Mr. LUDLOW. You do not have any facts upon which you could make a rather definite estimate?

Mr. UTTLEY. The estimate is based on those figures. During the three Saturdays the cost was approximately \$45,000, and on the basis of that we estimate the overtime.

Mr. LUDLOW. At any rate it will have to be paid and there is nothing we can do about it.

Mr. UTTLEY. That is right.

CLERKS, FIRST- AND SECOND-CLASS POST OFFICES, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. The next time of increase is in the first- and second-class post offices, for an additional amount for compensation to clerks and employees first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$14,750,000. That is a sizable item.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. I might say, as a matter of fact, that we have a more or less gentleman's agreement with the Department. We passed what seemed to be a reasonable item for these major service groups in the regular appropriations act, with the understanding that if the volume of work swells beyond that anticipated, the Department may put on more clerks in proportion to the mail to be handled and the service to be rendered, and this item is submitted in accordance with that general understanding.

Mr. UTTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many clerks do you have at this time?

Mr. UTTLEY. Eighty-one thousand seven hundred and six.

Mr. LUDLOW. As of what time?

Mr. UTTLEY. As of May 31.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many clerks have you put on during the current fiscal year 1942, first- and second-class?

Mr. UTTLEY. The picture changes every day, if you will permit this explanation. Prior to the passage of the amendment to the 40-hour-week law, we put on, for instance, in January, 201; in February, 454; and in March, 233. Then the picture immediately changed with the passage of the 40-hour-week law. In April we took up 143 vacancies, and in May we took up 159.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many clerks did you have on July 1, 1941?

Mr. UTTLEY. I will have to put that in the record. There were 80,613, including 959 on military leave.

Mr. LUDLOW. How did you make up the estimate of \$14,750,000; what basis did you use?

Mr. UTTLEY. On the basis of the present expenditures.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was the appropriation and what has been the expenditures up to the end of May?

Mr. UTTLEY. We do not have the expenditures up to the end of May.

Mr. LUDLOW. Well, up until the end of April or some definite date, corresponding to a definite date.

Mr. UTTLEY. Up to the end of April, we can give that.

Mr. TABER. First what was the appropriation? Give us that first.

Mr. LUDLOW. And then give us the expenditures up to date.

Mr. UTTLEY. The appropriation, \$216,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Even amount?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. In addition to that you were getting a certain amount for handling bonds?

Mr. UTTLEY. We will bring that in too.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much would that be?

Mr. UTTLEY. We expect from the Treasury, \$4,700,000 for United States Savings bonds.

Mr. LUDLOW. Now, what are the expenditures up to this time?

Mr. UTTLEY. \$193,569,084.83.

Mr. LUDLOW. Up to when?

Mr. UTTLEY. Up to April 30.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much do you expect will be required for May and June?

Mr. UTTLEY. We estimate \$39,000,000; that is in round figures.

Mr. LUDLOW. To see you out until the end of the fiscal year?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is that comparable to any definite figures?

Mr. UTTLEY. Let me give you the figures showing what expenditures were, as to what we know we have against it.

In January, the expenditures for clerk hire, \$19,120,548.

In February they were \$18,567,719.

In March they were \$19,156,407.

In April, \$19,234,285.

We are estimating for May, \$19,650,000; and for June, \$19,600,000.

Mr. TABER. Is that because you have been putting on more clerks?

Mr. UTTLEY. No.

Mr. TABER. Or is it in connection with vacations?

Mr. UTTLEY. Of course, we expect an upsurge for vacations, but I do not know how to estimate it any closer than that. Our actual expenditures for April were \$19,234,285.

Mr. TABER. Well, you are allowing \$350,000 increase for the next 2 months.

Mr. UTTLEY. We hope to have some little balance left in the appropriations.

Mr. LUDLOW. How will this compare with what you have been allowed for 1943; will you enter the year overobligated?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes; we will enter the year 1943 overobligated unless the mails begin to fall off. We are fighting that just as hard as we can.

Mr. LUDLOW. What do you estimate will be your probable over-obligations.

Mr. UTTLEY. It would be difficult for us to estimate that at this time.

Mr. LUDLOW. Could you give us a rough estimate?

Mr. UTTLEY. We have estimated it at less than one-half of 1 percent; we will have less than one-half of 1 percent unobligated balance, if this is allowed. Last year we came through with less than \$200,000 unobligated, and that is dangerously close.

Mr. TABER. You are asking for \$350,000 a month more than your April expenditures.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes.

Mr. TABER. What were the May and June expenditures compared with April of last year?

Mr. UTTLEY. I do not have the figures before me, but it would be difficult to compare, because this involves leave. We do not allow employees to accumulate leave and we will have several vacations in May and June.

Mr. TABER. They must use up their leave?

Mr. UTTLEY. We make them use their leave.

Mr. TABER. And not carry it over for the next fiscal year?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is right; they must use it before the end of the fiscal year. We only allow them to carry 5 days over. Otherwise it would become so unpredictable an item that we would never know how to estimate for it.

Mr. O'NEAL. How has the service affected your personnel?

Mr. UTTLEY. Our service is being hurt.

Mr. O'NEAL. In what way?

Mr. UTTLEY. At the present time the calls on us are heavy, and in our clerical service we have 2,430 clerks in military service, and 1,857 carriers, and we have already made note that in June and July the quota is going to jump up, I would say, to approximately four or five thousand clerks.

And in addition to that these other agencies of the Government who apparently do not realize that we have to have expert people handling the mail, call on us day by day for 10, 15, or 20 clerks.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about the men leaving your service and going into the military service?

Mr. UTTLEY. We have approximately 700 detailed to military offices.

CLERKS, CONTRACT STATIONS, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. We will take up next the item for clerks, contract stations, \$55,000. I wish you would change that title, because they are not clerks; they are contractors.

Mr. UTTLEY. That is right. We will try to correct that next time.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the reason for this increase?

Mr. UTTLEY. The principal reason for the increase in this item is because of the demands of the contractors for increased compensation.

Mr. LUDLOW. Has there been a reletting of contracts recently?

Mr. UTTLEY. There was. And for July 1, the reletting of contracts—

Mr. LUDLOW (interposing). What region does that cover?

Mr. UTTLEY. That was the western zone, and last year, July 1—

Mr. LUDLOW (interposing). Is that given in here?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is reflected in this item.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was the increase, the percentage of increase in the reletting?

Mr. UTTLEY. On July 1, 1939, when the western zone was relet, there was an increase from \$1,477,631 to \$1,545,837, or a net increase of \$68,206.

Mr. LUDLOW. When was that reletting?

Mr. UTTLEY. That was July 1, 1939. Every 2 years. And, on July 1, 1941—

Mr. LUDLOW (interposing). That would be absorbed in this.

Mr. UTTLEY. And when the contracts again came up for reletting again the increase was from \$1,581,982 to \$1,692,353, or a net increase of \$110,371.

Mr. LUDLOW. The net increase is responsible for this item?

Mr. UTTLEY. It is partly responsible.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many contract stations are there now?

Mr. UTTLEY. There are 4,825 contract stations at the present time.

The principal reason for the increase in this: We were asked when they put in the military offices, when they will have, we will say, 3,000 men personnel, we have been fighting to put in contract stations instead of classified stations, because we can get by with a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500, whereas where we put in a classified station it would amount to \$2,400.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many such stations are there?

Mr. UTTLEY. We have 103 contract stations in the Army bases.

Mr. LUDLOW. And what did you say the cost would run?

Mr. UTTLEY. We will say from about \$800 to \$1,800.

Mr. LUDLOW. And the total of that amount is what?

Mr. UTTLEY. The total amount is \$107,610.

Mr. LUDLOW. And what would that figure be if they were classified stations?

Mr. UTTLEY. Well, you can figure that on an average of from \$1,200 to \$2,400.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was the appropriation for contract stations in the 1942 appropriation?

Mr. UTTLEY. \$1,640,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you arrive at the item of \$55,000?

Mr. UTTLEY. We are already overobligated \$48,561.

Mr. LUDLOW. You are running pretty close to shore?

Mr. UTTLEY. We are running pretty close to shore, but we are asking for only \$55,000 and we hope we will not go over that.

CARFARE AND BICYCLE ALLOWANCE, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. You have an item for carfare and bicycle allowance, additional amount for carfare and bicycle allowance for the fiscal year 1942, \$55,000, the same amount incidently as requested in the previous item.

Mr. UTTLEY. We are at present overobligated in that item by \$50,122 out of an appropriation of \$1,475,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. To what is that due?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is due to the increase, practically; the increased number of carriers because of the extension of City Delivery Service; and we have an increase in the number of 1,040 up to date.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is a fixed charge against the Government, whatever it may be.

Mr. UTTLEY. It is a fixed charge, and if we did not have this transportation or the 10-cent rate, we would have to pay for the time used in walking.

CITY DELIVERY CARRIERS, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. For an additional amount for pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service, and United States official mail and messenger service, for the fiscal year 1942, \$8,000,000.

How many city-delivery carriers are there now?

Mr. UTTLEY. Not including those in military service there are 61,185.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many in the military service?

Mr. UTTLEY. One thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many city-delivery carriers were there on July 1, 1941?

Mr. UTTLEY. We will have to give you that figure. There were 61,085, including 638 on military leave.

The same thing is happening with carriers as is happening with clerks since the passage of the amended 40-hour-week law. They were going up, of necessity, and since that time we can pay overtime and the number is falling off. For instance, May, that fell off 133.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was the amount of the appropriation in the regular bill for city carriers?

Mr. UTTLEY. \$151,500,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. And what were the expenditures up to the end of April; I believe that is the latest figure you have?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes; the expenditure for carriers was \$130,951,128.94.

Mr. LUDLOW. And what are you estimating for May and June?

Mr. UTTLEY. We estimate for May and June, \$26,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have any definite figures on which to base the estimate?

Mr. UTTLEY. Well, for January we spent \$12,617,442; in February, \$12,422,976; in March, \$12,609,025; in April, \$12,633,143. We estimate for May, \$13,000,000; and the estimate for June is \$13,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Why do you estimate the amount for both months higher?

Mr. UTTLEY. We have got to have a little balance for what might happen.

Mr. LUDLOW. This is looking to the establishment of a cushion.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much cushion do you want?

Mr. UTTLEY. You must understand that the vacations will increase in the months of May and June, when we expect the expenditures to be higher; but we have estimated to have no balance at all, and we must estimate at least \$13,000,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. In these two large items of clerks and carriers, do you think we would be justified in making any reduction at all?

Mr. UTTLEY. I certainly do not. I think we would run into danger if we did.

SPECIAL DELIVERY FEES, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. Under the item of "Special delivery fees," you estimate an additional amount for fees to special-delivery messengers, fiscal year 1942, of \$1,400,000. What is the explanation of that?

Mr. UTTLEY. That is based on the present trend of expenditures for special-delivery service.

Mr. LUDLOW. What are those fees? Put a statement of them in the record.

Mr. UTTLEY. I will do so.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Fees to special-delivery messengers

	<i>Cents</i>
Not more than 2 pounds (first class)-----	9
Nor more than 2 pounds (other than first class)-----	10
More than 2 pounds, but not more than 10 pounds (all classes)-----	15
More than 10 pounds (all classes)-----	20

Mr. LUDLOW. This is an uncontrollable item, is it not?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes, sir; it is an uncontrollable item, authorized by law.

Mr. TABER. According to what I get, your appropriation for city-delivery carriers is \$151,000,000, and you had spent \$130,000,000 to April 30, and you are estimating an expenditure of \$26,000,000 for May and June.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. Is that right?

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. That would make \$5,000,000 deficit instead of \$8,000,000.

Mr. UTTLEY. I beg your pardon; but that is where we have also an additional amount of about \$2,500,000 for overtime on account of the 40-hour-week law.

Mr. TABER. That is on account of overtime.

Mr. UTTLEY. Yes, sir. That is a picture we can only guess at. We have no experience upon which to base an estimate.

Mr. LUDLOW. I believe that completes your presentation, unless you have something further to submit.

Mr. UTTLEY. There is nothing else, except to say that this is as close as we can figure it.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

STATEMENTS OF HON. SMITH W. PURDUM, SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL; CHARLES H. STEPHENSON, ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF RAILWAY ADJUSTMENTS; AND ROY M. MARTIN, SUPERINTENDENT, DIVISION OF AIR MAIL SERVICE

STAR ROUTE SERVICE, ALASKA, 1941

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Purdum, we have a number of items in House Document No. 757 from your bureau, starting with an item for the Star Route Service in Alaska, \$1,000, as an additional amount for 1941. What is the explanation of that?

Mr. PURDUM. May I say, gentlemen, that when we were up here in December we estimated deficiencies in the various items which totaled \$11,619,000, but now it will be less than that. It will total \$10,648,000, plus a couple of small items, one of \$1,000 for Star Route Service in Alaska.

Mr. LUDLOW. The committee is gratified to know that you have reduced your anticipated deficit, and I hope you will continue along that line.

Mr. PURDUM. It is rather tight.

Mr. LUDLOW. I think this is a rather pertinent question: Since you have started in this direction, how much more can you cut out here?

Mr. PURDUM. On all of these items, I do not believe that anything can be taken off.

Mr. LUDLOW. You are down to the irreducible minimum?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. What is this item of \$1,000 for the Star Route Service in Alaska?

Mr. PURDUM. That \$1,000 is because of the increased volume of mail moving into Alaska.

Mr. LUDLOW. During the fiscal year 1941?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; during the fiscal year 1941.

Mr. LUDLOW. It was delayed in the process of accounting?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE, 1941

Mr. LUDLOW. For domestic air mail service, for the fiscal year 1941, you estimate the additional amount of \$174,000, which, I believe, relates to the increase of pay on route No. 8.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; and on route No. 24. It applies to routes 8 and 24. Route 8 is the Chicago southern route, from Chicago to New Orleans.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is no reference to route 24 in the justifications. This refers to route 8.

Mr. PURDUM. It relates to routes 8 and 24, Mr. Ludlow.

Mr. LUDLOW. These are routes under contract?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; route 8 is the Chicago southern route, from Chicago to New Orleans, and the amount involved for that route in this additional estimate is \$93,828.65. The Delta route is the line from Charleston, S. C., to Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is route 24?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; that is route 24. The amount involved on account of that route is \$80,375.30. That is all due to increase in rates fixed by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. LUDLOW. Those findings for route 8, according to the justifications, were made in the fiscal year 1941, and were made retroactive to December 1, 1939.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. This covers the increased rate back to December 1, 1939.

Mr. PURDUM. This \$174,000 covers only the increase for the fiscal year 1941. The increase for 1942 has been paid out of current funds from certain savings effected. The increase for the fiscal year 1940 totals \$60,910.03. A small balance remains in the 1940 appropriation which will be applied as far as it will go. A careful audit is now being made and we shall come back later for any additional amount needed to completely liquidate the accounts.

Mr. LUDLOW. Then, there has been a partial payment on account of route 24?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. But no partial payment to cover the retroactive period for route 8?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; there were partial payments made on account of both routes.

Mr. TABER. What companies operate them?

Mr. PURDUM. Route 8 is the Chicago Southern, operating the line from Chicago to New Orleans, and the Delta line is the route from Charleston, S. C., to Fort Worth, Tex.

Mr. TABER. Did you not get a credit in this appropriation because of surcharges that would be made against certain companies as a result of a decision reducing the rates on certain lines?

Mr. PURDUM. There was a rate decision in the case of the American Airlines, but that case has been reopened by the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is apart from this item.

Mr. TABER. It covers that period.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; that is correct. We feel, of course, that the money is due the Chicago & Southern and the Delta companies, and that it ought to be paid. Furthermore, if collection should be made from the American Airlines, that money would not come into the postal funds. It would be collected by the General Accounting Office and covered into the Treasury.

Mr. LUDLOW. If there is an overpayment, there would be a recovery?

Mr. PURDUM. Any recovery made would go into miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury. It would not enter into the appropriation.

STAR ROUTE SERVICE, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. For an additional amount for inland transportation by star routes, excepting service in Alaska, including temporary service to newly established post offices, fiscal year 1942, you are asking \$378,000. This includes, according to the estimate, temporary service to newly established post offices. Those post offices are mainly around Army camps?

Mr. PURDUM. This new service is due largely to the establishment of military camps, war industries, and the discontinuance of train service. It is also due to the higher cost of the service due to readvertising and the award of contracts under the provisions of Public, 538, Seventy-sixth Congress.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was appropriated in the regular bill for this Star Route Service?

Mr. PURDUM. In the regular bill, for 1942, the appropriation was \$11,400,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much had been expended of the appropriation up to the last ascertainable date?

Mr. PURDUM. We have the expenditures up to April 30.

Mr. LUDLOW. What would the expenditures be up to April 30?

Mr. PURDUM. They totaled \$9,746,057.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much do you expect to spend in May and June?

Mr. PURDUM. \$2,031,943.

Mr. LUDLOW. Could you go back and give the monthly expenditures, beginning with January?

Mr. PURDUM. We do not have that, but we will furnish it, if you desire. We will furnish a statement of the expenditures by months, beginning with January 1942.

Mr. LUDLOW. Up to the latest date for which you have the figures.

Mr. PURDUM. We will supply that for the record.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Star route expenditures from Jan. 1 to Apr. 30, 1942, inclusive

January 1942	\$981, 263
February	985, 130
March	993, 568
April	997, 338
Total	3, 957, 299

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you arrive at this amount of \$378,000?

Mr. PURDUM. We arrived at that on the basis of the cost up to April 30.

Mr. LUDLOW. You expect to spend in May and June the sum of \$2,031,943?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. The balance in the appropriation in April was \$1,653,943, and subtracting one sum from the other, you arrived at this estimate of \$378,000.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir. Then, we had to take into consideration this new readvertisement of star routes under the provisions of Public, 538, Seventy-sixth Congress. The increased cost is considerable, and these cases are coming up every day.

Mr. LUDLOW. The star routes are advertised by regions, are they not?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. When was the last regional advertisement?

Mr. PURDUM. The last regional advertisement was about 7 months ago.

Mr. LUDLOW. What did that result in?

Mr. PURDUM. It resulted in a considerable increase of cost.

Mr. LUDLOW. What region was that?

Mr. PURDUM. The western region, fourth section.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is reflected in part in these estimates?

Mr. PURDUM. That is not reflected in this estimate. These contracts will not become effective until July 1, 1942, but in the readvertisement of the routes now under contract the increased cost is considerable.

Mr. TABER. Your figure of \$2,031,000 for the months of May and June are based on a larger figure by \$40,000 per month than you had for the first 10 months' expenditures. Why is that?

Mr. PURDUM. It is necessary from time to time to authorize service very quickly.

Mr. LUDLOW. Your extra \$40,000 per month is because of new service authorized?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; and we never know today what tomorrow will bring forth.

Mr. LUDLOW. Has the military situation been shaken down so that you will not have so much in the way of new extensions?

Mr. PURDUM. I would not say so, because the conditions are so uncertain. This is all contractual. There are no salaries involved in this at all.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION AND MAIL MESSENGER SERVICE, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. Next we have a pretty sizable item for railroad transportation and mail-messenger service. For an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1942, you have an estimate of \$7,000,000. I take it that that is primarily predicated on an unpredictable increase in the volume of business.

Mr. PURDUM. When we were here in December discussing it with you gentlemen, it was estimated that there would be a deficiency of \$8,200,000, and at this time we are able to present this figure of \$7,000,000 instead of \$8,200,000. The major part of this item is due to the increased volume of mail. Then, the mail messenger service is costing more, and it is necessary to establish additional routes.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much was appropriated for 1942 in the regular bill for this purpose?

Mr. PURDUM. The appropriation for 1942, in the regular bill, was \$112,300,000, and a supplementary of \$585,000 for promotions in the Division of Cost Ascertainment on account of the Ramspeck Act.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much had you spent up to April 30?

Mr. STEPHENSON. \$99,260,316.

Mr. LUDLOW. What do you think the expenditures will be for May and June?

Mr. STEPHENSON. Approximately \$20,000,000.

Mr. TABER. Do you have the April figures?

Mr. STEPHENSON. No, sir; I do not have those figures with me.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you supply for the record a statement of the monthly expenditures starting with January 1, 1942, up to the latest date for which you have the figures?

Mr. PURDUM. We will supply that for the record. You want a table showing the expenditures from January 1, 1942, up to the latest date for which we have the figures?

Mr. LUDLOW. Yes.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

Estimated expenditures for railroad transportation and mail messenger service, by months, January to April 1942, inclusive

January-----	\$9, 881, 215
February-----	8, 810, 868
March-----	9, 863, 308
April-----	9, 807, 991

Mr. PURDUM. This entire item is rather fixed.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have any trouble in securing railroad space?

Mr. PURDUM. No, sir; we are getting along pretty well so far.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, SALARIES, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. The next item is for an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1942, \$2,190,000. Does the same general explanation apply there?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; the same general explanation covers that item.

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you give us the amount of the appropriation for 1942 in the regular bill?

Mr. PURDUM. The amount of the appropriation for 1942 was \$57,460,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many additional clerks have you put on above the number covered by your original estimate?

Mr. PURDUM. To April 30 we had put on a total of 231; but we have not put on any additional clerks or increased the authorized force since then.

Mr. TABER. How much had you spent up to April 30?

Mr. PURDUM. \$49,704,357.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much do you expect to spend in May and June?

Mr. PURDUM. \$9,963,093.

Mr. LUDLOW. In figuring it out, you have probably provided for a certain cushion. How much is that cushion?

Mr. PURDUM. We figured this closely in this estimate, and we do not figure on any excess in this appropriation at the close of the fiscal year.

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS, TRAVEL ALLOWANCE, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. The next item is for an additional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1942, \$102,300.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE, TRAVELING EXPENSES, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. And you have another item of \$13,700 for an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses, fiscal year 1942. Those two items fall in the same category, and they are both incidental to the general condition of the Service.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; they are incidental. They are connected up with the previous item.

ELECTRIC AND CABLE-CAR SERVICE, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. For an additional amount for electric and cable-car service, fiscal year 1942, you have an estimate of \$20,000. I have the impression that that has gone out of the picture pretty fast.

Mr. PURDUM. That was the impression of everyone.

Mr. LUDLOW. Then, why does this item show up?

Mr. PURDUM. We figures that appropriation very closely, as the record will show. We are asking for an increase of \$885 over the estimated deficiency that we stated in December, 1942.

Mr. LUDLOW. Does this involve the establishment of any new service?

Mr. PURDUM. No, sir. The operation during the year has remained about the same, and there has been but little decrease.

Mr. TABER. They are not abandoning railroad and trolley lines very much?

Mr. PURDUM. That is particularly true as to electric lines at present.

Mr. LUDLOW. It was thought they were going pretty fast.

Mr. PURDUM. At the present time there is talk of reestablishing some.

DOMESTIC AIR MAIL SERVICE, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, fiscal year 1942, you have an estimate of \$944,000. How much of that is due to the excess mail, or rates based on excess mail?

Mr. PURDUM. \$885,240 is due to excess mail.

Mr. LUDLOW. So practically all of it is due to excess mail.

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; practically all of it.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was the balance due to?

Mr. PURDUM. Approximately \$59,000 was due to rate increases prescribed by the Civil Aeronautics Board on the Mid-Continent Air Lines.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there not an administrative way of handling it so as to reduce the amount of excess mail, with these supercharges?

Mr. PURDUM. In the case of excess mail, there is not any supercharge. It is usually less.

Mr. LUDLOW. Then I do not understand it. You say this is due to excess mail.

Mr. PURDUM. It is the excess above the standard loads.

Mr. LUDLOW. After they get a certain excess, is there a different rate applicable?

Mr. PURDUM. It is a lower rate.

Mr. LUDLOW. A lower instead of a higher rate?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. If it is much lower, it would certainly be cheaper to carry excess mail than to put on additional service.

Mr. PURDUM. This is not for additional trips.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is cheaper to carry it at the lower rate.

Mr. PURDUM. It is a slightly lower rate. The rate is fixed on the basis of a load of 300 pounds, and when you have more than 300 pounds the cost for the excess is lower.

Mr. LUDLOW. This is arrived at mathematically?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is a correct ascertainment, so far as you know?

Mr. PURDUM. Yes, sir; it is correct.

Mr. LUDLOW. If there is nothing further, we thank you for your statement.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

**STATEMENTS OF ROY M. NORTH, DEPUTY THIRD ASSISTANT
POSTMASTER GENERAL; AND JOHN A. KING, SUPERINTENDENT,
DIVISION OF REGISTERED MAILS**

INDEMNITIES, DOMESTIC MAIL, 1941

Mr. LUDLOW. We have before us in House Document No. 757 an estimate for an additional amount for payment of indemnities, domestic mail, 1941, of \$25,000. I presume that shows up now due to delay in the process of accounting.

Mr. NORTH. We expect to have claims show up later to be paid out of that year's appropriation; the appropriation covers a 3-year period.

Mr. LUDLOW. Some time expires before the claims are received?

Mr. NORTH. Yes, sir. I would like to have Mr. King, the Superintendent of the Division of Registered Mails, give an explanation in detail.

Mr. KING. This appropriation was exhausted about January 31. It amounted to \$522,500.

Mr. LUDLOW. That was the regular appropriation?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you think all of this amount will be required?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is this item affected appreciably by the international situation?

Mr. NORTH. Not appreciably at present, but we do not know what may materialize. We know that we are shipping insured matter extensively.

MANUFACTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF STAMPS AND STAMPED PAPER, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. You have an item for the manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper for which the amount of the estimate is \$550,000. Is that caused by increased volume?

Mr. NORTH. Increased volume, and also owing to the fact of the emergency we transferred to the field around \$250,000 worth of stamps and stamped paper so we might have a decentralized source of supply if the facilities here were affected by war disturbances.

Mr. TABER. Have you a statement that shows the status of your appropriation and the things you have done, which you can submit to us?

Mr. NORTH. Yes.

(The statement is as follows:)

Amount appropriated for fiscal year 1942.....	\$5, 065, 000. 00
Expended to Apr. 30, 1942.....	4, 865, 120. 21
Allowance for expense of United States Stamped Envelope Agency.....	22, 500. 00
Expended May and June 1941:	
Postage stamps.....	\$195, 759. 79
Postal cards.....	192, 000. 00
Stamped envelopes.....	395, 016. 69
Total.....	782, 776. 48
Deduct postal card and stamped envelope reserve orders of June 1941.....	80, 484. 00
	702, 292. 48
Add increase in cost of postal cards.....	26, 600. 00
	728, 892. 48
Total estimated expenditures.....	5, 616, 512. 69
Less amount appropriated.....	5, 065, 000. 00
Estimated deficiency.....	551, 512. 69

Mr. LUDLOW. Can you give us the facts briefly?

Mr. NORTH. Briefly, it is this. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars worth of the reserve stock we decentralized and sent to the field.

Three hundred and fifty thousand dollars of this deficiency is due to the increased distribution and usage of stamps and stamped paper.

Mr. LUDLOW. The decentralization was of the increased stock; you had not used the stock?

Mr. NORTH. That is right. Then we had an increase in prices. For instance the estimate for postal cards was based on a price of 40 cents, but in July the price went up to 42 cents and in January to 47 cents per thousand.

Mr. LUDLOW. The stamped envelopes are produced under contract?

Mr. NORTH. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. When does the contract expire?

Mr. NORTH. This contract became effective in January 1941; it expires in 1945.

Mr. LUDLOW. What makes up this deficiency?

Mr. NORTH. When the original estimate covering this item of appropriation was submitted, provision was made for a 2½-percent increase in postage stamp issues, a 2½-percent increase in postal cards, and no increase in envelope issues. However, mention should be made of the fact that during the fiscal year special efforts were made to increase the reserve stocks of postage stamps in the field as an emergency measure designed to offset the disruption which would ensue as the result of any forced curtailment of production at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing caused by enemy bombing, sabotage, or other overt factor. The reserve orders involved in this war emergency stock aggregated 2,452,457,640 pieces, the cost of which was approximately \$250,000. Actually, therefore, the issues of postage stamps increased 23 percent during the year, of which but 6½ percent was for normal uses. The reserve stocks built up as a war measure did not include postal cards or stamped envelopes, the issues of which increased 4 percent during the year. Hence, the deficiency is directly attributable not only to normal increased issues over and beyond our original estimate but also to the war emergency measure referred to.

Another factor was the increase in the cost of postal cards. In the fiscal year 1940 postal cards cost 37 cents per thousand and this figure increased to 40 cents per thousand, which was the basis used in calculating the Department's estimate for 1942. Since then, however, the cost of cards increased to 42 cents and subsequently to 47 cents per thousand, which rate has been in effect since January of this year.

Mr. LUDLOW. Then there are two primary causes for this estimate, one the increased sales, and the other increased costs?

Mr. NORTH. Increased sales, increased emergency stocks, and increased costs.

INDEMNITIES FOR DOMESTIC MAIL, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. You also have an item for indemnities, for an additional amount for payment of indemnities, fiscal year 1942, for which the estimate is \$200,000.

What is the situation there?

Mr. NORTH. That is in the present fiscal year.

Mr. LUDLOW. What was the appropriation for 1942?

Mr. KING. The appropriation was \$500,000..

Mr. LUDLOW. What were the expenditures to the end of April?

Mr. KING. The estimate for the first year, to the end of June, is \$478,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. What were the actual expenditures?

Mr. KING. That is the actual amount expended for 9 months plus an estimate for the last 3 months—

Mr. TABER. Your appropriation was \$500,000, and the expenditures amounted to \$478,000?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir; this is the first year of the appropriation.

Mr. TABER. That does not mean you are shy.

Mr. KING. We will have on July 1 only about \$21,000.

Mr. TABER. Is there not an appropriation for 1943?

Mr. KING. No, sir; this appropriation covers 3 years.

Mr. NORTH. We are figuring that many more claims will come in.

Mr. KING. There has been a very substantial increase, beyond our expectations.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many claims have you settled, and how much have your claims been increasing?

Mr. KING. About 107,036 claims were paid from this appropriation up to and including April. This is about 12% increase over payments for a similar period the previous year. We estimate the increase in business will be approximately 21,000,000 pieces of registered, insured mail and C. O. D. mail, which will bring in additional revenue from fees only amounting to approximately \$2,800,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. Has there been an increase in the number of claims for indemnities?

Mr. KING. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. And also an increase in the amount of claims?

Mr. KING. The average indemnity per claim has increased about 21 cents.

Mr. NORTH. Our insured-mail business is increasing, and the more business we get the more claims we will have. The average per claim per year changes frequently.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

STATEMENTS OF HON. WALTER MYERS, FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL; FRED C. CORNWELL, ASSISTANT DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF BUILDING OPERATIONS AND SUPPLIES; AND JOHN J. HAGGERTY

OPERATING FORCE FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Myers, we have before us for consideration two items in House Document No. 757 affecting your bureau. The first is for an additional amount for personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, fiscal year 1942, for which the estimate is \$350,000.

Will you tell us how much your appropriation was in the regular bill for this purpose?

Mr. MYERS. The appropriation available was \$23,500,000. That was the original appropriation. There was a supplemental appropriation of \$211,730, making a total of \$23,711,730.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much was spent up to the 30th of April?

Mr. MYERS. That amount was \$19,879,812.27.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much do you expect will be required in May and June?

Mr. MYERS. We are obligated for \$4,182,000 and we are going to require an additional \$350,082.27.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many buildings are covered in this operation?

Mr. MYERS. There are 58 new ones, with a total of 3,258.

Mr. LUDLOW. How large was your force at the beginning of the year and how large was it at the end of the year?

Mr. CORNWELL. The annual pay roll on June 30 was \$23,407,495. 75.

Mr. TABER. That was last June 30?

Mr. CORNWELL. June 30, 1941.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you have the figures showing the number of personnel?

Mr. CORNWELL. 19,030 authorized positions.

Mr. TABER. What is the pay roll now?

Mr. CORNWELL. The pay roll on May 1, 1942 was \$24,373,935.

Mr. LUDLOW. Could you sum up the reasons for this estimate of \$350,000, and tell us how you arrived at it?

Mr. CORNWELL. The reason for this deficiency is because we had to put on additional watchmen for the protection of the buildings due to the war; and also additional telephone operators because of the expansion of the service during evening hours, for agencies having to do with the war.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many watchmen and how many telephone operators did you have to put on?

Mr. CORNWELL. We had to put on a total of 607 watchmen, 66 elevator operators, 23 laborers, 57 telephone operators, 3 firemen-laborers, and 6 charmen. Also we had to extend the hours of 14 charmen.

Mr. LUDLOW. This personnel has been staggered over what period?

Mr. CORNWELL. Since the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Mr. LUDLOW. Does that account for the total amount?

Mr. CORNWELL. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. If it had not been for the attack on Pearl Harbor this probably would not be necessary?

Mr. CORNWELL. We would have had a balance in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

OPERATING SUPPLIES FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS, 1942

Mr. LUDLOW. You also have an estimate of \$215,000 additional for the fiscal year 1942 for operating supplies for public buildings. How does that occur?

Mr. CORNWELL. That is due primarily to the increase in the cost of commodities entering into the care and the lighting and heating of these buildings.

Mr. LUDLOW. An increase in the cost?

Mr. CORNWELL. Yes.

Mr. TABER. Do you know anything about this penalty mail?

Mr. CORNWELL. That is under the Third Assistant.

Mr. TABER. Here is a statement made by the Budget in connection with this penalty mail during the last year.

Do you suppose you can get something for us on that?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. TABER. And put it in the record, showing how it has been running?

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Give us all the information you can, with definite figures, if possible.

Mr. HAGGERTY. Yes, sir.

The following is a comparative statement showing the number of pieces and estimated revenue at regular postage rates of penalty mail for the fiscal years 1937, to 1941, inclusive:

	Number of pieces	Estimated revenue at regular postage rates
1937	742,487,204	\$32,625,126
1938	885,269,364	34,166,571
1939	970,764,376	36,408,851
1940	999,138,119	39,905,033
1941	1,123,563,721	49,020,190

Mr. LUDLOW. Has there been an increase all along the line in operating expenses?

Mr. CORNWELL. In practically every item. The increased range from one-half on 1 percent to 116.75 percent over the prices in 1941.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the top figure?

Mr. CORNWELL. That is for cheese cloth.

Mr. LUDLOW. How do you buy your supplies?

Mr. CORNWELL. On competitive bids.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you get any from the Procurement Division?

Mr. CORNWELL. When items are on the procurement schedule we use it. Otherwise, we purchase them in the open market.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do you find the bidding rather lively?

Mr. CORNWELL. For the past 3 or 4 months it has not been very competitive.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the average number of bidders?

Mr. CORNWELL. In the last bids for cheese cloth we had 2 bids, whereas ordinarily we would have had from 8 to 10.

Mr. LUDLOW. Does that mean they cannot get priorities for the manufacture of the goods?

Mr. CORNWELL. They apparently cannot get the material.

Mr. O'NEAL. What was the difference between the two bids you referred to?

Mr. CORNWELL. I do not have that information here.

Mr. O'NEAL. Was there much difference between the two?

Mr. CORNWELL. Not a great difference.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is the situation reaching the stage where you have to give consideration to substitutes?

Mr. CORNWELL. We are doing that wherever we possibly can.

Mr. LUDLOW. Using substitutes to take the place of critical material?

Mr. CORNWELL. Yes, sir. We have done that in the case of ash cans, doing away with the galvanizing material.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where the price is evidently not purely competitive and indicates a tremendous rise, does your Department take any action toward finding out how they justify that increase?

Mr. MYERS. We try to.

Mr. O'NEAL. Where they are skinning the Government. What do you do? Do you have to "take it"?

Mr. CORNWELL. No; we would reject the bids and readvertise.

Mr. O'NEAL. Suppose they come back with the same type of bids? Do they do that?

Mr. CORNWELL. Sometimes they do and sometimes they do not.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

PERSONAL OR PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS, 1942

STATEMENT OF H. F. JONES, ATTORNEY, SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Mr. LUDLOW. We have before us an item in House Document No. 757 for an additional amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1942, for which the estimate is \$25,000.

Will you give us an explanation of that, Mr. Jones?

Mr. JONES. Mr. Chairman, these claims, as you know, arise largely in connection with the operation of Government-owned motor vehicles in large cities.

We have been operating at a cost greatly in excess of the amount appropriated for several years. But the appropriation each year has had a provision making it available for deficiencies of prior years. There is a cumulative deficit which has finally caught up with us. We have 25 cents left in the 1942 appropriation and \$5,000 worth of claims which have been allowed but cannot be paid. It is very easy to see where the \$25,000 has gone when we add the deficits of the last 3 years.

Mr. LUDLOW. What is the amount of the average claim?

Mr. JONES. The average allowance is around \$30. We pay about 2,000 claims a year out of this appropriation and the average allowance is about \$30.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many are pending now?

Mr. JONES. We have about seven or eight hundred claims pending. Most of these are under investigation. However, they are chargeable against the appropriation for a period of 3 years, because the appropriation does not lapse until the expiration of that period.

Mr. LUDLOW. What would be your situation if you did not get this appropriation?

Mr. JONES. On the 1st of July we would start paying these claims out of the 1943 appropriation. But we would be looking for a deficiency in 1943 several months earlier than this year. We are trying to wipe out the accumulated deficits of the past.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much in 1943?

Mr. JONES. The appropriation is \$50,000, and we will need at least that much for 1943 claims.

Mr. O'NEAL. That does not make you any more liberal?

Mr. JONES. No, sir. We are not noted for liberality on these claims. We have been running from \$51,000 to \$55,000, and so far the amount is \$28,850 for 1942 to date. So it is obvious we will use \$50,000 or more each year.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1942.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

STATEMENTS OF HON. G. HOWLAND SHAW, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE; EDWARD YARDLEY, DIRECTOR OF PERSONNEL; MONNETT B. DAVIS, CHIEF, DIVISION OF FOREIGN SERVICE ADMINISTRATION; AND EDWARD S. MANEY, DIVISION OF EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SALARIES, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, 1942

ADDITIONAL EMERGENCY PERSONNEL FOR BALANCE OF FISCAL YEAR 1942

The CHAIRMAN. Mr. Rabaut, the chairman of the subcommittee in charge of the regular appropriation bill for the State Department is, unfortunately, out of town and cannot be here this morning. He expressed his regrets, because he is very much interested in these items.

Mr. Shaw, we have a number of estimates here transmitted in Documents Nos. 741 and 735, for appropriations for the Department of State. The first item in House Document No. 741 is \$120,000 for salaries, Department of State. Will you give us a statement on that?

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, we have asked for \$120,000 for salaries in the Department of State for the balance of the fiscal year. Our appropriations to date for the current year total \$3,889,760, and our expenditures through May total \$3,627,001, leaving a balance of \$262,759 for the month of June. Now, to carry us through the month of June, with only the personnel that we actually have on the rolls at the present time, will require \$371,811, or \$109,052 in excess of the balance available. We are also expecting to fill existing vacancies as rapidly as possible, and, in addition to the \$109,052, we are asking \$10,948 to fill vacancies during the month of June.

The picture of our employment at the present time is this: We have 2,065 employees on the rolls at an annual cost of \$4,461,730, and we have 310 existing vacancies at an annual cost of \$109,640.

Mr. Yardley is present, and can answer any questions that the committee may wish to ask regarding the details.

The CHAIRMAN. You have 310 vacancies at this time?

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that the number of personnel to be provided for by this amount; or is the personnel to be provided for by this amount additional?

Mr. SHAW. They would be covered by what we are asking for now, and nothing in addition to these vacancies is contemplated by this estimate.

The CHAIRMAN. That is, the 310.

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is that number of 310 the number that has caused the deficiency? In other words, what number have you put on the roll that were not contemplated by the regular bill and which have precipitated this deficiency?

Mr. YARDLEY. The number which has been placed on the roll, Mr. Chairman, including advance fillings of certain positions which are authorized in the 1943 Budget, is 158. We anticipate recruiting 134 additional employees during the month of June, making a total of 292 employees not contemplated by previous appropriations.

The CHAIRMAN. Let us go back a little bit: Under the regular act you were allowed \$2,724,000, and in the additional emergency deficiency act you were given \$300,000.

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. And in the second supplemental National Defense Deficiency Act of 1942 you were given \$845,000, and in the last third supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act for 1942 you were given \$30,320, making a total of \$3,889,760. That provides for how many personnel?

Mr. YARDLEY. That provides for a total of 1907.

The CHAIRMAN. Now, the number which this \$120,000 will cover is 158?

Mr. YARDLEY. It will cover the total of 158 which have already been placed on the roll and in addition will take care of the 134 coming on during the month of June. We have 88 who are to report between June 1 and June 15. We will have during the entire month of June 134, and we cannot put these employees on the roll without the funds for which we are asking now.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you mean that you will have a still further deficiency?

Mr. YARDLEY. No, sir; not for the current year. This will see us through with the number we have reporting.

The CHAIRMAN. Until the 1st of July?

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is the number to be still further increased, or will you increase it still further before the beginning of the fiscal year?

Mr. YARDLEY. As we see the picture now, we will possibly have a deficiency to meet in 1943, although we hope to be able to keep within the appropriation for 1943 as it was passed by the House.

The CHAIRMAN. Do you expect, with reasonable success, to be able to go through the coming fiscal year without a deficiency?

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. This \$120,000 will provide for everything up to the beginning of the fiscal year?

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Why do you continue to add these employees? What work are they doing?

Mr. SHAW. We are constantly having to meet unforeseen demands on us. It is due to the war situation entirely.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the need?

Mr. SHAW. There are certain offices that have to be reinforced. Their work has increased a great deal, and we have to create new positions. We are constantly making adjustments and readjustments between our offices in the Department in an effort to meet these new and unexpected loads. If we possibly can, we try to find personnel that we can transfer from some office where the work has fallen off, but in many cases that will not meet the situation, because we constantly need technical men, since our work is becoming more technical all the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Can you get all of those people, or is the supply of technical personnel available?

Mr. SHAW. It is very difficult. That is the reason we have these vacancies, because it takes 3 or 4 months sometimes to get the man we want.

The CHAIRMAN. There is a complaint that there are too many people coming to Washington. As a matter of fact, an effort is being made to move various activities out of Washington so as to keep down as well as we can the number of new people coming to Washington. In some instances that complaint seems to be well founded, but more people are being brought here who probably are not absolutely essential to the prosecution of the public business. I am wondering if your Department has any check on your personnel forces, or do you have any man whose business it is to look up requisitions and be certain that the people are needed, and to see that there are no requests made for employees whose services could be dispensed with?

Mr. SHAW. When we have a request for new positions, we make a survey of that particular office to see whether the new positions are needed, or not. We approach the thing in a critical spirit. In other words, we make the head of the office demonstrate conclusively to our entire satisfaction that the employees are actually needed, or that the sort of man requisitioned is actually needed. Then we see if that need can be met by some possible reorganization, or, possibly by transfer of some other individual from some other office in the Department.

The CHAIRMAN. This proposed request for additional personnel in the Department of State is due to the emergency brought about by the war?

Mr. SHAW. Entirely; yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Is it your expectation after the close of the war, when we return to normal times, that you will be able to dispense with the services of these employees?

Mr. SHAW. As to some of them, unquestionably we can. I think that in the period of demobilization, if we may call it such, the employments will have to be prolonged in some offices, because, immediately following a war there are many problems arising, so that we could not look for an immediate reduction in some of this personnel.

Mr. LUDLOW. This estimate, as I understand it, covers exclusively additional emergency employees for the remainder of the fiscal year 1942.

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many are there?

Mr. YARDLEY. There are 158 already on the roll and 134 to be added during the month of June, making a total of 292.

Mr. LUDLOW. What would be the salary obligation, or what would be the range of salaries?

Mr. YARDLEY. The majority of them would be in the lower brackets. The average annual salary would be approximately \$2,000. There are 22 in the professional grades reporting during June. We would have them ranging from P-1 up the line. They would be included in this 134.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of course, the remainder of the fiscal year would only cover a period of about 1 month.

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would they then go into the next fiscal year?

Mr. YARDLEY. Many of these represent advance fillings of positions provided for in the 1943 bill. We have had to fill some of those positions to meet the situation.

Mr. LUDLOW. You think you need this entire personnel?

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. What would be the situation if the emergency were to be over?

Mr. SHAW. That is a hard question to answer.

Mr. O'NEAL. I mean in terms of employment. As I understand it, you will be under no obligation to continue the employment of these people if they are no longer needed.

Mr. SHAW. I suppose the personnel in certain divisions that are definitely and closely related to the actual war effort would begin to be reduced. In others, I would not expect much reduction.

Mr. O'NEALE. The point I have in mind is that you are under no obligation to carry these employees further than the need exists.

Mr. SHAW. No, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Of course, with the chaotic conditions prevailing throughout the world, you are bringing back personnel from a great many countries to the State Department.

Mr. SHAW. Yes, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. Would you be able to recruit a sufficient number of personnel from the Foreign Service to fill this requirement?

Mr. SHAW. I do not think so. We need most of those men badly in the field. Men on their way back now at Lisbon in many instances are being held over in Lisbon for transfer to other European posts, where the load has been increased. Others we would send to Latin America because of the increased work there. I am expecting to get very little benefit toward meeting departmental requirements from those men who are returning. Then, we have added a good many new posts for which trained Foreign Service personnel is necessary.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You will take on some of these 134 additional personnel in July, anyway, as I understand it. Will you have 1943 money to carry them on?

Mr. YARDLEY. All of the 134 additional will be taken on during June. There will be funds available in 1943, and we feel that we can get through the 1943 fiscal year.

Mr. LUDLOW. You will be employing these 134 additional people throughout the year?

Mr. YARDLEY. Yes, sir, we plan to continue them throughout the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is any of the 1943 money available at the present time?

Mr. YARDLEY. No, sir.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much hardship would be incurred if you postponed this increase of 134 for 30 days?

Mr. YARDLEY. It would be a very serious hardship in this respect: We have been in the process of recruiting the 134 employees for several weeks, and we have promises that they will report at certain times. Many of them are young people finishing school, who have deferred taking the examinations and reporting until after the end of the school year. As I recall, some are professional people who have been teaching, and who wish to complete the school year; so if we do

not get them, I assume they will be unavailable. We have done a great deal of work in getting these people to agree to report during this period.

Mr. SHAW. Then, the competition for personnel is so intense now that, if we delay, the chances are in favor of our losing them.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. So far, the Federal pay roll is 223 percent of what it was at the peak during the World War No. 1, and it is 400 percent of what it was when we started in with this Administration. Of course, you may not get this money much before the end of the fiscal year anyway.

Mr. YARDLEY. In order to carry those on the rolls at the present time, we will require about \$109,000 to meet the June 30 pay roll, and \$10,000 or \$11,000 is to provide salaries for those we take on during the month of June.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES, FOREIGN SERVICE, 1942

PURCHASE OF PASSENGER-CARRYING AUTOMOBILES, STATION WAGONS, AND TRUCKS

The CHAIRMAN. The next item is \$500,000 for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, 1942.

Mr. SHAW. That estimate, Mr. Chairman, is broken down into two main items—telegrams, \$478,000, and then a certain number of automobiles at \$22,000. I do not think I need to say much on the subject of telegrams. For April our telegraph cost amounted to \$174,356.

I would like to emphasize the great importance of these automobiles. They are to be used as general utility cars for certain missions where the transportation problem is becoming acute. Also, we are asking for five station wagons for posts of a similar character. This transportation problem is getting to be a very serious one. There is no question of any luxury involved in having these cars. They are a matter of necessity.

Mr. LUDLOW. How many automobiles are you asking for?

Mr. SHAW. We are asking for 13 light sedans, 5 station wagons, and 4 trucks.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the balance in your appropriation for this purpose, or how much of the appropriation remains unobligated?

Mr. DAVIS. Through April 30, the total encumbrances amounted to \$2,596,579.

The CHAIRMAN. You are already overcommitted.

Mr. DAVIS. That total includes allocations to the field.

The CHAIRMAN. How much cash do you have on hand at the present time?

Mr. DAVIS. At the present time there is no way of telling because we have to get reports from the field in order to know exactly what the balance is.

The CHAIRMAN. You are not actually in arrears at the present time?

Mr. DAVIS. Only technically. That is, the allocations to the field have to be counted as encumbrances, although they have not been completely spent.

The CHAIRMAN. But eventually you expect them to spend it?

Mr. DAVIS. They have authority to spend it.

The CHAIRMAN. What situation has arisen that makes necessary the supply of these 22 extra automobiles?

Mr. DAVIS. As Mr. Shaw says, it is a question of necessity, because of the demands on officers in the field.

The CHAIRMAN. You mean abroad?

Mr. DAVIS. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. Are they purchased in the countries where they are used?

Mr. DAVIS. We shall purchase them in the United States and transport them abroad wherever possible.

Mr. LUDLOW. At a time when transportation is critical and bottoms are so extremely precious for transporting munitions of war, why do you not try to purchase these 22 vehicles in the countries or near the countries where they are to be used?

Mr. DAVIS. That may be possible and the Department will purchase the cars abroad whenever available.

Mr. LUDLOW. I should think the problem of cost would be relatively unimportant when balanced against the need of sending tanks and other vital implements of war abroad.

Mr. DAVIS. It is a question of providing transportation at the posts, and I think it might be well, if you are willing, that I should read here a telegram regarding one case that I think illustrates the practical need. It is from Basra, where we have an officer whose duties require him to be in close touch with shipping. Without being able to get back and forth from the port he cannot do the job he is sent there to do. No car was available for him, and I think his telegram giving the practical situation will illustrate the need.

(Telegram of January 9, 1942, from Baghdad regarding Basra.)

No car and taxis available by trip in view of present congestion and only available local transportation is car rented by day at dinars 2½ necessitating estimate of \$1,800 for half year. Distance from Basra to port at Magil and other points necessitates a car. Perhaps in circumstances Department will furnish car.

(Telegram of February 12, 1942, from Basra.)

Regret no alternative means of travel other than by car is available. Distance between port and business area approximately 8 miles which precludes walking. Expenditures for local transportation to date total \$400, which would indicate need for allotment of \$1,600 to end of fiscal year.

Mr. LUDLOW. That goes to the argument you are making in favor of the appropriation.

You have been talking, informally, about South American countries. They manufacture automobiles down there, do they not, for instance, in Argentina?

Mr. DAVIS. They assemble American automobiles, and it is believed the cost of a car purchased in the Argentine would be materially greater than that of a car purchased here and sent down. I doubt whether we could buy a car down there for the price set as a limit here, but we shall certainly explore the possibility of doing so.

Mr. LUDLOW. Every day we have stressed upon us the fact that the bottleneck of the whole war is transportation. Of course, this is not a very large item, but it seemed to me it might be wise to buy the cars in the country or near the country where they are intended to be used.

SALARIES OF AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS, 1942-43

SALARIES OF MINISTERS TO GOVERNMENTS OF IRAN AND AFGHANISTAN

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Secretary, we have before us an estimate for extending the appropriation for ambassadors and ministers for the fiscal years 1942-43 and making the appropriation available for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Iran and Afghanistan at the rate of \$10,000 per annum each.

Could you give us a statement on that?

Mr. SHAW. Mr. Chairman, until recently our Minister to Iran has also been Minister to Afghanistan. We have had under consideration for several years an independent legation in Afghanistan, which Afghanistan desires. In the last year, of course, the importance of Afghanistan has increased very noticeably.

Mr. LUDLOW. You think its importance is sufficient to warrant a minister at Afghanistan?

Mr. SHAW. We feel that way, very strongly, Mr. Chairman.

MISCELLANEOUS SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES, FOREIGN SERVICE, 1942
AND 1943

COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES OF THE DESPATCH AGENCY AT MIAMI, FLA.

Mr. LUDLOW. We have before us an estimate making the appropriation, with reference to the Despatch Agency at Miami, Fla., from the appropriation, "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service."

Could you give us a little more definite information as to the cost of that establishment?

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. Chairman, in general it was our desire to have Miami included in the language to provide authority for such expenditures as might be necessary and at the same time acquaint the committee with the change in our requirements. It is not necessary to request any funds for the present fiscal year since the small amount needed can easily be met from savings.

At the present time it is necessary to send pouches through Miami, and communications that used to go in unaccompanied pouches must now be carried by hand for obvious reasons. The most important point in courier activity is the port of Miami, where we shall utilize to the extent possible the facilities of the passport agency already established.

Mr. LUDLOW. We are primarily interested in information for the Appropriation Committee, and will you go into the question of any items of cost?

Mr. DAVIS. The items for the remainder of the present fiscal year will be very small indeed. We shall bear part of the telephone expense, we require another telephone line to make telephone calls that have to do with the dispatch of diplomatic pouches and couriers.

Mr. LUDLOW. That covers the expenses for 1942. What about 1943?

Mr. DAVIS. We estimate that there will be an item for salaries, since it will probably be necessary to have a clerk at not to exceed \$2,000. Then, there will be a certain amount of contingent expenses: It will be necessary to secure a safe for storing diplomatic air pouches;

and there will be a small item for telegrams, about \$120; about \$80 for a local telephone line, and about \$150 a year for long-distance telephone calls.

For stationery, supplies, and items of that kind, we plan to send them from the Department, and I take it that it will not be necessary to include them in this estimate. I do not think that all we shall spend down there will result in increasing total expenditures under the items that I have just mentioned.

Mr. O'NEAL. There are no automobiles involved in that item?

Mr. DAVIS. No, sir.

EIGHTH PAN-AMERICAN CHILD CONGRESS, 1942

CONTINUING AVAILABLE UNEXPENDED BALANCE OF APPROPRIATION UNTIL
JUNE 30, 1943

We have before the committee another estimate, to wit:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan-American Child Congress," contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation, Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

How much was the appropriation?

Mr. SHAW. It was \$14,000.

Mr. LUDLOW. And how much is the balance?

Mr. SHAW. There remains between five and six thousand dollars, and the purpose of this is to continue the amount available in order to complete the reports.

Mr. LUDLOW. That is what the money is needed for?

Mr. SHAW. It is for the completion of the reports of the Congress.

Mr. LUDLOW. The entire residue is for that purpose?

Mr. SHAW. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. And is it all needed for that purpose?

Mr. SHAW. Yes.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. There is one thing that is not quite clear in that item: Is this for continuing the Congress, or for another meeting?

Mr. SHAW. No; the Congress has been held; it was held in Washington from May 2 to 9 of this year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. It is simply a matter of settling up the work?

Mr. SHAW. It is to complete the work, finish the reports.

Mr. LUDLOW. And this will wind up the reports?

Mr. SHAW. This will wind up the whole thing, yes.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL REFUGEES, 1942

CONTINUING AVAILABLE UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF APPROPRIATION UNTIL JUNE
30, 1943

Mr. LUDLOW. We have on the same page an estimate submitted for the unexpended balance of the appropriation for the International Committee on Political Refugees, that was continued available to June 30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, and is now requested to be continued available for the same purpose until June 30, 1943.

How much did you have available for 1942?

Mr. MANEY. The Intergovernmental Committee on Political Refugees is the continuation of the conference held at Evian, France, in July 1938, to devise means of bringing about some order out of the

chaos then existing in Europe with reference to refugees. The headquarters of the Intergovernmental Committee is at London, and we are represented by Mr. Myron Taylor, who is vice chairman, Lord Winterton is chairman. Sir Herbert Emerson is director.

The President indicated in a speech in October 1939 the desire of keeping the Committee alive, that he wanted this work to continue for use after the war, realizing that until after the war was over we could not do a great deal for refugees who cannot leave Germany, but that after the war there will be a very great problem, and with this organization in existence the work can proceed without the necessity of setting up a new body.

Mr. LUDLOW. Just what does this committee do; how does it operate?

Mr. MANEY. There are a number of private refugee organizations which may offer to finance the settlement of refugees in certain countries, and we help with these negotiations and see that proper agreements are drawn up. For instance, there is a refugee settlement in the Dominican Republic, which was established by an organization in New York, which has been successful in settling some 500 or more refugees.

Mr. LUDLOW. Do I understand that this contemplates colonization of political refugees, or just how does it operate?

Mr. MANEY. To give aid to colonization projects. The Intergovernmental Committee does not actually undertake colonizations in any country.

Mr. LUDLOW. It does not utilize the funds to establish colonies; just how does it operate, as a sort of liaison?

Mr. MANEY. As a liaison group, so to speak. It gets appropriations from other countries; there are 31 governments represented on this Intergovernmental Committee.

Mr. LUDLOW. There is not much you can do about political refugees, because they are not coming out now; they have practically stopped, have they not?

Mr. MANEY. So far as concerns political refugees from Europe, there is little we can do now, but we can help in many areas where refugees are congregated. We do what we can.

Mr. LUDLOW. What kind of an organization is maintained?

Mr. MANEY. I am in the Foreign Service, and acting as Secretary of the Intergovernmental Committee. I do not receive a salary from the Intergovernmental Committee.

Mr. LUDLOW. Where is its headquarters?

Mr. MANEY. The headquarters are in London. It is headed by a director who also draws no salary from the Intergovernmental Committee. He has a secretary who, incidentally, is an American woman; and I have a secretary for activities on the Intergovernmental Committee, to help handle correspondence, and so on.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is there any travel obligation in connection with this?

Mr. MANEY. Well, it is quite possible there may be. Mr. Taylor might have to go to London to meet with Sir Herbert Emerson, the Director of the Intergovernmental Committee. For instance, last year he had to make a trip to Lisbon and London with respect to refugees in northern Africa.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much do you have for this appropriation?

Mr. MANEY. We estimate that we will have approximately \$16,000 at the end of the current fiscal year.

Mr. LUDLOW. How much of it was expended in the current fiscal year?

Mr. MANEY. We have spent only \$2,000 up to the end of March 1942, and we estimate spending about \$700 for the balance of the fiscal year.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. I do not quite understand just what your present functions are. Would you be a little more specific along that line?

Mr. MANEY. You mean the functions of the Committee?

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Yes; what you could do with the world aflame; just tell us how you could be of help to political refugees, what you are doing and what you have done in the last year.

Mr. MANEY. Perhaps Mr. George Warren, Secretary of the President's Advisory Committee on Refugees who is here, is in better position to tell you the history of the individual settlement projects.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Well, just tell us what you did last year, for instance?

Mr. MANEY. Last year, we kept in touch with the Dominican settlement, and it has been running very smoothly.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What settlement?

Mr. MANEY. The settlement at Sosua, Dominican Republic. Also studies of possible settlement projects have been made by the Coordinating Foundation, a private organization which was brought into being under the Intergovernmental Committee. If and when the Coordinating Foundation get to the point of a direct approach to a government for the negotiation of an agreement for settling refugees, we would come into the picture then lending such assistance as we could.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. What have you done in the last year? You say you kept in touch with the Dominican settlement. What else have you done?

Mr. MANEY. We had one instance when a boat was sunk off the Turkish coast, with a loss of some 760 refugees. Mr. Welles asked that this case be referred to the Intergovernmental Committee. We drafted a letter for Mr. Taylor to send to Lord Winterton, suggesting that study be made to see if some way could not be devised to preclude such tragic happenings in the future. Now, if we did not have this organization we would not have an approach except directly to the governments involved, and they might feel that it was none of our business; but having this Intergovernmental Committee it became of immediate help.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You help refugees to get out of the country into this country?

Mr. MANEY. No.

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. You do not?

Mr. MANEY. The infiltration of refugees into a country is not within the scope of the Intergovernmental Committee; that is taken care of by the laws of the respective countries. It is just the settlement projects that we are concerned with.

Mr. O'NEAL. How did this start initially?

Mr. MANEY. In March 1938, the President requested the Secretary of State to instruct our representatives abroad to sound out the

governments to which they were accredited to see if they would be interested in a meeting, to see if there was some means of bringing order out of the chaos then existing in the outflow of refugees from Germany, and the replies were uniformly favorable, with the exception of Italy, I believe. France acted as the host and the first meeting was held at Evian in July 1938, with some 32 governments represented.

At that meeting the Dominican Republic offered to take 100,000 refugees, and the United States said that it would take up to the limits of its quotas under existing law, but made no further commitment. Instead of adjourning, the conference continued in the form of an intergovernmental committee with its headquarters at London.

During 1938 and 1939 there were a number of negotiations carried on with Germany in an effort to see if some order could not be brought about for the outflow of refugees from Germany, and plans were discussed whereby some refugees might bring out of the country a part of their capital.

Then, of course, when the war broke out in September 1939, these negotiations were stopped.

Since then, as a result of the offer of the Dominican Republic to receive political refugees, a group was formed in New York under the encouragement of the international committee, to finance a settlement in Dominican Republic. It had around a half a million dollars, I think, and they got a tract of land at Sosua, and they were able, just in a few months, to take care of settlers who began to arrive from Europe. At first some came from Germany, others from France, and lately from Portugal.

Mr. LUDLOW. Since the outbreak of the war you do not have many political refugees from Europe.

Mr. MANEY. I do not think they can get out of Germany now.

Mr. LUDLOW. Everything is conspiring to stop that movement, is it not?

Mr. MANEY. Yes; but the problem is going to be considerably aggravated at the end of the war.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is a small item that is involved here.

Mr. MANEY. Yes; it is thought to be much better to keep the Committee alive at the present annual cost as it would cost considerably more to reestablish it after the war.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF PRINTING

STATEMENT OF C. R. SCHOENEMAN, SPECIAL STAFF ASSISTANT

STATIONERY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 1941

The CHAIRMAN. We have an item before us in House Document No. 756 for stationery, Treasury Department, 1941, \$6,200.

Mr. Schoeneman, will you insert in the record a statement on this item?

Mr. SCHOENEMAN. Yes, sir.
(The statement requested is as follows:)

STATIONERY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FISCAL YEAR 1941

Funds of the 1941 stationery appropriation having become exhausted it is necessary to request a supplemental appropriation of \$6,200 to pay outstanding vouchers for transportation and stationery supplies. Increased charges for stationery supplies ordered late in the fiscal year and billed after its close exhausted the appropriation before other outstanding obligations had been paid.

The prices which are in effect at the time an order is placed are used in computing the encumbrances against this appropriation. The payment for supplies is made by transfer and counter warrants prepared by the Procurement Division and signed by the Comptroller General, such warrants being based solely on invoices prepared by the Procurement Division and issue prices fixed by the Director of Procurement. Any variation between the estimated price and actual cost is unknown to the ordering office for several months after the obligation is incurred. Such information is obtained from copies of invoices received from the Division of Bookkeeping and Warrants after warrants have been paid and transfer of funds effected on the books of the Treasury Department.

The following examples are cited to show increases in the cost of certain supplies over the prices prevailing when they were ordered, viz:

An item for paper on Purchase Authority 20551, dated June 13, 1941, estimated to cost \$950 actually cost \$1,172.66.

Purchase Authority 20544, dated June 13, 1941, carrying an item for paper scheduled to cost \$990, actually cost \$1,395.

Another item for paper on Purchase Authority 21413, dated June 30, 1941, scheduled at \$902.08 actually cost \$1,150.08.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

STATEMENT OF E. F. BARTELT, COMMISSIONER OF ACCOUNTS

REFUND OF MONEYS ERRONEOUSLY RECEIVED AND COVERED, 1942

The CHAIRMAN. You have an item in House Document No. 756 in the amount of \$40,000 for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1942. Give us a brief statement on that.

Mr. BARTELT. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have Mr. Greenberg, the Assistant Commissioner, tell you about that.

The CHAIRMAN. Give us a brief statement on that, Mr. Greenberg.

Mr. GREENBERG. The appropriation for the refund of moneys erroneously received and covered into the Treasury for 1942 was \$35,000. We have gotten one deficiency item, in the First Deficiency Act of 1942, in the amount of \$40,000. The claims have been coming in much heavier than we anticipated, and we will need another \$40,000 to cover the items already in sight.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the total amount paid out for this purpose during the last fiscal year?

Mr. GREENBERG. We paid out \$74,999.40 out of the \$75,000 that we had gotten, so that exhausted our funds.

The CHAIRMAN. Who determines that these items have been erroneously received?

Mr. GREENBERG. The General Accounting Office makes a settlement of the claims, which come usually from the administrative departments and agencies.

The CHAIRMAN. It requires no legislative action?

Mr. GREENBERG. No, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. You are authorized to take care of it administratively?

Mr. GREENBERG. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the largest source of such erroneously received funds?

Mr. GREENBERG. There are quite a number of appropriations that were formerly separate——

The CHAIRMAN. I do not mean the source of the funds to pay them, but the character of the payments in which you have the most errors.

Mr. GREENBERG. There are quite a number of items. We have refunds of the tonnage tax; refunds of passport fees; repayments for lands erroneously sold; and so forth.

Mr. LUDLOW. What happens if the mistake is the other way around and is against the Government, too much money having been paid out? What recovery is there of that?

Mr. GREENBERG. The General Accounting Office would institute proceedings most likely, through the Department of Justice, if necessary.

Mr. LUDLOW. For recovery?

Mr. GREENBERG. Yes, sir.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM S. BROUGHTON, COMMISSIONER OF
PUBLIC DEBT

EXPENSES OF LOANS, 1942

REIMBURSEMENT OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT FOR EXPENSES IN CONNECTION
WITH SALE OF WAR SAVINGS BONDS AND STAMPS

The CHAIRMAN. We will take up the estimate of the Bureau of the Public Debt, appearing at page 19 of the justifications and page 4 of Document No. 756.

We have before us the draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, act of September 24, 1913, as amended and extended, 1942." This draft provides that—

The limitation contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended," is hereby increased from \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

You have a deficit there, apparently, of \$1,152,726. Will you give us a statement regarding that, Mr. Graves?

Mr. GRAVES. Mr. Broughton will testify as to that item, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BROUGHTON. We are requesting this, Mr. Chairman, on account of the Post Office Department. We have found that the

allocation to pay the expenses of the Post Office Department on account of Savings bonds is deficient by this amount.

Mr. TABER. This is to reimburse the Post Office Department?

Mr. BROUGHTON. Yes, sir; which we are authorized to do by the Second Liberty Bond Act. We are authorized by that act to pay the expense of handling Savings bond work by the Postal Service. They have assured us that this is entirely justified, and that it is necessary to cover their expense on account of this work.

Mr. LUDLOW. I am wondering whether it does cover it.

Mr. BROUGHTON. It does not cover it. They tell us that it does not.

Mr. LUDLOW. It does not cover it, taking into consideration all of the factors that enter into it.

Mr. BROUGHTON. No, sir; because the Postal Service absorbs the work as far as they can. This would only cover their actual outlays on account of it. They absorb a great deal of this work.

Mr. LUDLOW. Has any estimate been made of what the actual differential would be, or just what this service costs the Post Office Department?

Mr. HAGGERTY. For this fiscal year the amount is \$139,000 above the amount of \$1,452,000.

Mr. BROUGHTON. We transfer this Treasury appropriation to the Post Office Department.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is a common practice among the Government departments to "let George do it," "George" being the Post Office Department. They only reimburse the Department for a part of the expense, and sometimes they are not reimbursed at all.

Mr. BROUGHTON. We feel that it is but right to reimburse them for what they actually pay out. They absorb a great part of the expense without any charge.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

STATEMENT OF C. R. SCHOENEMAN, SPECIAL STAFF ASSISTANT

REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS, CUSTOMS, 1942

The CHAIRMAN. We have an item for \$3,000,000, for refunds and drawbacks, Customs, 1942. Will you give us a statement on that?

Mr. SCHOENEMAN. Yes, sir.

(The statement requested is as follows.)

APPROPRIATION "REFUNDS AND DRAWBACKS, CUSTOMS," 1942

STATUS OF THE APPROPRIATION

The total amount of the appropriation "Refunds and drawbacks, Customs," for the fiscal year 1942, of \$19,000,000, has been advanced to the chief disbursing officer of the Treasury Department. On March 31, 1942, only \$355,019.13 was available to the central disbursing office, for further transfers to regional disbursing offices and for payments of the refund and drawback claims that are paid by the chief disbursing office, Washington, D. C., during the remainder of the fiscal year 1942.

TOTAL APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

There follows a statement of the annual appropriation for refunds and draw-backs for the fiscal years 1936 to 1941, inclusive.

Fiscal year	Appropriation	Refunds	Draw-backs	Other	Total expenditures
1936	¹ \$16,800,000	\$5,734,850	\$10,029,721		\$15,764,571
1937	18,500,000	4,573,029	10,764,535		15,337,574
1938	² 18,000,000	5,500,266	12,346,491	\$11,571	17,838,328
1939	15,750,000	4,112,037	11,343,797	20,173	15,476,008
1940	³ 19,000,000	5,175,900	13,810,400	13,600	16,999,900
1941	⁴ 26,000,000	8,503,960	16,932,341	20,047	25,456,348
1942	19,000,000				

¹ Includes \$2,800,000 deficiency appropriation.

² Includes \$2,000,000 deficiency appropriation.

³ Includes \$2,000,000 deficiency appropriation.

⁴ Includes \$11,800,000 deficiency appropriation.

Disbursements, fiscal year 1941, by months

Month	Draw-backs	Refunds	Other	Total
July	\$2,357,439	\$425,694	\$222	\$2,783,355
August	1,360,606	452,224	12,913	1,825,743
September	1,344,472	564,911	553	1,909,936
October	1,301,963	808,764	171	2,110,898
November	1,522,515	762,077	695	2,285,287
December	937,998	690,961	460	1,629,419
January	811,572	514,818	757	1,327,147
February	263,588	61,991	547	326,127
March	3,166,573	2,204,048	271	5,370,892
April	1,182,691	962,812	558	2,146,061
May	1,326,210	528,418	457	1,855,085
June	1,356,714	527,241	2,443	1,886,398
Total	16,932,341	8,503,959	20,047	25,456,348

Average monthly expenditures, \$2,121,362.

Average for last 3 months, \$1,962,515.

Expenditures for 1st 10 months, fiscal year 1942

Month	Draw-backs	Refunds	Other	Total
July	\$1,190,141	\$310,525	\$462	\$1,501,128
August	1,204,794	222,837	441	1,428,072
September	1,121,819	491,379	121	1,613,319
October	1,676,267	479,323	169	2,155,759
November	1,618,761	319,838	518	1,939,117
December	1,761,179	369,579	1,819	2,132,577
January	1,699,155	465,938	817	2,165,910
February	1,074,732	415,410	218	1,490,360
March	1,220,226	502,422	566	1,723,214
April	1,449,420	462,522	38,320	1,950,262
Total	14,016,494	4,039,773	43,451	18,099,718

The unexpended balance of \$900,282 remaining in the \$19,000,000 appropriation as of April 30, 1942, was exhausted during the month of May 1942.

The Bureau desires to point out that it has no administrative control over the expenditures from the appropriation "Refunds and draw-backs." In general, draw-back payments are made upon imported merchandise or merchandise substituted therefor which is exported within 3 years after the date of the importation. The legislative authority for the payment of draw-back claims is contained in section 313 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1313). Refunds are made under two general circumstances—(1) as the result of the determination, upon the liquidation of entries, that an excess amount has been paid by the importer, and (2) as the result of court decisions holding that the duties assessed and collected from the importer were excessive. These court decisions are the result of protests filed by the importer or his authorized representative against the assessment of duty by the collectors of customs. The legislative

authority for the payment of refunds of excessive duties is contained in section 520 of the Tariff Act of 1930 as amended (U. S. C., title 19, sec. 1520).

Summary of Estimate

Regular appropriation act, 1942-----	\$19, 000, 000
Expended first 10 months-----	18, 099, 718
Unexpended balance April 30, 1942-----	900, 282
Estimated expenditures last 2 months-----	\$3, 937, 283
Deduct unexpended balance April 30, 1942-----	900, 282
	<hr/>
Total estimated expenditures, 1942-----	3, 037, 001
Deduct estimated deficiency-----	22, 037, 001
	<hr/>
	3, 037, 001
	<hr/>
	19, 000, 000
Deficiency appropriation requested-----	3, 000, 000

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

STATEMENT OF C. R. SCHOENEMAN, SPECIAL STAFF ASSISTANT

DRAFT OF PROPOSED PROVISION PERTAINING TO THE APPROPRIATION
"SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING,
1942"

The CHAIRMAN. We have here a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1942."

The limitation on the amount which may be expended for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees under the appropriation, "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing," contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, is hereby increased from \$1,500 to \$2,200."

Mr. SCHOENEMAN. I shall be pleased to furnish a statement for the record in explanation of that item.

(The statement requested is as follows:)

SALARIES AND EXPENSES, BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

Increase in limitation for the fiscal year 1942 on the purchase of articles for the protection of the person of employees.—It was estimated originally that \$1,500 would be required to provide for normal expenditures for these articles. However, due to the necessity for providing asbestos gloves, gas masks, and rubber mask goggles as general protective equipment for permanent use in fire fighting and other hazards, it is now estimated that \$2,200 will be needed to make essential purchases in 1942. No additional appropriation is requested—merely an increase in the limitation on the amount that can be spent for this purpose.

Expenditures for these articles in the 11 months ended May 31, 1942:

Leather gloves, 644 pairs-----	\$644. 00
Rubber gloves, 120 pairs-----	109. 80
Asbestos gloves, 30 pairs-----	49. 50
Gas masks, 12-----	443. 85
Face shields, 2-----	3. 10
Rubber mask goggles, 96-----	58. 25
Wooden sole shoes, 40 pairs-----	66. 00
Acid proof gloves, 60 pairs-----	58. 80
Goggles, 50-----	66. 70
	<hr/>
	1, 500. 00

Estimated expenditures in June 1942:

Rubber mask goggles, 148 pairs	\$250. 00
Men's rubber coats, 20	60. 00
Rubber gloves, 50 pairs	50. 00
Leather gloves:	
No. 10, 150 pairs	150. 00
No. 11, 190 pairs	190. 00
	<hr/> 700. 00

Total estimated expenditures, 1942

 2, 200. 00

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1942.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

STATEMENT OF C. R. SCHOENEMAN, SPECIAL STAFF ASSISTANT

TRANSPORTATION OF BULLION AND COIN, 1942-43

The CHAIRMAN. We have here a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation, "Transportation of bullion and coin, mints and assay offices, 1942-43."

Transportation of bullion and coin: Not to exceed \$18,500 of the appropriation made available under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942-43, is hereby made available for the transfer of coin from the United States Mint in New Orleans, La., to Washington, D. C.

Mr. SCHOENEMAN: I shall be pleased to furnish a statement in support of this item.

(The statement is as follows:)

TRANSPORTATION OF BULLION AND COIN, 1942-43

(Proposed legislation making \$18,500 the above appropriation available for expenses incurred in transferring silver dollars from the New Orleans Mint to the Treasury in Washington)

The Treasury Department has on deposit in the United States Mint in New Orleans \$6,278,000 in silver dollars, in the account of the Treasurer of the United States but under the custody of the Mint Bureau. The discontinuance, as of June 30, 1942, of the New Orleans Mint, and the lack of storage space in New Orleans, Denver, or any other Federal Reserve bank, where custody of the coin could be established to the advantage of the Treasury Department, makes the transfer thereof to Washington necessary.

Inasmuch as the coins have been in the custody of the Mint Bureau, it will be necessary to count and prepare the coins for shipment. These operations will require the services at the New Orleans Mint of five regular employees of the office of the Treasurer of the United States and Public Debt Service for about 40 days. The transportation at \$80.30 per employee and subsistence at \$5 per day, will require approximately \$1,400. In addition, 9 laborers will be required to store the coins in the Treasury vaults upon arrival in Washington, compensation for whom at the rate of \$5 per day for 6 days will aggregate \$270.

The coins in question have been stored in New Orleans for many years, and it is anticipated that practically all of the coins will have to be resacked in order to ship them. The necessity of providing new coin bags in connection with the shipment, and other incidental expenses, is estimated at \$900.

The Post Office Department has agreed to transport the silver dollars in question for \$15,930, which together with the other expenses in connection with the shipment operations aggregates \$18,500, the amount of this supplemental estimate.

There was appropriated to the Bureau of the Mint, in the First Deficiency Act, 1942, under the heading "Transportation of bullion and coin," fiscal year 1942, a supplemental appropriation in the amount of \$500,000, for the purpose of trans-

porting gold to Fort Knox and Denver, which amount was to remain available until June 30, 1943. Of this \$500,000, it is estimated that \$200,000 will remain unexpended at the end of the current fiscal year.

Under ordinary circumstances the transfer of silver dollars from the New Orleans Mint to Washington would be payable from the appropriation "Contingent expenses, public moneys," but since the entire amount available under the latter appropriation will be required for other purposes, it would not be possible to use this appropriation for the payment of the New Orleans transfer, except by obtaining a deficiency appropriation. In order to avoid the appropriation of additional funds under "Contingent expenses, public moneys," it is proposed to utilize \$18,500 of the unexpended balance in the appropriation "Transportation of bullion and coin," 1942-43. This item does not call for the appropriation of funds, but contemplates merely the enactment of legislation making the appropriation "Transportation of bullion and coin" available for the expenses arising in connection with the transfer of the silver dollars from the New Orleans Mint to the Treasury in Washington.

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1942.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT, SALARIES AND EXPENSES

The CHAIRMAN. We have received a budget estimate in House Document No. 794 for the salaries and expenses of the Washington Aqueduct for the fiscal year 1942 in the amount of \$75,046, which will be inserted in the hearing:

WATER SERVICE

Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for operation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$75,046, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department (40 U. S. C. 45, 54; 55 Stat. 536) ----- \$75, 046

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing item for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia appropriation acts for the respective fiscal years for which such sums are provided.

The deficiency estimate is necessary to provide funds for operation, maintenance, and repair of the Washington Aqueduct, the water supply for the National Capital, and covers personal services, purchased electric energy, and equipment made necessary by wartime operating conditions:

01 Personal services (net)	\$29, 275
10 Furnishing light, power, and electricity	38, 871
30 Equipment	6, 900
Total	75, 046

The unprecedented influx of population within the Washington area during the past year has resulted in an unforeseen increase in the total operating cost of the Washington Aqueduct, the water supply of the District of Columbia. It is now evident that the funds included in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942, namely, \$581,325, will not be sufficient to meet the presently indicated needs. In order to meet the current obligations for personal services and electric power, it will be necessary to provide additional funds in the sum of \$68,146. In order to adequately safeguard the purity of the water supply under wartime conditions, it is necessary to provide additional chlorinating equipment. The presently installed equipment is of insufficient capacity to meet the

increased demands brought about by increased water demands and increased chlorine for better bacterial control.

The information given below explains in detail the actual necessities of the increase contained in this deficiency request.

PERSONAL SERVICES, \$29,275

Effective January 26, 1942, the Secretary of War ordered all departmental and field activities of the War Department to operate on a 7-day week basis, requiring all employees to work a total of at least 48 hours per week for the purpose of utilizing the services of employees, materials, and equipment in such a manner as to expedite the war and defense programs.

In accordance with the act of October 21, 1940 (Public Law No. 873, 76th Cong.), and with the authority of the Secretary of War, dated January 13, 1942, the United States Engineer Office, Washington, D. C., was placed on a 40-hour workweek by order of the Chief of Engineers under date of February 19, 1942. Compensation for each employee's time was authorized at the rate of time and one-half for all time served in excess of 40 hours.

The overtime pay rolls for Washington Aqueduct have thus far averaged approximately \$6,000 per month since their inauguration as of February 19, 1942.

In order to meet the overtime pay rolls for personal services, the amount of \$29,275 must be furnished to make full payments through this fiscal year 1942.

ELECTRIC POWER, \$38,871

Electric power is the purchased energy used for the pumping of water from the Dalecarlia and McMillan filtration plants. The cost of electricity is directly responsive to the amount of water consumed. This is illustrated by the following tabulation of population, annual consumption, and the cost of purchased power for the past 3 years (2 months of 1942 estimated).

	1940	1941	1942, estimated
Population, District of Columbia and Arlington County, Va	¹ 719,653	830,000	890,000
Total annual consumption (million gallons)	38,880	41,100	48,600
Purchased power cost	\$98,697	\$108,603	² \$146,271
Budget allowance	\$86,509	\$99,300	\$107,400
Excess of Budget allowance	\$12,197	\$9,303	\$38,871
Purchased power cost average per million gallons	2.539	2.642	3.010

¹ 1940 census.

² 1942 9 months actual, 3 months estimated.

Monthly power costs for the 1942 fiscal year to date have, for each month so far, greatly exceeded those costs for the corresponding months of fiscal year 1941. Increased population growths and the subsequent increased water consumption have caused the rapid rise in monthly power costs. From these facts and in the face of actual experience, it is obvious that the cost for power in 1942 will materially exceed that for 1941.

Increased water consumption causes a greater than proportionate increase in the quantity of purchased power, consequently, there is a corresponding increase in the power cost per unit volume of water consumed. The reason for this fact is that under present operating conditions, the Washington Aqueduct conduit system delivers to the filter plant a quantity of raw water greatly in excess of actual demand. The surplus raw water is by-passed to the Government-owned and operated hydroelectric plant where it is utilized for generating electric power. The electricity thus generated is used for pumping, thereby reducing the amount of electric power that would otherwise have to be purchased. Increased water consumption curtails the surplus raw water available for power generation purposes thus requiring additional cash expenditures for purchased power.

In order that actual expenditures for the power item be duly allowed, an additional amount of \$38,871 should be furnished for the fiscal year 1942.

ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT, \$6,900

The purification of water furnished to the city mains for popular consumption is accomplished by the admixture of liquid chlorine and ammonia with the water. At the present time the equipment for feeding liquid chlorine into the water has

insufficient capacity for dependable purification throughout the approaching summer months. The heavy increase in population during the past year has caused a considerable increase in water consumption, therefore during periods of high consumption all of the available equipment is placed in operation leaving no standby chlorinators in case of break-down. It is necessary to procure three chlorinators to adequately purify the water and to maintain its high standard of quality.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1942.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

STATEMENT OF B. N. THORON, SPECIAL REPRESENTATIVE OF THE SECRETARY FOR CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN HAWAII

RELIEF AND CIVILIAN DEFENSE, HAWAII

Mr. WOODRUM. In Document No. 766, Mr. Thoron, we have this item:

Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for the protection, care and relief of the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (allocation letter No. 42-56, dated January 12, 1942), receipts from sales of materials, supplies or foodstuffs, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities, acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the credit of said allocation and shall be available for the expenditure for the purposes thereof.

Will you make us a statement on this item?

Mr. THORON. This item, Mr. Chairman, is not for an additional appropriation. As stated, the \$15,000,000 was allocated out of the President's emergency fund by allocation letter No. 42-56, dated January 12, 1942. This fund is for civilian protection and care made necessary by the war emergency in the Territory of Hawaii.

Among the purposes for which this fund is being spent is the production of food and the construction and operation of hospitals for the civilian population to meet the possibility of an attack on the islands.

These operations involve sale of materials and furnishing services for which there will be money received, and it is requested that, in accordance with the authority given by the Congress for similar funds that were appropriated for the other Territories and insular possessions, the same provision be added here; to credit any receipts to the original fund for re-use in the nature of a revolving fund for the same purpose.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much will be involved in that program?

Mr. THORON. In the food-production program the estimate from the receipts comes to about \$50,000 a month.

The hospital receipts are hard to estimate, because it depends upon the extent to which the hospitals will have to be utilized. So far the receipts from that are about \$1,500, but the hospitals have been operated only on a small scale.

Mr. WOODRUM. It is a comparatively small item?

Mr. THORON. It will not be a very large amount.

Mr. WOODRUM. Altogether a million dollars or less?

Mr. THORON. It depends upon how long the emergency continues. It should run to probably about three quarters of a million dollars a year.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much of the \$15,000,000 has been spent so far?

Mr. THORON. A relatively small portion of it has actually been disbursed. Construction expenditures, which will ultimately amount to about \$4,000,000, have been programmed and the operating costs will run in the order of five to six hundred thousand dollars a month.

Mr. TABER. You mean operating expenses?

Mr. THORON. I mean the administrative and recurrent expenses. It is being used for a very considerable number of purposes, and I refer to the aggregate monthly expenditures other than capital expenditures.

ADMINISTRATION AND RECURRENT EXPENSES

Mr. TABER. Suppose you tell us what this \$500,000 to \$600,000 a month is for, give us a detailed break-down if you will.,

Mr. THORON. I will try to give you as good a break-down as I can.

The administration by the office of the Military Governor of the various measures necessary for control of civilian activities, such as rationing and control of food materials and supplies, movement of civilians, and so forth, approximates \$20,000 a month.

The more usual civilian defense activities, including first aid stations, the operation of the hospitals, the blood banks, Public Health Service, gas defense and warden services, about \$150,000 a month for Oahu.

Auxiliary and additional fire department personnel and equipment, \$55,000 a month.

Auxiliary and additional police department personnel and equipment, \$40,000 a month.

Administration and civil protection similar to the above, and so forth, on the other islands, \$200,000 a month including some construction work.

Territorial guard assigned to protection of vital installations, \$50,000 per month.

Mr. TABER. Why would you require all of that \$40,000 for extra police? You have a lot of soldiers there, do you not?

Mr. THORON. They are not available for police work, and under war conditions a substantial increase in police personnel was necessary.

Mr. TABER. And you are to pay them \$200 a month?

Mr. THORON. We are to pay them \$166.66 a month, which is the regular civil-service pay of police in Honolulu. That is the ordinary entrance salary of the police force, and there have to be a certain number of officers and a certain amount of equipment for them.

Mr. TABER. What about the \$200,000 item?

Mr. THORON. That is for a similar type of work on certain of the other islands—Maui, Hawaii, Kauai, Molokai, and Lanai.

FOOD-PRODUCTION PROGRAM

Mr. WOODRUM. What about the food-production program?

Mr. THORON. This food-production program may have a small net loss of not over \$15,000 if this fund is put on the basis of allowing

us to reuse the receipts, otherwise the receipts will go into "Miscellaneous receipts," and the entire gross cost of over \$50,000 per month will be taken out of the fund instead of the net cost.

Mr. LUDLOW. How far will the receipts go, so far as increasing this \$15,000,000 fund; will it be considerable?

Mr. THORON. I should say it will amount to approximately three-quarters of a million dollars a year.

Mr. WOODRUM. How much agricultural program is involved?

Mr. THORON. About 2,600 acres, under the present program, which would be planted to diversified food crops.

The agriculture of the island has always been almost entirely devoted to sugar and pineapple crops for export, and a number of the islands, particularly Oahu, do not produce enough fresh food to take care of their needs.

Mr. O'NEAL. Are you to lease the land, purchase the land; or what arrangement will be made?

Mr. THORON. We expect the plantations which own the land to operate under contract, because they are the only people who have the organization and equipment and the land.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the nature of the contract you will have with them?

Mr. THORON. They are to keep accounts, subject to audit and inspection. We will pay them the out-of-pocket expense of production; rental for any heavy equipment that is necessary, on the basis of a regular schedule or rental, the A. G. C. standard, I think.

Mr. O'NEAL. What do you mean by the "out of pocket" expense; do you mean what they normally would make out of sugar?

Mr. THORON. No, sir.

Mr. O'NEAL. Their labor costs or what?

Mr. THORON. I mean the actual cost of labor and material expenses.

Mr. O'NEAL. But not profit?

Mr. THORON. But not profit. We will allow them 10 percent of the labor, material, and equipment cost; that is to cover overhead.

Mr. O'NEAL. You will have a check on that to see that the labor is not excessive?

Mr. THORON. We expect to have that controlled by proper inspection; the bookkeeping is set up on a field basis——

Mr. O'NEAL (interposing). What about land depletion; are there any charges along that line?

Mr. THORON. There will be rental. Most of the plantations lease a substantial part of their lands from various land-owning estates. We will pay the minimum contractual rental on leased land; if they own the land in fee under the contract they will receive as land rental a specified amount. That is usually about \$15 an acre per annum.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then I understand that where you have a contract with the party who is going to operate the land, you pay first for the rental that he may pay.

Mr. THORON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is, to the actual owner.

Mr. THORON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Then you pay his out of pocket expense, the operating expense.

Mr. THORON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. And give him 10 percent?

Mr. THORON. Ten percent is for all plantation overhead expenses.

Mr. O'NEAL. That is out-of-pocket expense; is it not?

Mr. THORON. That is not computed as an out of pocket, direct expense. The direct expense is labor work in the field, supervision, fertilizers and the type of expense that ordinarily would have to be met.

Mr. O'NEAL. What about seeds and plants?

Mr. THORON. The seeds will be furnished. They have already been purchased.

Mr. O'NEAL. They will be furnished by you?

Mr. THORON. They will be furnished by us.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the expense that would have to come out of the 10 percent?

Mr. THORON. The general supervision, management of the plantation; the allocation of a portion of the overhead costs that are attributable to operations.

Mr. O'NEAL. You pay for his labor costs; is that correct?

Mr. THORON. We will reimburse him for the labor cost.

Mr. O'NEAL. You will reimburse him, but you do not reimburse him for administrative expenses; is that correct?

Mr. THORON. That is in the 10 percent.

Mr. O'NEAL. That comes out of the 10 percent?

Mr. THORON. Yes. They asked for additional compensation originally, but we felt that that was enough, that should be their own contribution to the program, and after a couple of conferences they agreed that they would not ask any further compensation.

This contract is to run for a year—it covers a series of contracts with the operating plantations.

Mr. O'NEAL. What is the estimate per acre the 10 percent would amount to?

Mr. THORON. I would have to figure that. The estimated income is, from the 2,500 acres, \$50,000 a month, which would mean about \$20 an acre a month; overhead probably will run somewhere in the neighborhood of \$20 to \$25 an acre a year.

Mr. O'NEAL. I thought you said "a month."

Mr. THORON. I stated it will gross somewhere around that.

Mr. O'NEAL. What will the 10 percent amount to?

Mr. THORON. Under \$2, on that basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. \$2 per month?

Mr. THORON. Yes.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is the \$15 an acre the standard allowance for rent?

Mr. THORON. It is apparently about minimum rental on good sugar land.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. What are you going to raise on this land?

Mr. THORON. All kinds of vegetable crops for human consumption and high-protein dairy feeds.

Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia. Sugar crops?

Mr. THORON. No; vegetable crops, that cannot be imported under present conditions, that are needed for the health and safety of the island.

Mr. TABER. You would not expect this allotment of \$15,000,000 to be exhausted for a good while, would you?

Mr. THORON. Not unless we have a bad emergency condition.

Mr. TABER. It probably would last all through the fiscal year 1943 unless there is something about which you do not know in the way of an emergency?

Mr. THORON. Well, new uses come up from time to time as the military situation changes. I should hate to guarantee that it will carry us through the fiscal year 1943.

Mr. TABER. This will enable you to make out for the fiscal year 1943?

Mr. THORON. Yes; just about.

Mr. TABER. With a little margin?

Mr. THORON. With very little margin and I do not think we would have a margin if we have to put out a great deal on this crop production program.

Mr. TABER. This is a request to make available in a revolving fund approximately \$50,000 a month?

Mr. THORON. Yes; about fifty to sixty thousand dollars a month.

Mr. TABER. It would only add to the \$15,000,000 gross perhaps six or seven hundred thousand dollars a year?

Mr. THORON. That would be the minimum figure.

Mr. TABER. What would be the maximum?

Mr. THORON. A million dollars, I should say.

Mr. O'NEAL. How will the crops be distributed; in what way?

Mr. THORON. The Food Control Administration will take possession of the products when they are delivered at certain delivery stations, and will sell them through the established wholesale market organizations.

Mr. O'NEAL. In other words, after payment of this 10 percent fee the title to the products belongs to the Government?

Mr. THORON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. And the Government in turn will sell the products and get a return for them.

Mr. THORON. Yes.

Mr. O'NEAL. Will that be somewhere comparable to what the Government has put out?

Mr. THORON. Yes; I think that we will just about break even, perhaps a little less, but the plantation owners have absolutely declined to take the risks of loss, so we made a contract with them on a no profit basis.

Mr. O'NEAL. You think you will be able to get by on this basis?

Mr. THORON. We think we can, and in any event the food has got to be produced, and if we did not take over the contracts we would have had to lease land and build up a new organization to undertake to do what I have described.

MEMORANDUM STATEMENT

I have a memorandum statement, Mr. Chairman, which I will submit for the record.

Mr. WOODRUM. It will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF B. W. THORON

In a letter dated January 12, 1942, the President informed the Secretary of the Interior of the allocation to him of \$15,000,000 "for any and all emergencies due

to the existing war condition, for the protection, care and relief of the civilian population in the Territory of Hawaii." This fund is being expended by the Governor of the Territory under the direction of the Interior Department for the purposes specified.

Owing to the fact that, in normal times, it has been found more profitable to devote by far the greatest part of the arable land in the islands to the production of sugar and pineapples for export, and to import the major portion of the food-stuffs consumed in the Territory, the islands are far from self-sufficient. Provision has been made, through an allocation to the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, for the importation and storage of reserves of staple and relatively nonperishable commodities, in accordance with a plan previously worked out by the civil and military authorities. That plan also contemplated the production of substantially increased amounts of vegetables and feed for dairy cattle in the event of war. The shortage of shipping space and the possibility of actual blockade of the islands has led the military authorities to order that the crop-production plan be put into effect. Substantial quantities of seed and agricultural machinery were purchased and imported immediately after December 7.

Owing to the economic system in the Islands, increased food production on the scale desired can be brought about in the first instance only by the conversion of sugar and pineapple lands to food production. The experience of the plantation owners has led them to believe that food production is extremely hazardous from the financial point of view, and they were unwilling to undertake the operation unless guaranteed against actual losses. Since the alternative would have been to requisition land and labor, and establish a new management, it appeared to be both more practicable and more economical to enter into contracts with the plantation owners under which, for a period of 1 year, they would undertake to grow, within certain acreage limits, such crops as the Division of Food Control in the office of the military governor might direct; and deliver the produce to that office for sale in the open market. For this task, the plantations are to be reimbursed for actual, approved out-of-pocket expense, plus a moderate allowance for general overhead applicable to the job.

As the allocation now stands, the receipts from the sale of the crops produced must be covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, while, at the same time, the expenses of the cost of production paid to the plantation owners must be taken from the allocation, thus resulting in a relatively rapid depletion on the fund. It is expected that the enterprise will be almost, if not entirely, self-supporting, and, in order to make the fund go further, and to avoid the necessity for requesting additional appropriations for civilian protection and care, it is requested that the proceeds of the sale be returned to the allocation and remain available for reexpenditure.

A survey of the hospital situation in the Territory showed that facilities for the care of civilian casualties, in the event of any real attack, are very inadequate. Under the direction of the commanding general, hospital facilities, consisting of two completely equipped general hospitals and two annexes, with an aggregate capacity of about 850 beds, have been provided on the island of Oahu. Similar facilities on a smaller scale are necessary and are being provided on the other islands. These hospitals will be operated by the emergency medical and hospital services, financed by the existing allocation. In order that they may perform their functions properly, when the time comes, it has been necessary to staff the two completed hospitals on a minimum basis, and to care for a few patients continuously to familiarize the staff with operating conditions. In order not to compete with the existing voluntary hospitals, it has been agreed that the patients shall pay the standard rate for ward service. While these receipts will not be very large unless some emergency arises, it is considered desirable that the money should be returned to the allocation as an offset against the expense of operating on a standby basis.

There are a number of other minor functions performed by the Territorial Civilian Defense organization which are financed from this fund, such as the repair of civilian gas masks, the replacement of lost registration cards, and so forth. The practice of charging a fee for these services has been adopted to discourage carelessness. A staff has to be maintained for the services, and it is desired to use the receipts as an offset against the expense.

The appropriation for Alaska, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands for purposes similar to the one under discussion (act of December 23, 1941, Public Law 371, 77th Cong.) contains a provision for the credit of such receipts to the allocation and the reuse thereof, so that the action requested would merely place the Hawaiian fund on the same basis as the other.

MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1942.

DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND ISLAND POSSESSIONS

STATEMENTS OF J. E. MacDONALD, ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER

COMPILING AND PRINTING RECORD OF EXPEDITION TO ANTARCTIC

MR. WOODRUM. Mr. MacDonald, in Document No. 766 we have this item.

Draft of proposed provisions pertaining to the appropriation "Expenses, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, Department of the Interior, 1942."

The unexpended balance of the appropriation for expenses of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions, in the investigation and survey of natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1943, for all expenses necessary for the completion of the record of the results of such investigation and survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, purchase of equipment and supplies, printing and binding, and the procurement, preparation, and reproduction of photographs and maps (55 Stat. 360).

Will you give us a statement about that?

MR. MACDONALD. The Antarctic Service is asking for the re-appropriation of the unexpended balance of approximately \$39,000 for the fiscal year 1943, in order to permit the completion of scientific reports, and cartographic work, as far as possible with the funds available, and the publishing of the official record of the recent expedition to Antarctica.

MR. WOODRUM. How much money was given to you originally?

MR. MACDONALD. Total appropriations were \$540,610.

MR. WOODRUM. And you want to get the \$39,000 balance to print the reports?

MR. MACDONALD. That is right.

MR. WOODRUM. How much personnel will be involved?

MR. MACDONALD. There will be about four or five left during the fiscal year 1943: One historian to write the record——

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATE

MR. WOODRUM (interposing). Have you a break-down of the \$39,000?

MR. MACDONALD. Yes; it is a very simple one, involving only three or four items.

MR. WOODRUM. Will you put that in the record?

(The statement referred to follows:)

Breakdown of estimated expenditures

Personal service:

1 Administrative assistant to commanding officer.....	\$4, 500
1 information officer (historian).....	3, 500
1 clerk-stenographer.....	1, 680
Do.....	1, 620
Temporary field.....	1, 000
Total.....	12, 300
Printing and binding, Official Record (3 vols., 500 pp. each).....	16, 000
Preparation and procurement maps.....	10, 000
Travel, communications, supplies, special and miscellaneous expenses...	700
Total.....	39, 000

Mr. WOODRUM. This will wind up the business?

Mr. MACDONALD. It will wind up the business as far as is possible with the funds made available.

Mr. O'NEAL. Has any good come out of this expedition?

Mr. MACDONALD. Yes, indeed. As a result of the expedition we have already made a very comprehensive report to the War Department on cold-weather clothing and a very comprehensive report to the Navy Department on long-range radio operation and on airplane operation in subzero temperatures.

There is a general over-all report on the operation of machinery—tractors, airplanes, and so forth—in course of preparation, which will be available to the armed services.

The cartographic work which is being done, particularly in the Palmer Peninsula area, which is directly south of South America, has, I am informed, some strategic value which the War Department considers highly important.

We also have meteorological reports which are being prepared now, and which will be available to the armed services—reports on cold-weather diet, and so forth.

As a matter of fact, there will be a great deal of scientific information coming out of this expedition that will be immediately applicable to our present war effort.

Mr. WOODRUM. Thank you very much, Mr. MacDonald.

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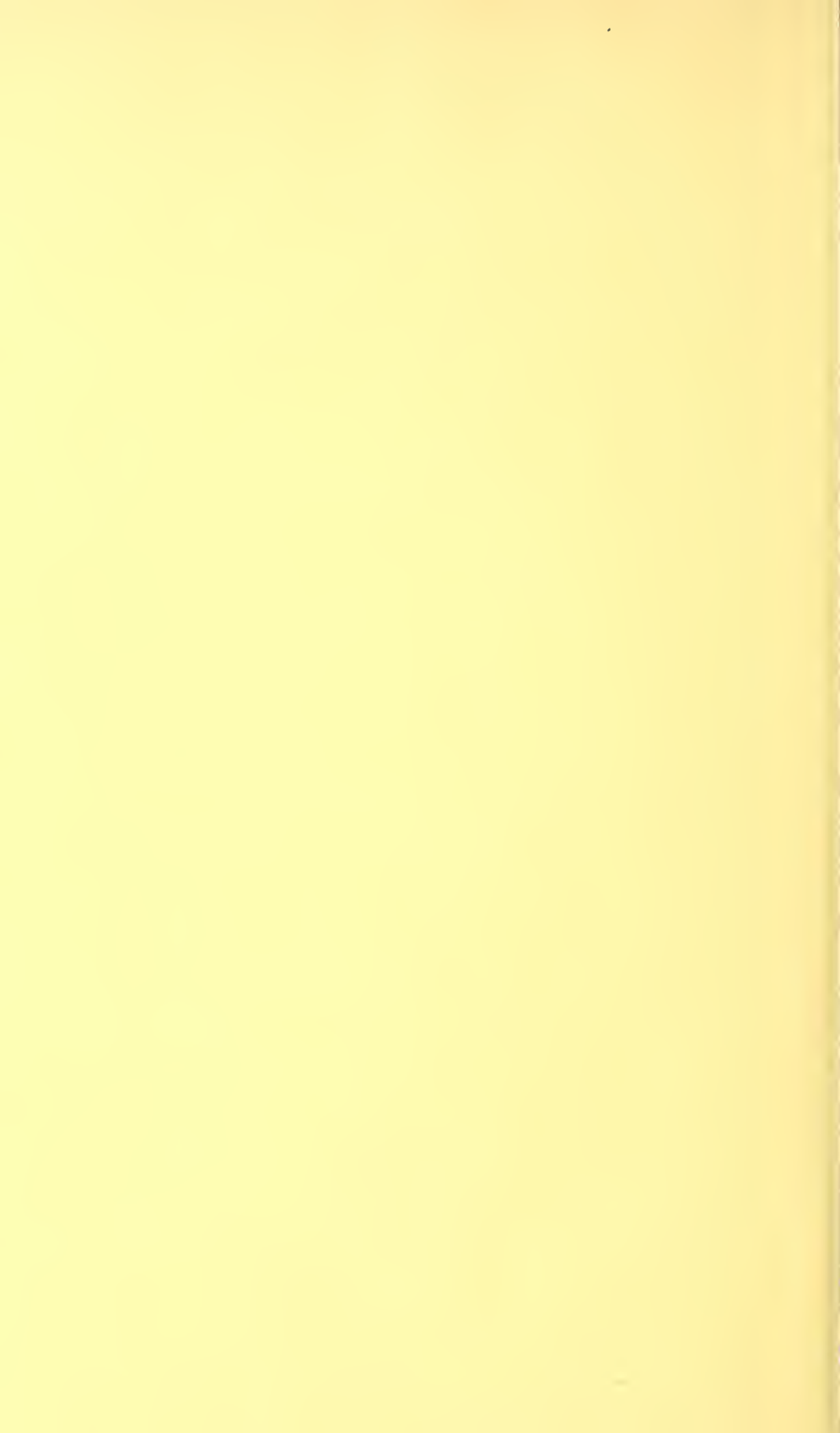
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77TH CONGRESS }
2d Session }

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }

REPORT
No. 2241

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

JUNE 16, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7232]

The Committee on Appropriations submits the following report in
explanation of the accompanying bill entitled "A bill making appro-
priations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal
year ending June 30, 1942, and prior fiscal years, and for other
purposes."

APPROPRIATIONS AND ESTIMATES

The Budget estimates on which the bill is based were submitted in
House documents of the present session numbered 735, 737, 741
(in part), 747 (in part), 748, 750, 751, 754, 756 (in part), 757 (in part),
764 (in part), 777, 781 to 791, inclusive, and 794, totaling \$54,965,-
499.84.

The amount recommended to be appropriated by the bill is \$53,-
548,099.84, which sum is \$1,417,400 less than the total of the Budget
estimates.

All of the direct appropriations in the bill, with the exception of
three, constitute deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1942
and prior fiscal years or are for the payment of judgments and au-
thorized claims which have been adjudicated pursuant to statutory
authority and certified to Congress for appropriation. The amount

in the bill relating strictly to deficiencies, judgments, and authorized claims is \$45,215,499.84 or 84.5 percent of the total. The amount concerned in the three supplemental items is \$8,332,600 or 15.5 percent of the total.

The following classification sets forth clearly the main purposes of appropriation:

Deficiencies, 1942 and prior years:	
Post Office Department and Postal Service.....	\$38, 688, 000. 00
Refunds and drawbacks, Customs.....	3, 000, 000. 00
District of Columbia, payable from District revenues.....	96, 891. 28
All other agencies of Federal Government.....	1, 926, 424. 74
Total.....	43, 711, 316. 02
Judgments and authorized claims.....	1, 504, 183. 82
Supplemental items, 1942 and 1943.....	8, 332, 600. 00
Total.....	53, 548, 099. 84

The largest proportion of the deficiency items for 1942 and prior fiscal years is for the Post Office Department in the sum of \$38,688,000. All of this sum with the exception of \$371,000 is on account of the fiscal year 1942. The deficiencies occur mainly in the items for personnel and transportation for the handling of the mails, the principal amounts being \$14,750,000 for salaries of clerks and employees at first- and second-class post offices, \$8,000,000 for city letter carriers, \$7,000,000 for railroad transportation of mail and mail-messenger service, \$1,400,000 for fees to special delivery messengers, and \$2,292,300 for salaries and travel allowances for railway mail clerks. The unprecedented volume of mail and postal business have caused these deficiencies in postal appropriations. At the time the original 1942 postal appropriations were made by the Congress, more than a year ago, the revenues were estimated at \$795,000,000 and the expenditures at \$846,000,000. Due to increased business, the revenues for the fiscal year 1942 will approximate \$860,000,000, an increase of \$65,000,000 over the original estimate, and the expenditures are estimated at \$878,000,000, an increase of \$32,000,000 over the original estimates. The amounts recommended are necessary to complete the fiscal year and are, with the exception of the 1941 items above referred to and an item of \$944,000 occasioned by increased domestic air mail rates granted by the Civil Aeronautics Board, due to the increased volume of postal business.

The item of \$3,000,000 for refunds and draw-backs under the Customs Service is required to pay claims that result from excess payments of customs duties by importers or for draw-back payments due to importers who are entitled to such payment if imported merchandise is exported within 3 years from the date of importation. The current appropriation for this purpose is \$19,000,000 which was exhausted during the month of May and no further payments can be made pending the granting of the additional amount. Practically no discretion vests in the Commissioner of Customs with respect to these payments. Draw-backs constitute about 70 percent of the total and are required by law and refund payments are due importers if and when proof is established that excessive duties have been paid.

Practically all of the supplemental amount for 1942 and 1943 is found in the item of \$8,235,000 for continuation under the Depart-

ment of Agriculture of the emergency rubber project relating to guayule and other rubber-bearing plants. The Budget estimate for this purpose is \$9,750,000 which contained provision for reimbursement to the President's emergency fund of \$600,000 advanced therefrom. The committee has eliminated this reimbursement item and in addition has reduced the remainder amount, \$9,150,000, by 10 percent or a cut of \$915,000. The amount that will be available, therefor, consists of \$8,235,000 in the bill plus the \$600,000 from the President's fund, or a total of \$8,835,000. The Budget estimate contemplates the rental, planting, and cultivation of 50,000 acres of guayule as contemplated by the act of March 5, 1942, which limited planting to 75,000 acres, the extension of nurseries to 500 acres for growing of guayule seed, and further experimentation with development of guayule and other plants for production of rubber and experimentation in the processes of extraction of rubber from such plants. In making the reduction of \$915,000 the committee has not attempted to allocate the cut to the projects outlined. The \$8,835,000 which will be available can be devoted by the Department to those projects which are of the highest priority in assisting in obtaining rubber for the prosecution of the war.

The committee has included as section 306 of the bill a provision recommended by the Executive to make appropriations for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 for personal services in the District of Columbia, or portions thereof, for bureau or offices or units thereof which are transferred away from the District of Columbia, also available for personal services outside the District of Columbia. This section is in the interest of modification of appropriations to meet accounting and personnel problems arising as the result of the decentralization program of removing nonwar agencies from the metropolitan area of Washington.

The amount that may be expended under the appropriation "Expenses of loans," 1942, under the Treasury Department, for carrying on the war-loan program is increased from \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726. The additional amount of \$1,152,726 is to enable the Treasury Department to make reimbursement to the Post Office Department for additional expenses of handling sales of bonds through post offices.

LIMITATIONS AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS

The following limitations or legislative provisions not heretofore enacted in connection with any appropriation bill are recommended:

On page 9, in connection with the emergency rubber project under the Department of Agriculture:

* * * *Provided further, That subject to conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to such Act of March 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the purposes of the Act may be leased or subleased at a reasonable rental during the period the United States is entitled to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies controlled by the United States on such land may be disposed of at reasonable rates* * * *

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, FISCAL YEAR 1942

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS			
	LEGISLATIVE			
	SENATE			
-----	Pay of pages, 1943		Indefinite	-----
	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES			
-----	Beneficiary of deceased Representative, 1942		\$10, 000. 00	+\$10, 000. 00
-----	Stationery allotments for Members, 1942		87, 600. 00	+\$87, 600. 00
-----	Pay of pages, 1943		Indefinite	-----
	Total, House of Representatives		97, 600. 00	+\$97, 600. 00
	EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT			
748	Foreign war relief, 1943	Reappropriation	Reappropriation	-----
777	Bureau of the Budget, printing and binding, 1942	(1)	(1)	-----

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES			
737	Federal Security Agency—St. Elizabeths Hospital, salaries and expenses, 1942	\$103,000.00	103,000.00
750	National Housing Agency, liquidation of World War I housing, 1942 and 1943	(2)	(2)
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
754	Coroner's office, expenses, 1940	1.50	1.50
754	Contingent and miscellaneous expenses:		
	Judicial expenses, 1942	1,650.00	1,650.00
	General advertising, 1941	1,169.26	1,169.26
754	Health Department, medical charities, 1941	6,429.10	6,429.10
754	Public Welfare, support of convicts:		
	1940	3,609.52	3,609.52
	1941	4,020.89	4,020.89
794	Water service, Washington Aqueduct, salaries and expenses, 1942	75,046.00	75,046.00
754	Settlement of claims and suits, 1942	375.00	375.00
754	Judgments, 1942	3,097.36	3,097.36
754	Audited claims, 1939 and prior fiscal years	196.02	196.02
754	Department of Vehicles and Traffic, expenses, 1941	1,296.63	1,296.63
	Total, District of Columbia	96,891.28	96,891.28

¹ Transfer of not to exceed \$5,500 from "Salaries and expenses."

² From special fund accruing from World War No. 1 housing activities, use of not to exceed \$173,000 authorized.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (-), bill compared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE				
764	Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation—Salaries and expenses, 1942-----	(3)	(3)	-----
764	Emergency rubber project, 1942 and 1943-----	\$9, 750, 000. 00	\$8, 235, 000. 00	—\$1, 515, 000. 00
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR				
DIVISION OF TERRITORIES AND INSULAR POSSESSIONS				
766	Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii-----	(4)	-----	-----
766	Survey of Antarctic regions, 1943-----	(5)	(6)	-----
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE				
OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL				
Printing and binding:				
747	1938-----	92. 85	92. 85	-----
	1940-----	1, 734. 00	1, 734. 00	-----
	1942-----	220, 000. 00	220, 000. 00	-----

747	Fees of commissioners, United States courts, 1939-----	52. 21	52. 21
747	Fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners:		
	1935-----	138. 75	138. 75
	1937 40-----	200. 69	200. 69
747	Probation system, United States courts, 1939-----	6. 24	6. 24
747	Pay and expenses of bailiffs, 1942-----	20, 000. 00	20, 000. 00
	FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION		
747	Salaries and expenses (emergency), 1942-----	865, 000. 00	865, 000. 00
784	Property damage claims, 1942-----	171. 58	171. 58
	Total, Department of Justice-----	1, 107, 396. 32	1, 107, 396. 32
	NAVY DEPARTMENT		
	OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY		
789	Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels, 1942-----	1, 792. 47	1, 792. 47
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT		
	OFFICE OF POSTMASTER GENERAL		
57	Personal and property damage claims, 1942-----	25, 000. 00	25, 000. 00

³ Use of \$150,000 from Corporation's funds.

⁴ Request to make previous allocation from President's emergency fund a revolving fund not allowed.

⁵ Reappropriation of \$39,000.

⁶ Reappropriation of \$30,000.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget esti- mates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—Continued			
	OFFICE OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
757	Compensation to postmasters:			
	1941-----	\$235, 000. 00	\$235, 000. 00	-----
	1942-----	1, 635, 000. 00	1, 635, 000. 00	-----
757	Compensation to assistant postmasters, 1942-----	250, 000. 00	250, 000. 00	-----
757	Clerks at first- and second-class post offices, 1942-----	14, 750, 000. 00	14, 750, 000. 00	-----
757	Clerks at contract stations, 1942-----	55, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	-----
757	Carfare and bicycle allowance, 1942-----	55, 000. 00	55, 000. 00	-----
757	City delivery carriers, 1942-----	8, 000, 000. 00	8, 000, 000. 00	-----
757	Special delivery fees:			
	1941-----	120, 000. 00	120, 000. 00	-----
	1942-----	1, 400, 000. 00	1, 400, 000. 00	-----
	Total, office of First Assistant-----	26, 500, 000. 00	26, 500, 000. 00	-----

OFFICE OF SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL		
757	Star Route Service, 1942	378,000.00
757	Star Route Service, Alaska, 1941	1,000.00
757	Railroad transportation of mail, 1942	7,000,000.00
757	Railway Mail Service, salaries, 1942	2,190,000.00
757	Railway postal clerks, travel allowance, 1942	102,300.00
757	Railway Mail Service travel expenses, 1942	13,700.00
757	Electric and cable car service, 1942	20,000.00
757	Domestic air mail service:	
	1941	174,000.00
	1942	944,000.00
	Total, office of Second Assistant	10,823,000.00
OFFICE OF THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL		
757	Manufacture and distribution of stamps, etc., 1942	550,000.00
757	Payment of indemnities on lost domestic mail:	
	1941	25,000.00
	1942	200,000.00
	Total, Office of Third Assistant	775,000.00

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget estimates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or decrease (—), bill compared with Budget estimates
	TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued			
	Post Office Department—Continued			
	OFFICE OF FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL			
757	Operating force for public buildings, 1942	\$350,000.00	\$350,000.00	-----
757	Operating supplies for public buildings, 1942	215,000.00	215,000.00	-----
	Total, Office of Fourth Assistant	565,000.00	565,000.00	-----
	Total, Post Office Department	38,688,000.00	38,688,000.00	-----
	DEPARTMENT OF STATE			
741	Salaries in Department, 1942	120,000.00	120,000.00	-----
	Foreign intercourse:			
741	Salaries of ambassadors and ministers, 1942 and 1943	(7)	(7)	-----
741	Contingent expenses, foreign service, 1942	500,000.00	500,000.00	-----
741	Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, foreign service, 1942 and 1943	(8)	(8)	-----

735	International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico: Salaries and expenses, 1942	50,000.00	50,000.00
	Rio Grande rectification project, 1943	Reappropriation	Reappropriation
741	Eighth Pan American Child Congress, 1943	Reappropriation	Reappropriation
741	International Committee on Political Refugees, 1943	Reappropriation	Reappropriation
	Total, Department of State	670,000.00	670,000.00
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT		
756	Division of Printing—printing and binding, 1941	6,200.00	6,200.00
756	Bureau of Accounts—refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, 1942	40,000.00	40,000.00
756	Bureau of Public Debt—Expenses of Loans, 1942	(^a)	(^a)
756	Bureau of Customs—refunds and drawbacks, 1942	3,000,000.00	3,000,000.00
791	Coast Guard—vessel damage claims, 1942	50.00	50.00
	Total, Treasury Department	3,046,250.00	3,046,250.00

⁷ Existing funds made available to pay ministers to Iran and Afghanistan.

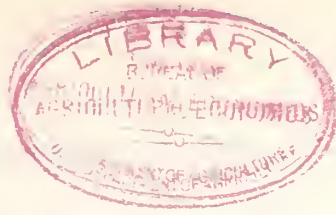
⁸ Existing funds made available for maintenance of dispatch office at Miami, Fla.

⁹ Limitation for fiscal year 1942 increased from \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726.

Comparative statement of the amounts requested in the Budget estimates, the amounts recommended in the accompanying bill, and the increase or decrease in the Budget estimates compared with the amounts recommended in the bill—Con.

[The year noted after each item indicates the fiscal year]

House Doc. No.	Agency	Amount of Budget esti- mates, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Amount recommended in the bill, fiscal year 1942 and prior years	Increase (+) or de- crease (-), bill com- pared with Budget estimates
TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS—Continued				
WAR DEPARTMENT				
MILITARY ACTIVITIES				
781	Claims for damages to and loss of private property, 1942	\$1, 000. 00	\$1, 000. 00	
	Total, title I	53, 464, 330. 07	52, 046, 930. 07	— \$1, 417, 400. 00
TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS				
790	Property damage claims, 1942	73, 295. 60	73, 295. 60	
787	Judgments, United States courts	14, 064. 07	14, 064. 07	
786	Judgments, Court of Claims	412, 805. 74	412, 805. 74	
782 783 785 788	Andited claims allowed by the General Accounting Office	1, 001, 004. 36	1, 001, 004. 36	
	Total, title II	1, 501, 169. 77	1, 501, 169. 77	
	Grand total, titles I and II	54, 965, 499. 84	53, 548, 099. 84	— 1, 417, 400. 00



Union Calendar No. 793

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7232

[Report No. 2241]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the following bill; which was committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other
7 purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

SENATE

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Patrick J. Boland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending on the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$87,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effective as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of such consolidated appropriations.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942", may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and Binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942".

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for salaries and expenses, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$103,000.

1 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

2 Not to exceed \$173,000 of the special account "United
3 States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer
4 of the United States is hereby made available for necessary
5 expenses for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 in winding up
6 the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation
7 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act
8 of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments
9 thereof, to be expendable, in the same manner and to the
10 same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of
11 subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act
12 of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1463 (j)), by the Federal Home
13 Loan Bank Administration or by such persons, agencies, and
14 corporations as it may designate: *Provided*, That \$75,000
15 of said amount shall be available only for alteration, repair,
16 and improvement of real or personal property.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 CORONER'S OFFICE

19 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
20 coroner's office, fiscal year 1940, including the objects speci-
21 fied under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
22 Act, 1940, \$1.50.

23 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
25 expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1942, \$1,650.

3 General advertising: For an additional amount for gen-
4 eral advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax
5 and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, fiscal
6 year 1941, subject to the condition specified under this head
7 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941,
8 \$1,169.26.

9 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

10 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and
11 treatment of indigent patients under contract made by the
12 Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by
13 the Commissioners with the Children's Hospital, fiscal year
14 1941, \$6,429.10.

15 PUBLIC WELFARE

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, WORKHOUSE AND REFORMA-
17 TORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 Support of convicts: For additional amounts for support,
19 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
20 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this
21 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the
22 fiscal years which follow, respectively:

23 For 1940, \$3,609.52;

24 For 1941, \$4,020.89.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of the claim of Mrs. Hattie Crouch, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$375.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 754 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$3,097.36, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),

1 being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal
2 years:

3 Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937,
4 \$8.77;

5 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939,
6 \$24.40;

7 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Co-
8 lumbia, 1939, \$26.73;

9 Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939,
10 \$136.12;

11 In all, audited claims, \$196.02.

12 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE
13 FEES

14 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

15 Expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year
16 1941 for purchase, installation, and modification of electric
17 traffic lights, signals and controls, and so forth, \$1,296.63,
18 and the limitation of \$34,300 for the operation and mainte-
19 nance of electric traffic lights, signals and controls contained
20 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is
21 hereby increased to \$36,073.60.

22 WATER SERVICE

23 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
24 operation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$75,046, payable wholly from the
3 revenues of the Water Department.

4 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
6 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
7 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
8 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
10 years for which such sums are provided.

11 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

12 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
14 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-
15 poration, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
17 priation Act, 1942, \$150,000, payable from the funds of
18 such Corporation.

19 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

20 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
21 Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
22 March 5, 1942 (Public Law 473), and in accordance with
23 the provisions thereof, including personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia and elsewhere (including alien labor);
25 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of

1 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase of books of ref-
2 erence and periodicals; the purchase (not to exceed \$18,500),
3 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles;
4 the exchange of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles,
5 tractors, and other equipment and parts or accessories thereof,
6 in whole or in part payment for similar equipment;
7 the erection of necessary buildings; the procurement of medi-
8 cal supplies and services for emergency use in the field; and
9 the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
10 fiscal year 1942, \$8,235,000, to remain available until
11 June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That out of the funds made avail-
12 able herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may, with the ap-
13 proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, make
14 transfers of funds to any bureau or office of the department
15 which is assigned functions under said Act of March 5,
16 1942, in addition to the transfers authorized by the Depart-
17 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*
18 *further*, That appropriations heretofore and herein made for
19 the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act of
20 March 5, 1942, shall be merged into a single appropriation:
21 *Provided further*, That subject to conditions prescribed by
22 the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired
23 by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to such Act of
24 March 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the

1 purposes of the Act may be leased or subleased at a reason-
2 able rental during the period the United States is entitled
3 to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies con-
4 trolled by the United States on such land may be disposed
5 of at reasonable rates: *Provided further*, That any proceeds
6 from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule,
7 or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and
8 fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5,
9 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
10 receipts: *Provided further*, That the allocation of \$600,000
11 for these purposes from the emergency fund for the President
12 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, made
13 by letter numbered 42-116, dated April 21, 1942, shall be
14 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

17 Not to exceed \$30,000 of the unexpended balance of
18 the appropriation for expenses of the Division of Territories
19 and Island Possessions in the investigation and survey of
20 natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic
21 regions contained in the Interior Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1943, for
23 all expenses necessary for the completion of the record of the
24 results of such investigation and survey, including personal
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling

1 expenses, purchase of equipment and supplies, printing and
 2 binding, and the procurement, preparation, and reproduction
 3 of photographs and maps.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 PRINTING AND BINDING

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 7 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
 8 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$92.85.

9 For additional amounts for printing and binding for the
 10 Department of Justice for the fiscal years which follow:

11 For 1940, \$1,734;

12 For 1942, \$220,000.

13 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

14 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
 15 fees of United States commissioners and other committing
 16 magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, fiscal
 17 year 1939, \$52.21.

18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS,

19 UNITED STATES COURTS

20 Conciliation commissioners, United States courts: For
 21 additional amounts for fees and expenses of conciliation com-
 22 missioners, United States courts, including the objects
 23 specified under this head in the Department of Justice
 24 Appropriation Acts, for the following fiscal years:

1 For 1935, \$138.75;

2 For 1937-1940, \$200.69.

3 PROBATION SYSTEM, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
5 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
6 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
8 \$6.24.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
11 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
12 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
13 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
14 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
15 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
16 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
17 \$865,000.

18 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
19 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
20 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
21 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
22 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
23 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
25 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of In-

1 vestigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b),
2 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 784, Sev-
3 enty-seventh Congress, \$171.58.

4 PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

5 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
6 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, fiscal
7 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
8 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
9 \$20,000.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
13 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
14 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
15 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
16 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
17 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
18 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Num-
19 bered 789, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,792.47.

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

22 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 FIELD SERVICE

24 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
25 amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year

1 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
2 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
5 for compensation to postmasters, including the objects speci-
6 fied under this head in the Post Office Department Appro-
7 priation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

8 For 1941, \$235,000;

9 For 1942, \$1,600,000.

10 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For an additional
11 amount for compensation to assistant postmasters at first-
12 and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000.

13 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
14 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at
15 first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, including
16 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
17 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,750,000.

18 Clerks, contract stations: For an additional amount for
19 compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, fiscal
20 year 1942, \$55,000.

21 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
22 for carfare and bicycle allowance, fiscal year 1942, including
23 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
24 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

25 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay

1 of letter carriers. City Delivery Service and United States
2 Official Mail and Messenger Service, fiscal year 1942,
3 \$8,000,000.

4 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
5 to special-delivery messengers for the fiscal years which
6 follow:

7 For 1941, \$120,000;

8 For 1942, \$1,400,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Star Route Service: For an additional amount for inland
11 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
12 including temporary service to newly established post offices.
13 fiscal year 1942. \$378,000.

14 Star-route service, Alaska: For an additional amount
15 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
16 1941, \$1,000.

17 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
18 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
19 routes and for mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1942, in-
20 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
21 Department Appropriation Act, 1942. \$7,000,000.

22 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional
23 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1942,
24 \$2,190,000.

25 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-

1 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
2 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1942,
3 \$102,300.

4 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
5 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
6 fiscal year 1942, \$13,700.

7 Electric and cable-car service: For an additional amount
8 for electric and cable-car service, fiscal year 1942, \$20,000.

9 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount for
10 the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, including the
11 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
12 ment Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow,
13 respectively:

14 For 1941, \$174,000;

15 For 1942, \$944,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
18 paper: For an additional amount for the manufacture and
19 distribution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1942,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
21 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$550,000.

22 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
23 for payment of indemnities, including the objects specified
24 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
25 tion Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

1 For 1941, \$25,000;

2 For 1942, \$200,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

4 GENERAL

5 Operating force for public buildings: For an additional
6 amount for personal services in connection with the opera-
7 tion of public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
8 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Department
9 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$350,000.

10 Operating supplies for public buildings: For an addi-
11 tional amount for operating supplies for public buildings,
12 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
13 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
14 1942, \$215,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year
18 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
19 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$120,000.

20 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

21 Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropri-
22 ations for salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers in the De-
23 partment of State Appropriation Acts, 1942 and 1943,
24 shall be available for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and

1 Ministers Plenipotentiary to Iran and Afghanistan at the
2 rate of \$10,000 per annum each.

3 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
4 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
5 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942; and includ-
7 ing also the expenses of the dispatch agency at Miami,
8 Florida; and the purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
9 microfilm equipment, \$500,000.

10 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
11 The appropriations "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,
12 Foreign Service", for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, are
13 hereby made available for compensation of employees of
14 the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida.

15 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
16 AND MEXICO

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
18 salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission,
19 United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1942, including the
20 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
21 Appropriation Act, 1942, to be available also for the pro-
22 tection of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization proj-
23 ects, and for completion of the Ysleta Bridge, \$50,000, to
24 remain available until June 30, 1943.

25 Rio Grande rectification project: For completion of the

1 rectification of the Rio Grande in the El Paso-Juarez Valley
2 under the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between
3 the United States and Mexico, including obligations charge-
4 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
5 year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the
6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued
7 available until June 30, 1943.

8 MISCELLANEOUS

9 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: The unexpended
10 balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child
11 Congress", contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation
12 Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until
13 June 30, 1943.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 DIVISION OF PRINTING

16 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
17 amount for stationery for the Treasury Department, fiscal year
18 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
19 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$6,200.

20 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

21 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
22 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
23 received and covered, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
24 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-
25 riation Act, 1942, \$40,000.

1

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

2

Expenses of loans: The limitation contained in the First
3 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount that
4 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the
5 indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
6 24, 1917, as amended and extended" is hereby increased from
7 \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726, to be expended as the Secretary
8 of the Treasury may direct.

9

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

10

Refunds and drawbacks: For an additional amount for
11 refunds and drawbacks, Customs, fiscal year 1942, including
12 the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
13 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000,000.

14

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

15

The limitation on the amount which may be expended
16 for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as
17 being necessary for the protection of the person of employees
18 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
19 Engraving and Printing", contained in the Treasury Depart-
20 ment Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, is hereby increased
21 from \$1,500 to \$2,200.

22

BUREAU OF THE MINT

23

Transportation of bullion and coin: Not to exceed
24 \$18,500 of the appropriation made available under this
25 head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is

1 hereby made available for the transfer of coin from the
2 United States mint in New Orleans, Louisiana, to
3 Washington, District of Columbia.

4 COAST GUARD

5 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
6 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
7 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
9 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of
10 the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not
11 exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
12 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Sev-
13 enty-seventh Congress, \$50.

14 WAR DEPARTMENT

15 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

17 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
18 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
19 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
20 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for
21 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
22 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
23 Document Numbered 781, Seventy-seventh Congress,
24 \$1,000.

1 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
2 CLAIMS

3 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

4 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
5 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
6 termined by the following respective Departments and inde-
7 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An
8 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
9 against the Government of the United States in the sums
10 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December
11 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
12 Document Numbered 790, Seventy-seventh Congress as
13 follows:

14 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
15 Management, \$363.20;

16 Federal Housing Administration, \$85.50;

17 Federal Works Administration, \$2,943.45;

18 Department of Agriculture, \$3,409.35;

19 Department of Commerce, \$387.34;

20 Department of the Interior, \$2,086.42;

21 Department of Justice, \$292.11;

22 Navy Department, \$7,596.73;

23 Treasury Department, \$380.41;

24 War Department, \$55,751.09;

25 In all, \$73,295.60.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787, under the following agencies:

Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administration, \$1,808.80;

United States New York World's Fair Commission, \$2,500;

Department of the Interior, \$2,365.47;

In all, \$6,674.27, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-

1 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787 under
2 the Department of Justice, \$2,679, together with such addi-
3 tional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as
4 and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

5 (c) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
6 United States by the United States District Court for the
7 Northern District of Georgia under the provisions of the joint
8 resolution entitled "Joint resolution to confer jurisdiction on
9 the Court of Claims or the District Court of the United States
10 for the Northern District of Georgia to hear, determine, and
11 render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. J. W. Marks, of
12 Stephens County, Georgia", approved July 11, 1940 (54
13 Stat. 1320), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
14 House Document Numbered 787, under the Department of
15 Agriculture, \$2,000, together with such additional sum as
16 may be necessary to pay interest thereon from December 16,
17 1941, to the date of this appropriation.

18 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
19 United States, including costs of suit, by the United States
20 District Court for the District of New Jersey under the pro-
21 visions of the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
22 upon the United States District Court for the District of
23 New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon
24 the claim of A. F. Amory", approved August 16, 1937 (50
25 Stat. 1058), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress

1 in House Document Numbered 787, under the Navy Depart-
2 ment, \$2,710.80.

3 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
5 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
6 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
8 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
9 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
10 Act.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

12 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
13 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 786, under the fol-
15 lowing agencies, namely:

16 Independent offices:

17 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Adminis-
18 tration, \$13,629.90;

19 United States Maritime Commission, \$160,611.97;

20 Executive departments:

21 Agriculture, \$11,679.97;

22 Commerce, \$4,000.37;

23 Interior, \$3,935.06;

24 Justice, \$50,413.25;

1 Navy, \$124,655.05;

2 Treasury, \$2,222.48;

3 War, \$41,657.69;

4 In all, \$412,805.74, together with such additional sum
5 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in
6 such judgments.

7 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
8 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired;
9 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
10 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

11 AUDITED CLAIMS

12 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
13 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
14 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
15 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
16 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
17 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the
18 service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless other-
19 wise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
20 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
21 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 788, Seventy-
22 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

23 **Legislative:** For maintenance, House Office Buildings,
24 \$24.13.

1 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil

2 Service Commission, \$19.52.

3 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.05.

4 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
5 sion, \$1.20.

6 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
7 mission, \$1.

8 For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
9 Commission, \$1.78.

10 For Federal Emergency Relief Administration, allotment
11 by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 71 cents.

12 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
13 Board, 35 cents.

14 For printing and binding, National Mediation Board, \$5.

15 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
16 Service, \$10.98.

17 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
18 tion, 97 cents.

19 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Admin-
20 istration of Public Works, \$66.80.

21 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
22 Branch, Procurement Division, \$25.30.

23 For general administrative expenses, Public Works
24 Branch, Procurement Division, \$18.55.

- 1 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
2 Administration of Public Works, \$5.75.
- 3 For operating expenses, Treasury buildings, Procurement
4 Division, \$192.30.
- 5 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
6 Procurement Division, \$7,425.13.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administra-
8 tion, \$5.40.
- 9 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
10 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$9.78.
- 11 For Army and Navy pensions, \$40.
- 12 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
13 \$3.60.
- 14 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
15 \$16.80.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
17 \$1,065.57.
- 18 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
19 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
20 \$23,192.77.
- 21 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
22 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$449.90.
- 23 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
24 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
25 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,925.68.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
3 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
4 1937), \$1,681.07.

5 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
6 of navigable streams, \$2,677.73.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
8 nomics, \$38.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
10 ministration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture,
11 \$1,000.

12 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
13 \$8.64.

14 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
15 \$128.28.

16 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
17 \$278.31.

18 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,
19 Department of Agriculture, \$5,898.50.

20 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
21 culture, \$50.

22 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
23 ment Administration, \$24.

24 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
25 Service (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$49.63.

- 1 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
2 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$373.01.
- 3 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
4 of Agriculture, \$368.64.
- 5 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken areas,
6 Southeastern States, \$4.21.
- 7 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$2,366.85.
- 9 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$831.81.
- 10 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
11 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
12 \$833.91.
- 13 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
14 plant diseases, \$701.23.
- 15 For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
16 areas, Department of Agriculture, \$5.37.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
18 \$40.18.
- 19 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
20 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$68.52.
- 21 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$41,008.06.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$19.38.
- 23 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
24 nautics Authority, \$6.03.
- 25 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1.38.

- 1 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses.
- 2 Bureau of Biological Survey, \$2.19.
- 3 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
- 4 \$69.75.
- 5 For working fund, Interior, Virgin Islands (subsistence
- 6 homesteads, National Industrial Recovery), \$30.46.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Division of
- 8 Territories and Island Possessions, \$42.15.
- 9 For temporary government for Virgin Islands, \$11.71.
- 10 For National Park Service, \$92.65.
- 11 For Geological Survey, \$59.80.
- 12 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
- 13 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$33.12.
- 14 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
- 15 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$16.70.
- 16 For conservation of health among Indians, \$19.69.
- 17 For Indian school support, \$673.32.
- 18 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
- 19 property, \$122.81.
- 20 For Indian boarding schools, \$190.70.
- 21 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$1.10.
- 22 For water supply for Indians in Arizona and New Mex-
- 23 ico, 40 cents.
- 24 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
- 25 \$9.81.

1 For obtaining employment for Indians, \$26.40.

2 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Wind River Reser-
3 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
4 \$151.43.

5 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-
6 tion, Montana (receipt limitation), \$24.25.

7 For Indian service supply fund, \$54.43.

8 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
9 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$5.09.

10 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
11 Indians), \$290.02.

12 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
13 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$40.47.

14 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
15 \$48.70.

16 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
17 Service, \$53.

18 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
19 tion Service, \$63.75.

20 For United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash-
21 ington, maintenance, \$6.47.

22 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
23 \$225.98.

24 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
25 courts, \$16.15.

1 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
2 maintenance, \$18.94.

3 For United States southwestern reformatory, mainte-
4 nance, \$6.93.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
6 tion, \$10.80.

7 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
8 ment of Labor, \$11.10.

9 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
10 \$3.06.

11 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
12 \$6.90.

13 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.24.

14 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 89 cents.

15 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
16 \$3,607.84.

17 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
18 \$80.99.

19 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$189,790.67.

20 For aviation, Navy, \$135,640.65.

21 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$4,503.35.

22 For pay, Marine Corps, \$10.47.

23 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
24 \$63,866.08.

25 For payment to officers and employees of the United

- 1 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 2 currencies (Navy), \$94.44.
- 3 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$197.88.
- 4 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$118,210.10.
- 5 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
- 6 \$5,508.28.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment,
- 8 \$698.85.
- 9 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
- 10 Service, \$2.
- 11 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$50.23.
- 12 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$2,508.66.
- 13 **Treasury Department:** For refunds and draw-backs,
- 14 customs, \$228.27.
- 15 For collecting the internal revenue, \$21.46.
- 16 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$87.53.
- 17 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
- 18 eign currencies (Treasury), \$51.86.
- 19 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
- 20 master Corps, \$21.70.
- 21 For Air Corps, Army, \$288,827.17.
- 22 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$5,434.78.
- 23 For National Guard, \$304.75.
- 24 For travel of the Army, \$378.45.
- 25 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$26.25.

- 1 For Army transportation, \$125.59.
- 2 For pay of the Army, \$3,543.20.
- 3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$273.68.
- 4 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 5 Guard, \$150.
- 6 For Signal Service of the Army, \$24.16.
- 7 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Depart-
- 8 ment, \$3.89.
- 9 For seacoast defenses, \$3.72.
- 10 For Organized Reserves, \$1,174.21.
- 11 For clothing and equipage, Army \$221.35.
- 12 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$40.95.
- 13 For regular supplies of the Army, \$43.10.
- 14 For armament of fortifications, \$15.52.
- 15 For replacing medical supplies, \$34.05.
- 16 For horses, draft and pack animals, \$144.50.
- 17 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 18 March 31, 1933), \$140.74.
- 19 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 20 June 19, 1934), \$2.15.
- 21 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 22 June 22, 1936), \$309.54.
- 23 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 24 February 9, 1937), \$246.50.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
2 \$15,174.77.

3 For national industrial recovery, War, ordnance, \$36.11.

4 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
5 **postal revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$126.78.

6 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$36.75.

7 For contract air-mail service, \$30,097.28.

8 For foreign mail transportation, \$135.32.

9 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
10 ment, and so forth, 81 cents.

11 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post
12 Office Department, \$6.50.

13 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$157.86.

14 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
15 offices, \$8.93.

16 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
17 Department, \$89.

18 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
19 Department, \$1,097.08.

20 For rent, light, and fuel, \$1,175.

21 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$109.07.

22 For Rural Delivery Service, \$991.87.

23 For special delivery fees, \$32.33.

24 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$49.97.

25 For vehicle service, \$30.29.

1 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$971,434.40,
2 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
3 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
4 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
5 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

6 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
8 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer serv-
9 ice of the United States mustered into service for the War
10 with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine
11 Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
12 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
13 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certi-
14 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
15 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in
16 House Document Numbered 783 of the Seventy-seventh
17 Congress, \$29,429.93.

18 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
20 for the destruction of private property and which has been
21 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
22 ment Numbered 782, under the War Department, \$124.54.

23 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the Gen-
24 eral Accounting Office for interest on amounts withheld by
25 the Comptroller General of the United States on account of

1 claims under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1875, as
2 amended by section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (31
3 U. S. C. 227), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
4 House Document Numbered 785, under the Veterans' Ad-
5 ministration, \$15.49.

6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
9 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
12 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
13 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
14 is not a member of an organization that advocates the over-
15 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
16 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
17 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
18 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
19 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
20 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
21 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
22 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
23 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
24 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
25 provisions of existing law.

1 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
2 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise
3 provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation
4 of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
5 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States
6 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
7 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
8 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
9 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
10 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not
11 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

12 SEC. 303. In any case where an office or bureau of the
13 Government, or a part thereof, is transferred during the fiscal
14 years 1942 or 1943 from the District of Columbia, the ap-
15 propriation for such office or bureau for such fiscal years
16 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
17 available for personal services outside the District of Columbia.

18 SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second De-
19 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1942".

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77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7232

[Report No. 2241]

A BILL

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies
in certain appropriations for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal
years, and for other purposes.

By **Mr. CANNON** of Missouri

JUNE 16, 1942

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

these duties, he acted as a gunner in fighting off Japanese attacking planes once they were over the target.

Lieutenant Carrithers was born in Chicago. He attended school at Albuquerque and Denver and was a graduate of the University of Colorado. His mother is Mrs. Gertrude Carrithers, of Manitou Springs, Colo. The 10 British war heroes are:

SQUADRON LEADER NETTLETON, VICTORIA CROSS

Squadron Leader John Daring Nettleton was the leader of 1 of 2 formations of 6 Lancaster heavy bombers which flew 1,000 miles over hostile territory in order to deliver a low-level bombardment in full daylight on the Diesel engine factory at Augsburg, near Munich, in southern Germany (date of attack, April 17, 1942). Soon after crossing into enemy territory his formation was engaged by 25 to 35 fighters and one by one the aircraft of his formation were shot down until only his own and 1 other remained.

After a flight carried out mostly at an altitude of 50 feet above ground, he brought his two remaining aircraft to Augsburg and plunged directly through antiaircraft fire of great intensity. Though fired at from point-blank range, they held their course and dropped their bombs true on the target. The second aircraft, hit by flak, crashed in flames. Squadron Leader Nettleton's plane, though riddled, flew safely back to base, the only surviving plane in the original detachment.

Squadron Leader Nettleton, 24, is the grandson of Admiral Nettleton, Royal Navy. He was born in Nongoma, Zululand, and his home is at Rondebosch, Cape Town. He took his wings early in 1939, was promoted to flight officer in 1940, flight lieutenant in February 1941, and squadron leader in the following July. He has led daylight raids over Brest, St. Omer and Augsburg in addition to countless night operations which included two raids on Berlin.

FLIGHT LT. CARROLL WARREN M'COLPIN

Flight Lieutenant McColpin was born in Buffalo, N. Y., but lived in Los Angeles for a number of years before he joined the Royal Air Force.

Lieutenant McColpin is a member of the famous Third Eagle Squadron. He made his home in an airdrome whose famous pilots are credited with destroying nearly 900 enemy aircraft.

Red-haired Lieutenant McColpin fitted well into the fighting tradition of his station. On the ground he is quiet and unassuming; in the air his fellow Spitfire pilots say he can see Huns long before most fliers know they are about. On operations he has the dash of spirit inherited from his Irish mother, tempered by the caution instilled by his Scottish father.

He learned to fly in Los Angeles in 1938 and joined the Royal Air Force in October 1940. He was assigned to the Second Eagle Squadron; later was assigned to the First Squadron, and in July 1941 he got his first enemy plane.

CHIEF ENGINE ROOM ARTIFICER HARRY HOWARD, D. S. M. (R. N.)

Harry Howard will give the first-hand story of the St. Nazaire raids, for he took an active part in the blowing up of the dock gates and as a result won the Distinguished Service Medal.

He joined the Royal Navy in May 1919 and served in many parts of the world, including Hong Kong, Vladivostok, Italy, and Germany.

From 1938 to 1940 he served in the Mediterranean, being in action at Tobruk, Derna, Bardia, and Bengazi. He took part in the evacuation of headquarters troops from Bardia. At Tobruk he helped in clearing up underground shelters, which were heavily shelled and under fire constantly.

Harry Howard was signed to the *Campbeltown* in October 1941 and served in convoy and patrol work. He is 48 and was born at

Sheffield, and was educated at Furse Hill School, Sheffield.

LT. J. MICHAEL HALL, LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS, ATTACHED NO. 3 COMMANDO

With an Irishman's love for action, Lieutenant Hall joined the commandos in May 1941, and took part in the combined operations attack at Vaagso on December 27, 1941. In this daring operation, Lieutenant Hall, with his section, was given the task of circling the town and attacking the main street from the landward side. After clearing the street the section was to join up with another party which was attacking from the shore. Before reaching the main street and while attempting to cross open ground, Lieutenant Hall was wounded. He finally made the ship, where an emergency operation was performed.

Lieutenant Hall, who is aged 21, was born at Bury, Lancashire. He was educated at St. Anne's-on-Sea School and at Bury Grammar School. His home is in Bury.

WING COMMANDER M. LOUDON, D. F. C.

Wing Commander Loudon is a distinguished fighter pilot who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for combat actions over Tobruk. From 1941 until recently he had been based in Libya, and in December of 1941, his wing, which he was leading, shot down eight Junker 87's, and probably destroyed half a dozen others. This action took place over El Gobi, south of Tobruk, where fighting is once again fierce. Earlier last year Commander Loudon was commanding officer of the city of Edinburgh Auxiliary Squadron, which played a large part in the defense of London during the all-out German bombing attacks.

He was born at Sao Paulo, Brazil, 26 years ago but was educated in England. He had taken a short-term commission in the Royal Air Force in 1935, so that upon the outbreak of war he was a trained fighter pilot. While engaged in convoy attack an unlucky hit put him out of action for a while, and during this period he served as staff pilot in a flying training command. He resumed operational flying in 1941.

He returned to Britain 2 months ago to lead operational fighter wing attacks, although he prefers desert warfare because, he says, "It's good to see your own tanks rumbling forward beneath you as you patrol in your hurricane."

LT. THOMAS WILSON BOYD, D. S. O. (R. N.), VOLUNTEER RESERVE

Lieutenant Boyd was awarded the Distinguished Service Order for his part in the combined operations attack on the naval base at St. Nazaire in March 1942. The decoration was given him for "great gallantry and skill in bombarding enemy positions on shore at point-blank range and in taking his own craft in the full light of searchlights and in the face of concentrated enemy fire from a range of less than 100 yards to the rescue of the crew of a burning motor launch."

Lieutenant Boyd has all the modesty of a true hero. He joined the Territorial Army (Tank Corps) in 1932. He took part in the evacuation of Army troops from Dunkerque. He obtained his commission in 1940 and served as first lieutenant in command of a motor torpedo boat. His latest assignment is in command of a motor gunboat.

SGT. R. GEORGE HERBERT, D. C. M., M. M.

Sergeant Herbert was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal for bravery in a commando attack on Vaagso, Norway, when, as a member of a section of commandos, his duty was to capture gun emplacements and a German barracks. Having completed these tasks, in which 16 German soldiers and 1 officer were captured, his section was detailed to attack the main street on the shore end, and Sergeant Herbert distinguished himself in house-to-house fighting to establish contact with another British section.

Previous to the Vaagso attack and to an attack on the Lofoten Isles, Sergeant Herbert won the military medal for carrying a wounded officer and three wounded men back to his platoon during a last stand at Oudenarde. He fought during the retreat from Boulogne, dived from a boat sunk by enemy aircraft, and swam to another boat which was later sunk by aerial torpedoing. He arrived in England on H. M. S. *Crivey*.

Sergeant Herbert has served 7 years in the Army, mostly in China and India. He was recalled from the reserve at the beginning of the war and served in the East Lancashire Regiment. He is 28, was born at Blaina, Monmouthshire. His home is at Largs, Scotland.

PILOT OFFICER A. F. TAYLOR, D. F. C.

Pilot Officer A. F. Taylor, D. F. C., culminated 22 months of distinguished flying with the raiding parties that leveled Rostock and Luebeck. This is the story of the Rostock raid as Taylor tells it:

"We got to Rostock without any trouble," he said, "and we had a look around for about 5 minutes. There were lots of fires going already."

"I went in to bomb. We were carrying incendiaries."

"There was very little opposition over the target. Nothing happened to us and we set course for home."

"We crossed the Danish coast at 10,000 feet and started losing height again as we flew toward England. The trip seemed pretty well over."

"Over the sea I let the second pilot take over, and I went forward into the bomb aimer's position in the nose of the aircraft to see if I could see any shipping movement down below."

"I'd been lying down there about 4 or 5 minutes when there came a hell of a noise from the back. I got a sort of powerful kick in the pants as some bullets went through my leg and thigh."

"A German fighter came in dead astern this time. With our rear gunner dead from gunfire, we were defenseless against a stern attack except by maneuvering."

"I heard the German firing, so I shoved the stick over. Most of his tracer went whizzing by on the port side as we turned steeply away. I could see it from the cockpit, just a few feet away. I should say he was firing from almost point-blank range."

"He didn't make any further attacks. He probably thought we'd had it or he may have used up all his ammunition."

"Well, we just sort of flew on back. The wound was painful now and the aircraft was difficult to fly. All the instruments, except the compass and the altimeter, had gone and the hydraulics had been shot away."

"The wireless operator started tapping away on the old set pretty heartily, which was a good show; the navigator kept his head and did some pretty astute navigating, so we managed to get back quite nicely and made a belly landing."

"I climbed out and was taken away on the ambulance."

Born in London, he went out to South Africa with his parents when he was only a few months old. There he was educated at Diocesan College, Capetown, and Capetown University. Coming to England, he went up to Cambridge, where he specialized in history.

SGT. D. N. HUNTLEY

Sergeant Huntley distinguished himself as a gunner on a Lancaster bomber in the epic Augsburg fight.

Engaged as a clerk in the Shell Oil Co.'s office in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, he was among the first 300 to enlist in the Royal Air Force in Southern Africa. Born in Salisbury in September 1921, he had not quite reached his eighteenth birthday when the war broke out. Sergeant Huntley comes

from a fighting family. His father is still with the First Rhodesian Regiment, although his age barred him from going to Egypt with it. A brother is at present serving there with the King's Royal Rifles.

FLIGHT SGT. MAXWELL ALEXANDER DICK RIDDELL

Flight Sergeant Riddell hails from Hamilton, Lanarkshire, Scotland. At 21 he was a veteran pilot. His earliest ambition was to join the Royal Air Force, and by the time he was 16 he knew every British airplane on sight. When he was 17, at the time of the Munich crisis of 1938, he applied as a boy entrant to the Royal Air Force. He took part in the first leaflet raids which opened the Royal Air Force offensive against the Axis. Since the Royal Air Force began its big-scale attack on Germany's industrial targets young Sergeant Riddell has taken part in raids on all the principal targets in the Reich.

Once or twice, after attacks by night fighters and accurate gunfire from the ground defenses, this young Scot has wondered whether his aircraft would make base. But luck has been with him, and he has escaped the ordeal of bailing out over the sea or enemy-occupied country. More than once his bomber has had to force-land over England, but that has not prevented him from going off on another jaunt over Germany the following night.

When he was only 19 the King pinned the coveted Distinguished Flying Medal on his tunic for gallantry and devotion to duty in his execution of air operations. A few days before he came to the United States he was detailed for the great attack on Rostock. In 3 nights the Baltic port from which Germany sent supplies to the Russian front was battered into a smoldering heap of ashes. Sergeant Riddell took part in two of those raids.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 2241), which was read a first and second time and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order against the bill.

DISPLAY AND USE OF THE UNITED STATES FLAG

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 303) to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America, with Senate amendments, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Page 1, after line 9, insert:

"Sec. 2. (a) It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect."

Page 1, line 10, strike out "Sec. 2. (a)" and insert "(b)."

Page 2, line 1, strike out "(b)" and insert "(c)."

Page 2, line 3, strike out "(c)" and insert "(d)."

Page 2, line 13, after "25;" insert "such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States;"

Page 2, line 16, strike out "(d)" and insert "(e)."

Page 2, line 19, strike out "(e)" and insert "(f)."

Page 2, line 21, strike out "(f)" and insert "(g)."

Page 5, line 6, strike out "whether" and insert "if."

Page 5, line 6, strike out "or outside."

Page 5, line 7, strike out "or in front of a" and insert "the."

Page 5, line 10, after "flag," insert "so displayed in the chancel or on the platform."

Page 5, line 12, after "audience," insert "But when the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform."

Page 7, strike out lines 17 to 21, inclusive, and insert:

"Sec. 5. That during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag or when the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the right-hand salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress with the right hand, holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats merely stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart. The salute to the flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the flag passes."

Page 7, after line 21, insert:

"Sec. 6. That when the national anthem is played and the flag is not displayed, all present should stand, and face toward the music. Those in uniform should salute at the first note of the anthem, retaining this position until the last note. All others should stand at attention, men removing the head-dress. When the flag is displayed, the salute to the flag should be given."

Page 7, after line 21, insert:

"Sec. 7. That the pledge of allegiance to the flag, 'I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation indivisible, with liberty and justice for all', be rendered by standing with the right hand over the heart; extending the right hand, palm upward, toward the flag at the words 'to the flag' and holding this position until the end, when the hand drops to the side. However, civilians will always show full respect to the flag when the pledge is given by merely standing at attention, men removing the head-dress. Persons in uniform shall render the military salute."

Page 7, after line 21, insert:

"Sec. 8. Any rule or custom pertaining to the display of the flag of the United States of America, set forth herein, may be altered, modified, or repealed, or additional rules with respect thereto may be prescribed, by the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, whenever he deems it to be appropriate or desirable; and any such alteration or additional rule shall be set forth in a proclamation."

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman from Alabama explain the amendments to the House?

Mr. HOBBS. There are a number of amendments. The only amendments of any consequence are those giving the Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy the right to declare other days

which should be observed by the display of the flag in accordance with the code, and to make such changes in the codification by proclamation as he may deem fit, from time to time.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. That is, the President of the United States?

Mr. HOBBS. That is right; yes, sir.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. And it is a unanimous report on the part of the committee?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOBBS. I am happy to yield to the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. These amendments have the approval of the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the other patriotic organizations that appeared before our committee in support of the bill?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. I want to take this occasion to compliment the gentleman from Alabama for the splendid work he has done on this very fine piece of legislation.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, can the gentleman tell me whether it is a proper use of the flag to display it in the way one of the papers did last Sunday, a full page ad with the flag and no commercial matter in the ad except down at the bottom of the page there was a statement, "call at our desk in this store," and so forth, for information with reference to the purchase of bonds and stamps?

Mr. HOBBS. I think that is perfectly permissible under this code, because this measure regulates only the use of the flag itself.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Is there any legislation which prohibits the use of the flag in connection with commercial advertisement?

Mr. HOBBS. Yes, sir. There is a section in this bill which deals with that problem, and in every State of the Union and in the District of Columbia, there is a criminal law against desecration and improper use.

Mr. HOFFMAN. How do they use this flag in a full-page ad? Of course, they do not say anything about merchandise, but down at the bottom they ask the public to call at a certain booth in this particular store to buy stamps.

Mr. HOBBS. I do not know, sir; but this bill is advisory merely, it has no penal provisions.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole

House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 7232, Rept. No. 2241) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes. Pending that, I desire to have an agreement with the gentleman from New York with respect to time for general debate. I believe that we can dispose of this matter in half an hour.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I have two requests for time. I suggest that we go into general debate with 20 minutes on a side.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, pending the motion, I ask unanimous consent that general debate on the bill be confined to 40 minutes, one-half to be controlled by myself and one-half by the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER], debate to be confined to the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Missouri.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7232, with Mr. MILLS of Arkansas in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the unanimous-consent agreement, the gentleman from Missouri is entitled to 20 minutes and the gentleman from New York to 20 minutes.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, this is the second deficiency appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1942, and the last deficiency appropriation bill for this fiscal year. The estimates on which the bill is based, as received from the Bureau of the Budget aggregated \$54,965,499.84. The committee reduced the estimate by \$1,417,400, and submitted the bill to the House in the amount of \$53,548,099.84. The largest item in the bill and practically the bulk of the bill is for the Post Office Department. There has been such an unprecedented and unpredictable increase in the volume of mail since the declaration of war that it has become necessary to provide additional funds for that Department. It is interesting to note in that connection that the increased cost of operating the Post Office Department has been accompanied by an increase in the estimated revenues. As a matter of fact, the increase in the revenues of the Department has exceeded the increased cost of operating the Department, resulting in a profit to the Government. The revenues for the fiscal year 1942 were originally estimated at \$795,000,000, and the expenditures at \$846,000,000, but due to the increase in the volume of business by the Department, the revenues are now estimated at \$860,000,000, an increase of \$65,000,000 over the original estimate, and the expenditures, which are

now estimated at \$878,000,000, show an increase of only \$32,000,000.

Mr. BOEHNE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BOEHNE. Have the revenues from the second-class mail matter been reduced any?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. The material difference is in the first-class mail. While, of course, there is some fluctuation in all classes of mail, the original estimates and the present requirements for other classes, including second-class, run approximately the same and there is not enough variation to show any marked effect.

The second largest item in the bill is made up of refunds and drawbacks from customs. They involve matters over which Congress has no control. When these claims are adjudicated and it is found that there has been an actual overpayment of customs duties, we have no choice but to refund the amounts of the overpayments. These items account for approximately \$3,000,000 of the funds carried in this bill.

The fourth item is for the District of Columbia, and is for minor deficiencies, all of which are payable out of the revenues of the District of Columbia.

The last item is for various agencies of the Federal Government, covering a wide field, and in small amounts, but all are actual created deficiencies which were fully justified before the committee and in which approval is largely a matter of routine.

Unless there is some question, I will yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. Chairman, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes. This bill carries a total of \$53,548,099.84, all of it, with the exception of a very few small items, comparatively small, for incurred deficiencies and audited claims and judgments; \$38,688,000 is for the Post Office Department, \$3,000,000 is for refunds and drawbacks in customs. The two items that are involved here that are for new money are about \$800,000 for the F. B. I. and about \$8,000,000 for the guayule rubber plant in California. In connection with these estimates, the committee has been exceedingly careful in going over every item that has been presented to it. The committee has eliminated everything except those things that absolutely have to be done. This guayule project which I have referred to, I have grave doubts about. I doubt whether or not it will yield rubber enough to justify the expenditures that we are making upon it. On the other hand, our rubber situation is so critical that it is absolutely impossible for us at this time to turn down anything that might produce any substantial quantity of rubber, and for that reason we have included about \$8,000,000 for that purpose. I do not see that there is any item here that could legitimately be criticized.

The items for the Post Office Department, \$38,000,000, are entirely due to the

situation that has been created by the increased volume of business and increased propaganda that has been going out.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I wanted to ask the gentleman whether he could tell us what progress has been made on this guayule business, whether they have actually gotten any planting done, and what kind of situation the thing is in.

Mr. TABER. We gave them an item of money, perhaps \$5,000,000, about 3 or 4 months ago. I cannot give the exact date. They have gone ahead and done what planting it was contemplated they could do in the period ending June 30. That money is practically all exhausted. There have been additional allotments from the President's fund—as I remember it, about \$600,000. I am giving that from memory.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Can the gentleman tell us approximately how many acres have been planted?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Anderson has the detail of that, and I will yield to him.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Will the gentleman yield me some time later?

Mr. TABER. I will yield the gentleman from California some time as soon as I have finished so he can go into that question.

The items for the Post Office Department, as I said, are almost entirely due to the increased volume of business; not only the volume of business, but the burdens that are placed upon the Post Office Department as a result of a lot of these campaigns that are going on. While those campaigns do not yield any money, because the franking privilege is available, they are sending out a type of propaganda from the Treasury Department with reference to Government bonds that we all approve of and want to see go ahead.

There is no way out.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

There is an addition to the items carried in the bill, an item increasing the amount that may be spent under the limitation upon the public-debt service, about \$1,000,000, for their activities.

I think we have to get back of this bill. I cannot see any way out.

Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Chairman, anyone who is interested in getting new rubber for their tires is undoubtedly interested in the guayule rubber project.

The President has asked for an all-out drive to reclaim scrap rubber throughout the entire country. In looking around my office this morning I think I struck on a plan where all of us might be able to contribute a little. Certainly Capitol Hill has a lot of available rubber lying around that could be added to this drive.

If each of you will look around your office you will notice that under each "gaboon" there is an 18-inch flat piece of rubber. There must be a couple of thousand of them around Capitol Hill. I suggest that we turn those over to President Roosevelt's rubber drive. If Members cannot learn to expectorate straight enough without a rubber mat under the "gaboon," then we ought to get a bigger bucket for them. Besides, linoleum will make a good mat if one is necessary.

In connection with the guayule rubber project, I knew that this bill was coming in, and about 10 days ago sent a request out to Maj. E. W. Kelly, who is managing the project in Salinas, requesting an up-to-date report on the work that has been done there. Yesterday I received the letter which I requested and I shall ask permission to include it with my remarks.

I think the Department of Agriculture and the Forest Service, to which Service was assigned the emergency guayule rubber project, are to be complimented for their work up to date. They worked under extremely difficult handicaps. The legislation was not signed by the President until the 5th of March and they could not actually start to work until that time. All of the available seed, approximately 23,000 pounds, that was on hand when this project was approved, is in the ground and growing. All of the seedlings that were in the company's nursery last year have been transplanted to the field, and they are also growing. A great many wells have been dug. I do not remember how many miles of duckboards have been laid down in the various seedbeds, but so far as I can ascertain, approximately 530 acres of seedbeds have been prepared and planted with the 23,000 pounds of seed that was available when the project got under way.

Some 70 monitor plots or test beds of an acre each have been planted throughout Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, and California in an attempt to ascertain where guayule will produce the best results outside of its present location in the Salinas Valley.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Yes, I will be glad to yield.

Mr. RICH. Have you any reason to believe that there is not enough land on which to plant this guayule, or has the Department of Agriculture said they are fearful that they will not have sufficient lands for that purpose?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. No; I do not believe anyone is concerned about lack of land; our most serious lack at the present time is lack of seed.

Mr. RICH. The reason I bring that up is because we are considering the Interior Department appropriation bill now, and every irrigation project in that bill the Department wants to build now for this particular purpose. One further question, if the gentleman will permit: What climate does this plant need for growth?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. In the southwestern part of the United States is the best climate. The southern half of California, most of New Mexico, Arizona, and certain portions of Texas have

the ideal climate where there is a sufficient supply of winter rain and long dry spells in the summer.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Is it not equally true that summer rains and long dry winters will produce the same results?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. It should do equally well under that condition. It must have the long dry spells to store up the supply of rubber in the plant.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. That is true; and during that long dry period is when the plant actually produces its rubber content.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The gentleman is exactly right.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Will the gentleman state whether there is any substantial planting outside of the State of California?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I refer the gentleman to the letter I will insert in the RECORD, written to me by the Forest Service. To the best of my information the only substantial planting outside of the State of California has been in these monitor or test plots that have been scattered throughout the entire southwestern area.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I yield 4 additional minutes to the gentleman from California.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Does the gentleman know whether any substantial sum out of this \$8,000,000 is to be paid to the General Tire & Rubber Co. for its planting?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The General Tire & Rubber Co. has nothing to do with this outside of taking an interest in it.

The Intercontinental Rubber Co. from which the Government purchased processes, patents, and rights has already been taken care of in a previous appropriation.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. No part of this money goes to either of the rubber companies?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I prefer that the gentleman ask that question of the chairman of the committee. I do not believe any of this appropriation goes for that purpose.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. As the gentleman knows, I am very much interested in the guayule experiment.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I think we are all interested in anything that will produce rubber or a rubber substitute, because we are going to need rubber sorely in a very short time.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. It is my information that in southern Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona the total acreage in guayule does not exceed that of 30 monitor plots.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. As I said before, our most serious difficulty now is a shortage of seed. I am of the opinion, however, that with modern methods of cultivation, modern methods of seed collection, and modern methods of extracting rubber from the plant this

will produce a rich source of rubber supply within the next few years.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. RICH. The gentleman spoke of the need of a long dry spell to make this plant yield the rubber. Can this plant be grown in winter in any Northern State?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. No; it does not grow well in temperatures that run below freezing in winter.

Mr. RICH. It must be grown where there is no frost.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. It must be grown in such ideal climate as we have in California.

Mr. RICH. California, here we come!

Mr. THOMASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. THOMASON. I share the views and the fear expressed by my neighbor and colleague from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON]. The people in New Mexico and in extreme west Texas, especially in the Big Bend of Texas, are manifesting unusual interest in this very worthy undertaking the gentleman from California has been working for and sponsoring, but at the same time there seems to be a shortage of seed, or a shortage of money, or something that is necessary to get this project under way. I agree with the gentleman that there are marvelous possibilities for the development and production of rubber from the guayule plant all through the arid southwestern country.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Our most serious shortage now is seed.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Under what circumstances are these plantings being made? Are they made on private land, on Government-owned land, or on land to which the Government intends to take title?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The plantings in the nurseries are done on land the Government owns or leases. The planting in the fields of plants transplanted from the nurseries are made on leased land.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. On leased land?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Leased or rented land; yes.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I mean the production will be under the control of the Department of Agriculture; is that correct?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. That is correct.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. The product will belong to the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Yes; the product will belong to the Government.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. For the Forest Service.

Mr. ANDERSON of California. The Department of Agriculture turned the project over to the Forest Service, which

That is exactly what has happened in the current fiscal year and it is the explanation of the major deficiency postal items carried in this bill, such as \$14,750,000 for clerks at first- and second-class post offices, \$8,000,000 for city delivery carriers, \$7,000,000 additional for transportation of the mails by railroad routes, and \$2,190,000 for salaries in the Railway Mail Service.

The number of clerks at first- and second-class postoffices on July 1, 1941, was 80,613. During the present fiscal year up until April 30, 1942, it had been necessary to appoint 3,682 additional clerks to handle the mails. For the same reason it had been necessary to appoint 2,090 additional city letter carriers, bringing up the total from 61,085 on July 1, 1941, to 63,175 on April 30, 1942.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION

The situation in respect to railroad transportation of mails is similar to the spectacular growth in personnel.

For the fiscal year 1940 the annual rate of Railroad Transportation including cost of Emergency Service, totaled \$102,640,328, an increase of \$1,767,904 over the fiscal year 1939.

In 1941 the total was \$110,970,217, an increase over 1940 of \$8,329,889, of which \$2,352,442 was due to the elimination of land-grant rates and \$5,977,447 due to increase in the volume of mail.

The annual rate of regular railroad authorizations on April 30, 1942, was \$100,813,527, an increase over April 30, 1941 of \$2,152,661, of which \$468,761 was due to the elimination of land-grant rates and \$1,683,900 due to increase in the volume of mail.

The cost of Emergency Service for the first ten months of the current fiscal year amount to \$10,568,544, an increase of \$235,875 over the same period of the fiscal year 1941. This is due to increase in the volume of the mail. The total increase for the first ten months of 1942, due to increase in the volume of the mails, amounts to \$1,919,775.

It may be of interest to know that on July 1, 555 fourth-class post offices will be advanced to the presidential grade because United States Postal business in the smaller communities throughout the country has increased perceptibly during the past year. This means that, instead of being paid on the cancellation basis, each of these postmasters thus advanced will begin with a salary of \$1,100 per annum. To cover this increased cost the bill before you carries \$1,600,000.

The gross postal deficit in 1942, from present indications, will be around \$23,000,000 as compared with a gross postal deficit of \$26,963,681 for the fiscal year 1941. No longer ago than the fiscal year 1932 the gross postal deficit was \$205,550,611.09. Deducting the nonpostal items of expenditure the Postal Service is now a self-sustaining institution and is "in the red" to the extent of about \$40,000,000 to \$44,000,000 a year. The nonpostal items in 1941 totaled \$67,092,124, the largest of which was the penalty mail, which was responsible for \$49,020,190 of the nonpostal total.

ENORMOUS GROWTH OF PENALTY MAIL

The penalty mail, which is the free mail sent out by the departments and bureaus of Government is still growing by leaps and bounds. The number of pieces of penalty mailings increased from 742,487,204 in the fiscal year 1937 to 1,123,563,721 in the fiscal year 1941 and the 1942 figures will show a very considerable increase over 1941. If the Post Office Department had been permitted to charge regular postage rates on the 1,123,563,721 pieces of penalty mail sent out by the departments, bureaus and agencies in the fiscal year 1941 it would have collected \$49,020,190 of revenue from that source alone and the postal deficit of \$26,963,681 would have been changed to a surplus of \$22,056,499.

If the Post Office Department could get rid of its barnacles and dead-weight loads, its financial picture would be better and its revenues not only would pay all costs of operation, but would return substantial amounts to the Treasury. There has grown up a custom of "letting George do it," the "George" in this case being the Post Office Department. It is the Government's premier selling agency. It functions in registering aliens, in selling automobile use stamps and migratory bird stamps and defense bonds and I should be surprised to learn that in any of its nonpostal functions it is ever adequately reimbursed. Certain payments are made to the Post Office Department, as in the case of the handling of defense bonds, with the understanding that the Department is to "absorb" the remainder and faith in the Department's absorption capacity is shown by the fact that it is given a generous part to absorb.

WAR MAKES HEAVY DEMANDS

Our entrance into the war has added heavily to the burdens of the Postal Service. The total number of military postal units established is 738 of which 243 have been provided since mobilization. The number of employees assigned to military units is 1,310. It is not an easy matter to deliver mail to soldiers, especially those in mobile units, and there have been and still are numerous criticisms which the Department is seeking to reduce to the minimum. In order that the fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, wives, and sweethearts of the boys in the service may have some idea of how this difficult problem is being met I asked the Department to prepare a statement for me, which is as follows:

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HANDLING MAIL FOR THE ARMED FORCES

On March 19, 1940, after lengthy study by officials of the Post Office and War Departments, an agreement was entered into by the Postmaster General and the Secretary of War, providing for an Army Postal Service to operate both during periods of peacetime field training and during wartime emergencies. This agreement clearly defined the duties and responsibilities of the two Departments, and a field manual for the guidance of Army personnel engaged in handling mail was prepared, published, and distributed to all Army commands.

The principal matters covered by the agreement are: The furnishing by the Army of mail transportation between the points where

mail is assembled and made ready for delivery to the Army (postal concentration center) and the points where such mail is actually turned over to the Army (base post office); the maintenance by the Army of a card index for supplying the complete current addresses of military personnel; the formation of a postal corps manned by officers drawn from experienced postal employees; the erection by the Army at camps and posts of buildings for postal purposes in accordance with Post Office Department specifications; and the establishment in the War Department of an Army Postal Service through which all postal matters are handled by liaison with the Post Office Department.

This agreement received its first test at posts and camps during the Army augmentation program following enactment of the Selective Service Act, and in the field during maneuvers held in 1940 and 1941. It received its first test in overseas theaters when troops were sent to occupy the leased bases.

Under War Department regulations, the Army Postal Service is an activity of The Adjutant General's Department, and that Department has established in Washington, D. C., facilities to supervise the operation of the Army Postal Service and to maintain a continuing liaison with the Post Office Department. At each corps area and department headquarters outside of Washington, The Adjutant General's section thereof maintains liaison with local postal authorities on Army Postal Service. Nine post-office inspectors in charge have been designated as liaison with the nine corps area commanders.

Mail for our armed forces is brought together by the Post Office Department at designated post offices; there the mail for a given military force is made up to the regiments or other separate military units (sometimes as small as a company). The Post Office Department then delivers the mail to the authorized representatives of the Army. Thereafter the Army Postal Service distributes the mail to smaller military units and then causes it to be delivered to the addressee.

Mail received at Army post offices for delivery to the Army is of two classes, (1) sufficiently addressed mail, and (2) mail requiring directory service. Sufficiently addressed mail, after it has been made up by the post office to regiments or other separate military units, is called for at the Army post office by a mail orderly, who takes the mail to his headquarters and separates it to smaller military units.

Mail for troops who have departed for overseas destinations is distributed by the United States Postal Service to regiments and like organizations and delivered promptly thereafter to the military authorities at the port of embarkation. From that point on, its handling and transportation to the overseas port is directed and controlled by the Army and Navy.

Mail service for Navy personnel presents different postal operating problems, as many of the units are highly mobile.

The Secretary of the Navy has established in the Office of Naval Operations a postal liaison officer. It is through this facility and the naval post offices that the mail-handling operations for Navy personnel are coordinated, directed, and supervised. This facility also has on its staff former post-office inspectors.

Mail service for Navy personnel on United States ships and at foreign shore stations is provided through Navy post offices, which are manned by Navy mail clerks.

At domestic shore stations mail is delivered either through the United States Postal Service, a Navy post office, or by Navy mail orderlies. Where Navy mail clerks are assigned, the mail is separated by the Postal Service to Navy units and given to Navy mail clerks for delivery. Where Navy mail clerks

are not assigned, the delivery is made by Navy mail orderlies.

Mail for the personnel of United States ships and for the Fleet Marine Force is addressed in care of the postmaster at New York, N. Y., or the postmaster at San Francisco, Calif., where there are postal concentration centers for Navy mail. At these centers the mail for ships and naval units is distributed, sacked, and labeled. The mail is then delivered by Navy authorities to the respective ships and units.

Due to the war, it has become necessary to expand mail service for Navy personnel and to inaugurate methods of mail handling which will maintain the secrecy of movement and of the location of seagoing units and forces. Continuing liaison between the Navy and Post Office Departments is maintained for the purpose of revising new methods of mail handling and improving old ones in the light of changing conditions.

ISAAC GREGG, THE HERO ON THE ECONOMY FRONT

Believing that honor should be bestowed where honor is due, I cannot close my reference to the postal items in this bill without showering a heartfelt meed of praise on one economy I have found in the well-ordered and well-conducted Post Office Department—an economy that stands out like a brilliant lighthouse in the Washington fog of bureaucracy. While the Post Office Department is handling a perfect gorge of penalty mail, the outpourings of a great number of high-powered and multi-manned press bureaus created to puff the work and toot the personalities of bureau chiefs, its own press bureau is a one-man affair. It is as easy for one familiar with Washington to think of a one-man army as a one-man press bureau but it seems to work in the Post Office Department. Like the Marines, Isaac Gregg, veteran Washington correspondent, who runs the Post Office Department's one-man press bureau, seems always to have the situation well in hand. If all of the other departments, bureaus, and activities where press bureaus flower and bloom would adopt the one-man idea so gloriously demonstrated by Ike Gregg, the Government's personnel would drop like a lead plummet, the United States Treasury would postpone its last gasp, and the housing situation in Washington would be greatly relieved.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUDLOW. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Can the gentleman give us the amount of revenue lost by reason of the use of the franking privilege by Congress, as distinguished from the amount lost by reason of the use of penalty mail by the administrative branch of the Government?

Mr. LUDLOW. I can. I have that figure before me now. I may say for the information of the Members that the loss of receipts because of the use of the franking privilege has very considerably diminished instead of being an increasing item.

For the fiscal year 1940 the number of pieces of franked mail sent out was 45,136,539, and the estimated loss of revenue at the regular postal rates for congressional mail was \$1,217,561. For the fiscal year 1941 the number of pieces of franked mail was 30,920,380, and the estimated loss of revenue at the regular postal rates

was \$926,843. You will note that this is a very marked decrease, in marked contrast with the up-surge of the volume of the departmental, or penalty, mail.

In the fiscal year 1940 the penalty mail, other than Post Office Department, consisted of 999,138,119 pieces, the estimated loss of revenue at the regular postage rates being \$39,905,033. In the fiscal year 1941 the use of penalty mail increased to 1,123,563,721 pieces, the estimated loss of revenue at the regular postage rates being \$49,020,190.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON].

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the explanation we have had here today as to guayule rubber, I think it worth while for the Members of the House to recognize that it will take several years to develop this project, and that if all the guayule is grown in one particular plot we shall not test this proposition out as thoroughly as we should. The areas of west Texas, Arizona, New Mexico, Southern California, and the Republic of Mexico are the natural habitat of this plant. We should make sure that the guayule experiment as carried along proves conclusively how much can be grown, and we should carry the program along until the cost of rubber from that source comes down to a figure comparable with that of rubber received from other parts of the world.

Guayule rubber, if the program is properly carried through, can be produced in this country at a cost of from 17 to 19 cents a pound, and it will insure that this country will be permanently safe in having its own natural rubber source.

I think very fine work has been done. I congratulate the gentleman from California. I am glad to see this much money in the bill for the guayule rubber program, but I hope it is so expended that the appropriation is spread over the States which are the natural habitat of this plant and that we do not spend it where the plant does not normally have a chance to grow.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

For payment to the widow of Patrick J. Boland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph and all amendments thereto close in 10 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

YOUNGEST GENERAL IN THE ARMY

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. Chairman, I take this opportunity to call to the attention of the House a historic little item that happened yesterday when the President sent to the Senate the nomination of six Air Corps colonels to be made brigadier generals, and first on the list was 36-year-old Edwin S. Perrin,

of Custer, S. Dak., present deputy chief of staff to Gen. George H. Brett, commander of our air forces in Australia.

The Associated Press dispatch thereon points out that Colonel Perrin, at 36, will become the youngest general in the United States Army in World War No. 2. Up to the time of his nomination that honor was accorded to Brig. Gen. Lawrence S. Kuter, who was made a brigadier general February 2, 1942, and who was 37 last month. General Perrin, nominated yesterday, will not be 37 until next October.

In this connection the War Department advises me that the youngest general in United States history was the Marquis de Lafayette, who was commissioned at the age of 20 in 1777. That was a signal recognition of his service in the American Revolution. In World War No. 2 John N. Hodges was made a brigadier general at the age of 34 years. Thus it will be seen that General Kuter and General Perrin have been accorded a rare honor.

Mr. Chairman, I call attention to this incident because Eddie Perrin, as we called him in Custer, is a boy who comes from a typical American family. His father is the cashier of a little country bank in the town of Custer, which is my home town—a town of less than 2,000 people. His mother is active in community affairs. I believe she was an officer and possibly the president of the Women's Civic Club in 1927, at the time the Coolidges' spent the summer in the Black Hills and Mrs. Coolidge dedicated the big log community building that had been erected by the civic club. Mrs. Perrin has played the organ at the community church every Sunday for many years. Mr. Perrin has often been a member of the church board, as indeed he has been a member of many a committee that has worked for the welfare of the community. His life has been spent as the cashier of the Custer County Bank, which is right next door to the little business establishment I have in Custer, so I know him very well.

The people of Custer, knowing the integrity of the Perrin family, and having watched with interest the appointment of Eddie to West Point some years ago by a distinguished predecessor of mine, the Honorable William Williamson, will take great pride in the fact that this boy, who comes from a small town, because of devotion to his duty, becomes at 36 the youngest general in the United States Army. Incidentally, a second son of Mr. and Mrs. Perrin is in Washington doing a very important job with the United States Public Health Service.

It just happened that this morning in the subcommittee on Appropriations for the War Department we had before us General Arnold, Chief of the Army Air Forces. Prior to his testimony to the committee I had an opportunity to visit with him for a few minutes, and remarked that we appreciated the distinction and the honor that was being accorded one of our home-town boys. General Arnold said to me, "He is doing a grand job." As I have said, Colonel Perrin, to be General Perrin as soon as his nomination is confirmed, is Deputy Chief of Staff for

the Army Air Forces in the southwest Pacific.

It is these boys from the little towns of America, from average American families, who are doing a grand job, that insure victory for the forces of the United States in the war.

The Clerk read as follows:

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$87,600.

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RICH: On page 2, line 19, strike out "Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$87,600."

Mr. RICH. Mr. Chairman, I am offering an amendment here to strike out this \$200 additional for each Member of the Congress for stationery.

I recall that a year ago we were requested to add one additional clerk to our office force at a compensation of \$1,500 a year. I did not feel that the extra clerk was necessary at that time, and I do not feel this provision is necessary now. Certainly, it is not necessary for my office because I do not need it. I am not reaching down into my pocket for additional stationery money at the present time for the conduct of my office. I think it behooves every Member of Congress to economize in every way he can. Stationery is hard to get, paper is scarce, and the more paper we go out and purchase or the more we circularize our districts, the more it is going to cost the Government, and I do not think the taxpayers should have to pay for political circularization of any kind for any Member of Congress from any party. If there is any reason for some Members having additional stationery for the conduct of their offices, that is all right with me. I would not object to paying for them, but I do not like to see this provision go into the bill now as a general proposition because I believe we can get along without it. Let each Member submit a bill at the end of the session for his requirements up to \$200. We are told to economize and if we expect the people back home to follow us we ought to economize here in the House of Representatives. I am offering this amendment and I hope it will pass, because I do not believe we should spend the money.

I now want to call your attention to the Treasury statement. You are responsible in great measure for this Treasury statement. On June 10 I find that you are in the red \$18,782,127,540.19.

The taxpayers of this country some day have got to make this up. The taxpayers have got to pay the bill or else we go into bankruptcy. There is no Member of the House who would get up here and say that we ought to go into bankruptcy. Certainly I would not say that. I would say that we should buckle our belts tighter and tighter every day as we go along here, and we should try to cut out the nonessentials in Government.

We ought not to figure that we can spend one penny that is not necessary. I do not mean \$100 or \$1,000,000 or \$1,000,000,000. I think we ought to save every penny. The pennies make the dollars.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I want to economize with the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but as far as I am concerned, my stationery account has been out for some time and because of the heavy mail we receive we have had to work Saturday afternoon and we work Sunday morning up to half past 1, trying to catch up with the mail and get it out. I am at a loss to understand how the gentleman figures that Members of the House and Senate are going to be able to answer these people who continually write and want so many questions answered because of the emergency in which we find ourselves. It is possible we could get along with less than the \$200, but there is not any doubt in my mind that there should be an additional appropriation because, as far as I am concerned, it is all gone now and has been for about 2 or 3 weeks.

Mr. RICH. I do not say this would apply to the gentleman's district, but I wonder if there is not an undue amount of circularizing going on this year because it is an election year.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RICH. I yield to my colleague from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think I understand the point of view of the gentleman about this, but I would like to say to the gentleman that I believe one of our primary duties is to keep in just as close touch with the people as we can, particularly the people we are supposed to represent. After all, they have great difficulty at present in getting from any other person in the Government a sympathetic hearing with regard to their problems, and we have a peculiar duty to them for that reason. I believe we have another duty, which is to try to keep them accurately informed about what is really happening when there are so many false rumors floating around all the time.

Mr. RICH. I agree with the gentleman about that, but does not the gentleman think we should assume our responsibility here in the House and not put all power in the White House and let him form these executive branches of Government by Executive order? That is your function, and that is my function, and if we did that, we would not have so many conflicting statements by Government organizations set up by Executive order.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RICH].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. VOORHIS of California: Page 2, line 22, insert:

"For the purpose of enabling the Appropriations Committee to employ the services

of not to exceed 50 highly qualified persons to maintain a constant check upon the progress of contracts let by the United States, or any department thereof, and to report upon any avoidable waste, unnecessary additions to cost, negligence, or other matters increasing the cost of such contracts to the United States, \$500,000."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment that it proposes legislation on an appropriation bill.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman kindly withhold his point of order for about 3 minutes?

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I much regret that I have agreed to get the bill through promptly as other important legislation is waiting which must be disposed of this afternoon. If the gentleman's amendment were in order, I would be glad to have it debated. But in view of the fact that it is not admissible, I am constrained to insist on the point of order.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Then, Mr. Chairman, I would like to be heard briefly on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is glad to hear the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, of course, I do not want to match myself as a parliamentarian against the gentleman from Missouri. But it seems to me if there is any place where one can offer an amendment to enable the Appropriations Committee to hire personnel, it ought to be in this bill, which is a deficiency bill, and also at this point, where we are considering matters having to do with the House of Representatives. This is a matter about which I have spoken before in the House, and concerning which I feel rather deeply, because I think it is one of the major responsibilities of the Congress, and especially of the House, to see that the people of this country in the midst of this war receive a dollar of value for every dollar they spend. I want the Congress armed to do that job. I want us to do it now; not after the war, when the waste will be irretrievable. To have a staff now that could follow these contracts through would, I am convinced, be a most salutary thing. Its very existence would be a sobering influence, would make for more care, more efficiency. Here is a chance to save very large sums of money, perhaps. These are expenditures thousands of times as great as those over which we frequently sweat and strain here. I believe the situation today is better than it was. But there are still too many reports coming in complaining about unnecessary waste on some of these jobs for me to be complacent about it. I believe Congress should act, and that my proposal is a very important one.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from California state to the Chair whether he knows of any legislation authorizing the appropriations proposed in his amendment?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. No; I do not know of any legislation authorizing such expenditures.

The CHAIRMAN. Unless there is legislation authorizing the appropriation, the Chair is constrained to sustain the

point of order made by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk read as follows:

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000, payable from the funds of such Corporation.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, fiscal year 1939, \$52.21.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word and ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, I have asked for this time principally to call attention to the fact that while this bill calls for an appropriation for guayule, there are two other plants concerning which we have had testimony, that produce more latex than the guayule plant does, and do not take as long in point of time to mature. I am favorable to this appropriation, to try out guayule. I think it is a good thing. I should like to see additional appropriations to try out these other two plants, because all of us know what a desperate situation has developed in regard to crude rubber. Poor management, selfishness, and lack of foresight has put our country in need of a most critical material, which has been cut off by the emergency of war. Our need is due to the fact that we had to depend upon someone else. If we had developed the possibilities of the three plants to which I am referring we could now be relying upon ourselves and would need help from no one.

Not only would we now be raising our own rubber plants, but we would be utilizing millions of acres of land, which have been and are now curtailing production.

What a boon to agriculture, if instead of paying benefits for not raising anything, we had devoted our efforts to producing the crops from which rubber could be made. We had testimony before the Committee on Agriculture some time ago that in Russia is a type of dandelion, known as the koksagez plant, which can be raised and grown in 46 of our 48 States. The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, has written to Russia to get some of the seed of the koksagez plant. This plant

will produce latex, from which rubber is made, the first year, while it takes the guayule plant 4 years. Also, we had testimony before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures that there is another plant now being produced in Matamoros Province in Mexico known as the Chrysta Stegea. This plant will grow in 90 days. It will grow in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, and, no doubt, in parts of California. It will grow in Mexico, and will produce more latex than either of the other two. Personally, I think it would be a good thing if this House initiated a movement, and possibly we will get some legislation out of the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, to try some experimental work on these two plants, and supplement what is being done in respect to the guayule plant, and we may find that before we get through with these experiments, this country can become self-sufficient so far as rubber is concerned.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Yes; I will gladly yield.

Mr. GILLIE. The gentleman spoke about the seed that had been sent for to Russia.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Yes.

Mr. GILLIE. The seed has already been sent for, considerable of it, and I was informed the other day that Purdue University has received some and has planted it, and that the plant is already up.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I am very glad to have the gentleman's contribution.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Yes; I will yield.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. We have other plants in the Southwest, like our common milkweed, and also there is the lechuguilla, both of which develop the same quantity.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. We have had testimony in regard to that, and I think it would be of great benefit to our country and our people if we should work out a program whereby we could derive our own rubber from our own plants. It would also aid the agricultural program, and let me say before I leave the floor, that Russia is producing 50,000 tons a year from this koksagez plant. If it is a sound experiment, and has proven practical in Russia, there is no reason it cannot be done here in this country. Surely our people are as intelligent, resourceful, and energetic as the people of any other country, not only in developing the plant, but also in developing the machinery for producing the rubber from its elements.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Does the gentleman have any information as to what types of machinery and plant are required to process the stuff and as to how involved it is?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. No; I have not; but there was an engineer who has appeared before the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures who has devoted 27 years to the machinery industry in

the manufacture of rubber, and he says that the machinery would be even more simple than it is in our present plants, and would cost less money.

Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico. The gentleman would agree that the Mexican plant would permit the use of simple machinery, at least, and would offer a possibility of providing an early rubber source in line with the gentleman's very sensible suggestion?

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Yes; I agree with the gentleman from New Mexico.

[Here the gavel fell.]

The Clerk read as follows:

Operating supplies for public buildings: For an additional amount for operating supplies for public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$215,000.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I rise at this time to discuss one or two aspects of the Post Office Department in its issuing of stamps.

It is well to note that in certain European countries a large part of the revenue used by those countries to maintain the operations of their governments is derived from the sale of stamps issued through their post-office departments. Some effort has been made by stamp collectors in the United States to interest our Post Office Department in issuing bicolored or multicolored stamps. Recently the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations, dealing with the Post Office Department, saw fit to strike out the provision whereby bicolored stamps were issued by our Post Office Department. It will be recalled that air-mail stamps were formerly issued in two or more colors. Today they are issued only in one color. It may seem trifling to point out to the Committee of the Whole of the House of Representatives that that resulted in a loss in its appeal to philatelists, the scientific name for stamp collectors in the United States. The British colonies derive no small amount of revenue, by which they maintain their colonial governments, throughout their vastly scattered Empire, through the sale of handsome postage stamps, issued by famous lithographers in London, Waterlow & Sons, principally.

Mr. LUDLOW. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. Is the gentleman aware of the fact that the United States Government is saved a cool \$100,000 by the change of design?

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. Yes. On the other hand it is pointed out by philatelists that the issuance of varied and lithographically inviting stamps could make a distinct appeal to the stamp collectors of the United States, who number about eight and a half million, in providing irresistible incentives to them to buy these stamps, 90 percent of which would be profit to the Government, because they would be put into stamp collections and never used.

In that connection I would point out that if we would issue stamps incorporating a semipostal feature, such as Switzerland does, we would derive extra revenue for the Post Office Department. In such countries as Switzerland, Portugal, Spain, Holland, France, Belgium, San Marino, and many other countries, they issue what are known as semipostal stamps. In other words, they have a stamp such as three plus one, or three plus two. Those stamps would be for use on carrying first-class mail from one city to another, carrying the regular 3-cent charge, but would cost 4 or 5 cents to the general public. The extra amount would be earmarked for Red Cross or some other special use, such as the U. S. O., Navy and Army Relief, and so forth.

I simply point out to the committee as worthy of study the example set by other stamp-issuing countries of the world, as to the revenue which they derive from issuing semipostal stamps. Those stamps in Switzerland maintain all of the hospital and all of the Red Cross services of that entire country from the revenue derived over and above the amount earmarked for postage.

These could be issued, such as 3 cents plus 1 cent, or 3 cents plus 2 cents, and leave it to the public as to whether or not they wanted to buy those stamps, such as the Red Cross issue or the U. S. O. issue, or anything else, and the extra amount over 3 cents to be set aside for that purpose.

Millions of dollars were derived by the little countries of Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia before the Second World War began, from this plan. The Philatelic Agency maintained by the Post Office Department of the United States Government brings into the Treasury a large sum every year, derived solely from the sale of postage stamps, principally the commemorative issues, to stamp collectors. There being approximately eight and one-half million stamp collectors in the United States, that is a group well worthy of being importuned to purchase more stamps. President Roosevelt is a stamp collector, and so is Secretary of the Interior Ickes. They have done a great deal to add to the prestige and numbers of the stamp collectors of the country and thereby have augmented the sources of revenue for our Post Office Department, through the pulling power of their personalities.

Recently we have seen fit to authorize issuance of three commemorative stamps, namely, the 3-cent Kentucky, the 5-cent stamp honoring China, to be placed on sale on July 7, and the new 3-cent stamp which will be issued on July 4, called Win the War Stamp. From those issues alone millions of dollars will be derived by our Post Office Department through the purchase of stamps placed in stamp collectors' albums and never employed for postage. That is a method of raising funds which the European countries cater to extensively. Central and South American countries derive a tremendous share of the revenue needed for the operation of their governments solely from the sale of their stamps, beautiful scenic specimens which they issue very frequently, and in great vari-

ety, sold to the stamp collectors throughout the world.

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. I yield.

Mr. LUDLOW. I know the gentleman has a good deal more knowledge of stamp collecting than I, but is it the gentleman's opinion that the mere fact a stamp is printed in two colors will greatly enhance its sale to stamp collectors?

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. The British Government has found that issuing stamps in more than one color has direct appeal to stamp collectors, particularly those below the age of 20. Great Britain has gone to great lengths to make the appearance of its stamps attractive, and the lithographers of England have developed this to an astonishing degree. In particular, the stamps issued by the British colonies are among the most attractive stamps issued in the world.

Mr. LUDLOW. It is my opinion that it is not the color that attracts the buyers, so much as it is the denomination and the design.

Mr. COFFEE of Washington. The variation of colors, sizes, shapes, of the stamps produces a measurably added attraction tempting to the stamp collectors, I may say to the gentleman from Indiana.

[Here the gavel fell.]

Mr. COFFEE of Washington asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. MILLS of Arkansas, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 7232, the second deficiency appropriation bill, reported the same back to the House without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON AGRICULTURE APPROPRIATION BILL

The SPEAKER. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 6709) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, insist upon the disagreement of the House to the Senate amendments still in disagreement, and agree to the conference requested by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand it is not

the purpose of the gentleman from Georgia to have the conference before Monday.

Mr. TARVER. That is the understanding at the present time.

Mr. TABER. With that statement, Mr. Speaker, I shall not object to the gentleman's request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. TARVER, CANNON of Missouri, LEAVY, TERRY, COLLINS, LAMBERTSON, DIRKSEN, and PLUMLEY.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LEAVY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a brief press release on the opening of the Grand Coulee Dam gates.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HENDRICKS asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record.)

Mr. KEOGH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter I received from a former distinguished Member of this body, now a county court judge, John J. Fitzgerald, of Brooklyn.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made in the Committee of the Whole on the second deficiency bill and to include therein a letter I received from the Forest Service.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GEHRMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein excerpts of letters from my constituents on the benefits they have received from the Farm Security Administration.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOOK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a newspaper article appearing in the Illustrated Gazette.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include

therein excerpts from speeches delivered by former Ambassador James W. Gerard and by Sir Norman Angell at a convention on the 12th of this month.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. YOUNG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, after the disposition of business on the Speaker's table and any other special orders, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

SERVICE MEN'S DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCES

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (S. 2467) to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 15, 1942.)

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, this report covers the bill S. 2467, commonly known and referred to as the pay-allotment bill. It so happens that the House passed such a bill, or such a bill was reported to the House of Representatives, and thereafter the Senate passed the Senate bill, which came to the House. After consideration of the House bill, the provisions contained in the Senate bill following the enacting clause was stricken and the provisions of the House bill substituted for the Senate provision. In that way it constituted only one amendment to the Senate bill.

The major difference between the two bills was the fact that the House has provided for payment of these allotments beginning on the 1st day of the month following the enactment and the effective date of the legislation. The Senate bill contained a different provision.

It was agreed in conference that the bill should be retroactive to the 1st day of the present month of June as the beginning date of payments, and the House receded from its position as to the amount allotted and the amount provided to be paid by the Government to the dependents of the enlisted men, and accepted the Senate provisions. May I say that in each instance the Senate provision was higher than the House provision.

The matter has been discussed from time to time; I know of no controversy on the report; and if there is no one who desires to discuss the matter or to ask a question, I shall move the previous question.

Mrs. BOLTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentlewoman from Ohio.

Mrs. BOLTON. Is it very clear that the Nurses Corps of both the Army and Navy are included in the bill?

Mr. MAY. May I say to the gentlewoman that the Nurses Corps in both the Army and Navy are included, for the reason that all nurses are in the Army of the United States and its regular nursing corps, and the same thing is true in the Navy.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. I desire to congratulate the conferees on this legislation.

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman for a question.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. In this connection may I say to the gentleman from Kentucky that I received a letter yesterday from a lady in my district who said she had seven sons in the service and that up to now she had not been allowed any allotment at all.

I submit that under these conditions, when our people are sending boys into the service, or they being taken from their homes, all over the country, it is only right and just that we not only pay those boys adequately but that we provide adequate allotments for their dependents.

Mr. MAY. I am sure the lady will be taken care of. She ought to be taken care of, and I hope she remembers the gentleman's active service in her behalf.

Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi. They always do.

I want her and all other similar dependents provided for. It will add greatly to the morale of the men in the service to know that their dependents are not suffering.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Inasmuch as this bill and the conference report contain title II of the Senate bill, which has not been considered or debated in the House, does not the gentleman think that we should have a rather clear explanation of the purpose and intention of title II as covered in the conference report?

Mr. MAY. I think the gentleman is entirely right, and I will be happy to make the explanation as clear as I can.

Title II was inserted in the Senate bill but was not in the House bill. It is true that there were no hearings on title II, except informal hearings before the House Military Affairs Committee in the form of conferences, at which Major Keesling, expert of the Selective Service Bureau, appeared and made a complete explanation to the House committee. That was after the House bill, or the version that the House reported, had been reported and placed on the calendar.

The Senate then inserted the provision now known as title II in the bill. That is intended to take care of the question of reclassification and deferment of married men and what we understand is

to be the procedure is already being carried out. The Director of the Selective Service System is now preparing direction to the several State directors and through them to the local draft boards directing the reclassification of all married men and single men with dependents in order that they may be classified about as follows: According to the way we understand it, the first to be inducted will be single men who have been classified as III-A because of a dependent mother or dependent sister, for instance. The next thing that will happen will be the reclassification of married men so as to classify them, first, a man who has a wife but no children; second, a man who has a wife and no children, but the wife is self-supporting; third, a man who has a wife and children. Then there will probably be other classifications that I have not mentioned here. But the intention is to carry out the policy stated by the House committee in its report in the very last section which declares that it is the policy of the Congress not to break up or to disintegrate the institution of the home in this country. We put that in there for the sole and express purposes of giving notice to the authorities in the Selective Service Board here in Washington and to the draft boards throughout the country that it is not the intention of the Congress to take married men until we have exhausted our other sources of manpower.

Mr. ANDREWS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAY. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. ANDREWS. I may say to the gentleman that I think there has been a good deal of misunderstanding about the proposed amendment not only on the part of the Members of the House but the press generally throughout the country. What this amendment actually does is as follows: It reclassifies everyone who is now classified III-A whether he be single or married. The Selective Service Board is very anxious to have this amendment because with the amendment they will be able to issue the necessary instructions and arrange classification in the categories of all persons classified III-A whether they be single or married. There is no thought at the moment of any inductions within that group except in the reclassification where they will discover persons who were not in the situation of having actual dependents; for example, a married man who has a wife who has a fortune or enough money to get along on, he may be classified I-A. Now, it will take months in order to carry this out, but the Members of the House fully understand that at the top of the III-A classification will be single men with no dependents, a single man with two dependents, a single man with three dependents, a single man with four dependents, and a married man with one dependent, his wife, and possibly his father and mother, and you may expect to find a man with a dependent wife and three or four children and a dependent father or mother.

It arranges scientifically and soundly, as I see it, the entire picture of the III-A registrants in the country, and gets them out of the situation obtaining today

neers, United States Army, dated April 16, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on the Appomattox River, Va., with a view to determining the advisability of modifying the existing project at and in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on December 16, 1940; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1760. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated April 16, 1942, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and two illustrations, on a review of reports on the Black Rock Channel and Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on February 11, 1941; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

1761. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for promotion in the Medical Department of the Army of the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

1762. A letter from the comptroller, Near East Relief, transmitting his report for the year ending December 31, 1941; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1763. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, Chairman, Foreign Trade Zones Board, transmitting the annual report of the Foreign Trade Zones Board for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1941, and the annual report of the city of New York covering operations of the foreign-trade zone at Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., during the calendar year 1940; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

1764. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, for the War Department, for military activities, in the amount of \$114,481,725 (H. Doc. No. 800); to the Committee on Appropriations.

1765. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for speedy and summary notice in proceedings to condemn land for war purposes, and to accelerate the distribution of deposits and awards to the persons entitled thereto in such cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

1767. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a list of papers recommended to him for disposal by certain agencies of the Federal Government; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1768. A letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to provide for reciprocal privileges with respect to the filing of applications for patents for inventions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

1769. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report dated November 30, 1939, of economic conditions affecting certain lands of the irrigation project under the jurisdiction of the Oroville-Tonasket irrigation district in the State of Washington; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. CANNON of Missouri: Committee on Appropriations. H. R. 7232. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 2241). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CELLER: Committee on the Judiciary. S. 2221. An act to provide for the adjustment of certain tort claims against the United States and to confer jurisdiction in respect thereto on the district courts of the United States, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. 2245). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MAY: Committee on Military Affairs. Interim report filed by Special Committee No. 3 on Materiel, Procurement, and Personnel pursuant to House Resolution 162, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Military Affairs and the Committee on Naval Affairs to study the progress of the national defense program; with amendment (Rept. No. 2246). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 6601. A bill to reorganize the system of land offices and land districts in Alaska; without amendment (Rept. No. 2247). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. H. R. 6378. A bill to provide for the giving of flags to widows and children of deceased Members; without amendment (Rept. No. 2248). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. H. R. 7114. A bill to amend the Library of Congress Trust Fund Board Act; without amendment (Rept. No. 2249). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. H. R. 5266. A bill to amend section 1 of the act of March 4, 1921, relating to the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater Commission; without amendment (Rept. No. 2250). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SECREST: Committee on the Library. House Joint Resolution 285. Joint resolution providing for the filling of a vacancy in the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution of the class other than Members of Congress; without amendment (Rept. No. 2251). Referred to the House Calendar.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MACIEJEWSKI: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 2914. A bill for the relief of Marie Engert; with amendment (Rept. No. 2242). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 6370. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Ching Shee (Ching Toy Wun); without amendment (Rept. No. 2243). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. TALLE: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. S. 708. An act for the relief of Joseph Arreas; with amendment (Rept. No. 2244). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DICKSTEIN:
H. R. 7231. A bill for the creation of medical academies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON of Missouri:
H. R. 7232. A bill making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and

for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ANDERSON of New Mexico:
H. R. 7233. A bill to provide for payments to holders of grazing permits or licenses for loss due to use of public domain or other property of the United States for war purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DOUGHTON:
H. R. 7234. A bill to exempt from duty personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RANDOLPH:
H. R. 7235. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Emergency Rent Act; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MARTIN J. KENNEDY:
H. R. 7236. A bill to amend section 5g (a) of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Act, providing for the financing of the War Damage Corporation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DISNEY:
H. R. 7237. A bill to provide for the payment of attorney's fees from Osage tribal funds; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK:
H. R. 7238. A bill to provide for payments to holders of grazing permits or licenses for loss due to use of public domain or other property of United States for war purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOSER:
H. R. 7239. A bill to authorize the Director of the Census to issue certifications of birth records; to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:
H. Res. 504. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 7160, a bill to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Navy during the existing war, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules.

MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to consider their Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 9, relative to rationing of gasoline in the State of Louisiana; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Mr. SABATH introduced a bill (H. R. 7240) conferring jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims of the United States to hear, determine, and render judgment on the claim of Alex Ranier against the United States for the amount of such actual losses, damages, or compensation as shall appear to be due him, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3068. By Mr. FISH: Petition of Rev. Adrian J. Hamm of the Read Mills Baptist Church of Mahopac, N. Y., urging the passage of Senate bill 860, a bill to prohibit the sale of all alcoholic liquors in or near military camps or naval bases in the United States; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3069. By Mr. THOMAS F. FORD: Resolution of the California Housing and Planning Association, urging immediate restoration of certain congressional appropriations for Central Valley project development, so that irrigation and power resources be jointly developed according to a long-term program of maximum benefit to the State; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3070. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of 29 citizens of Beaver County, Pa., urging the early

passage of Senate bill 860, a bill to provide for common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the land and naval forces of the United States, and to provide for the suppression of vice in vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3071. By Mr. MICHENER: Petition transmitted by Eugene J. McCann, executive secretary of the Michigan State Council of Brewery Workers, Detroit, Mich., and signed by 352 residents of the Second Congressional District of Michigan, opposing the enactment of any legislation which has for its purpose the restriction of the sale of beer in the vicinity of military camps, etc.; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3072. By Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin: Petition of the faculty of Kemper Hall, Kenosha, Wis., requesting that the enacting clause of the National Constitution be amended by inserting after the words, "We the people of the United States," this clause, "devoutly recognizing the authority and law of Jesus Christ, the Saviour and King of nations"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

3073. Also, petition of members of the Methodist Church of Edgerton, Wis., favoring the passage of Senate bill 860, to provide for

the common defense in relation to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States and to provide for the suppression of vice in the vicinity of military camps and naval establishments; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3074. By the SPEAKER: Petition of the Federation of Businessmen's Associations, Inc., Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to a general Federal sales tax; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3075. Also, petition of Mrs. William Joseph La Mout, of West Los Angeles, Calif., petitioning consideration of her resolution with reference to labor legislation; to the Committee on Labor.

3076. Also, petition of the Great Lakes Harbors Association of Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the St. Lawrence water systems; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

3077. Also, petition of John S. Tomlinson, of Upland, Pa., and others, petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3078. Also, petition of the University of Maryland of College Park, Md., petitioning

consideration of their resolution with reference to the National Youth Administration relative to vocational education national defense; to the Committee on Appropriations.

3079. Also, petition of Lynn C. Bisbee, of the Builders and Conservationists of America, Fremont, Ind., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the liquor traffic; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3080. Also, petition of the United States Department of Commerce Local No. 23, United Federal Workers of America, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to the seven-point program as outlined by the President of the United States; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

3081. Also, petition of the National Conference of State Liquor Administrators, in convention June 4, 1942, at Milwaukee, Wis., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to Senate bill 860; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3082. Also, petition of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Washington, D. C., petitioning consideration of their resolution with reference to taxation; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

June 18

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7232



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
- 4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
- 5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
- 6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other
- 7 purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

SENATE

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Patrick J. Boland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending on the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$87,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effective as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of such consolidated appropriations.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942", may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and Binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942".

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for salaries and expenses, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$103,000.

1 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

2 Not to exceed \$173,000 of the special account "United
3 States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer
4 of the United States is hereby made available for necessary
5 expenses for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 in winding up
6 the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation
7 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act
8 of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments
9 thereof, to be expendable, in the same manner and to the
10 same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of
11 subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act
12 of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1463 (j)), by the Federal Home
13 Loan Bank Administration or by such persons, agencies, and
14 corporations as it may designate: *Provided*, That \$75,000
15 of said amount shall be available only for alteration, repair,
16 and improvement of real or personal property.

17 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 CORONER'S OFFICE

19 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
20 coroner's office, fiscal year 1940, including the objects speci-
21 fied under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
22 Act, 1940, \$1.50.

23 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

24 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
25 expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, 1942, \$1,650.

3 General advertising: For an additional amount for gen-
4 eral advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax
5 and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, fiscal
6 year 1941, subject to the condition specified under this head
7 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941,
8 \$1,169.26.

9 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

10 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and
11 treatment of indigent patients under contract made by the
12 Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by
13 the Commissioners with the Children's Hospital, fiscal year
14 1941, \$6,429.10.

15 PUBLIC WELFARE

16 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, WORKHOUSE AND REFORMA-
17 TORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

18 Support of convicts: For additional amounts for support,
19 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
20 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this
21 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the
22 fiscal years which follow, respectively:

23 For 1940, \$3,609.52;

24 For 1941, \$4,020.89.

1 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

2 For the payment of the claim of Mrs. Hattie Crouch,
3 approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
4 under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
5 "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
6 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
7 Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by
8 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
9 500), \$375.

10 JUDGMENTS

11 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
12 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
13 House Document Numbered 754 of the Seventy-seventh
14 Congress, \$3,097.36, together with such further sum as
15 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
16 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
17 from the date the same became due until the date of pay-
18 ment.

19 AUDITED CLAIMS

20 For the payment of the following claims, certified to be
21 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
22 under appropriations the balances of which have been ex-
23 hausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
24 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),

1 being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal
2 years:

3 Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937,
4 \$8.77;

5 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939,
6 \$24.40;

7 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Co-
8 lumbia, 1939, \$26.73;

9 Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939,
10 \$136.12;

11 In all, audited claims, \$196.02.

12 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE
13 FEES

14 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

15 Expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year
16 1941 for purchase, installation, and modification of electric
17 traffic lights, signals and controls, and so forth, \$1,296.63,
18 and the limitation of \$34,300 for the operation and mainte-
19 nance of electric traffic lights, signals and controls contained
20 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is
21 hereby increased to \$36,073.60.

22 WATER SERVICE

23 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
24 operation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified

1 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
2 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$75,046, payable wholly from the
3 revenues of the Water Department.

4

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

5 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
6 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
7 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
8 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
9 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
10 years for which such sums are provided.

11

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

12

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

13 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
14 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-
15 poration, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
16 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
17 priation Act, 1942, \$150,000, payable from the funds of
18 such Corporation.

19

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

20 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
21 Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
22 March 5, 1942 (Public Law 473), and in accordance with
23 the provisions thereof, including personal services in the Dis-
24 trict of Columbia and elsewhere (including alien labor);
25 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of

1 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111) ; purchase of books of ref-
2 erence and periodicals; the purchase (not to exceed \$18,500),
3 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles;
4 the exchange of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles,
5 tractors, and other equipment and parts or accessories thereof,
6 in whole or in part payment for similar equipment;
7 the erection of necessary buildings; the procurement of medi-
8 cal supplies and services for emergency use in the field; and
9 the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
10 fiscal year 1942, \$8,235,000, to remain available until
11 June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That out of the funds made avail-
12 able herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may, with the ap-
13 proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, make
14 transfers of funds to any bureau or office of the department
15 which is assigned functions under said Act of March 5,
16 1942, in addition to the transfers authorized by the Depart-
17 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*
18 *further*, That appropriations heretofore and herein made for
19 the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act of
20 March 5, 1942, shall be merged into a single appropriation:
21 *Provided further*, That subject to conditions prescribed by
22 the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired
23 by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to such Act of
24 March 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the

1 purposes of the Act may be leased or subleased at a reason-
2 able rental during the period the United States is entitled
3 to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies con-
4 trolled by the United States on such land may be disposed
5 of at reasonable rates: *Provided further*, That any proceeds
6 from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule,
7 or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and
8 fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5,
9 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
10 receipts: *Provided further*, That the allocation of \$600,000
11 for these purposes from the emergency fund for the President
12 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, made
13 by letter numbered 42-116, dated April 21, 1942, shall be
14 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

15 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

16 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

17 Not to exceed \$30,000 of the unexpended balance of
18 the appropriation for expenses of the Division of Territories
19 and Island Possessions in the investigation and survey of
20 natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic
21 regions contained in the Interior Department Appropriation
22 Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1943, for
23 all expenses necessary for the completion of the record of the
24 results of such investigation and survey, including personal
25 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling

1 expenses, purchase of equipment and supplies, printing and
2 binding, and the procurement, preparation, and reproduction
3 of photographs and maps.

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 PRINTING AND BINDING

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
7 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
8 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$92.85.

9 For additional amounts for printing and binding for the
10 Department of Justice for the fiscal years which follow:

11 For 1940, \$1,734;

12 For 1942, \$220,000.

13 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

14 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
15 fees of United States commissioners and other committing
16 magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, fiscal
17 year 1939, \$52.21.

18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS,

19 UNITED STATES COURTS

20 Conciliation commissioners, United States courts: For
21 additional amounts for fees and expenses of conciliation com-
22 missioners, United States courts, including the objects
23 specified under this head in the Department of Justice
24 Appropriation Acts, for the following fiscal years:

1 For 1935, \$138.75;

2 For 1937-1940, \$200.69.

3 PROBATION SYSTEM, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
5 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
6 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
8 \$6.24.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
11 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
12 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
13 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
14 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
15 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
16 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
17 \$865,000.

18 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
19 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
20 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
21 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
22 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
23 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
25 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of In-

1 vestigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b),
 2 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 784, Sev-
 3 enty-seventh Congress, \$171.58.

4 PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

5 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
 6 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, fiscal
 7 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 8 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
 9 \$20,000.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 13 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 14 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
 15 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 16 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 17 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 18 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in House Document Num-
 19 bered 789, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,792.47.

20 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

21 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

22 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

23 FIELD SERVICE

24 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
 25 amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year

1 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
2 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
5 for compensation to postmasters, including the objects speci-
6 fied under this head in the Post Office Department Appro-
7 priation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

8 For 1941, \$235,000;

9 For 1942, \$1,600,000.

10 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For an additional
11 amount for compensation to assistant postmasters at first-
12 and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000.

13 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
14 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at
15 first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, including
16 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
17 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,750,000.

18 Clerks, contract stations: For an additional amount for
19 compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, fiscal
20 year 1942, \$55,000.

21 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
22 for carfare and bicycle allowance, fiscal year 1942, including
23 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
24 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

25 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay

1 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service and United States
2 Official Mail and Messenger Service, fiscal year 1942,
3 \$8,000,000.

4 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
5 to special-delivery messengers for the fiscal years which
6 follow:

7 For 1941, \$120,000;

8 For 1942, \$1,400,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Star Route Service: For an additional amount for inland
11 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
12 including temporary service to newly established post offices,
13 fiscal year 1942, \$378,000.

14 Star-route service, Alaska: For an additional amount
15 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
16 1941, \$1,000.

17 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
18 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
19 routes and for mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1942, in-
20 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
21 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,000,000.

22 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional
23 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1942,
24 \$2,190,000.

25 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-

1 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
2 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1942,
3 \$102,300.

4 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
5 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
6 fiscal year 1942, \$13,700.

7 Electric and cable-car service: For an additional amount
8 for electric and cable-car service, fiscal year 1942, \$20,000.

9 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount for
10 the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, including the
11 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
12 ment Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow,
13 respectively:

14 For 1941, \$174,000;

15 For 1942, \$944,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
18 paper: For an additional amount for the manufacture and
19 distribution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1942,
20 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
21 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$550,000.

22 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
23 for payment of indemnities, including the objects specified
24 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
25 tion Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

1 For 1941, \$25,000;

2 For 1942, \$200,000.

3 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

4 GENERAL

5 Operating force for public buildings: For an additional
6 amount for personal services in connection with the opera-
7 tion of public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
8 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Department
9 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$350,000.

10 Operating supplies for public buildings: For an addi-
11 tional amount for operating supplies for public buildings,
12 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
13 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
14 1942, \$215,000.

15 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

17 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year
18 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
19 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$120,000.

20 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

21 Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropri-
22 ations for salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers in the De-
23 partment of State Appropriation Acts, 1942 and 1943,
24 shall be available for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and

1 Ministers Plenipotentiary to Iran and Afghanistan at the
2 rate of \$10,000 per annum each.

3 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
4 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
5 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942; and includ-
7 ing also the expenses of the dispatch agency at Miami,
8 Florida; and the purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
9 microfilm equipment, \$500,000.

10 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
11 The appropriations "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,
12 Foreign Service", for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, are
13 hereby made available for compensation of employees of
14 the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida.

15 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
16 AND MEXICO

17 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
18 salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission,
19 United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1942, including the
20 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
21 Appropriation Act, 1942, to be available also for the pro-
22 tection of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization proj-
23 ects, and for completion of the Ysleta Bridge, \$50,000, to
24 remain available until June 30, 1943.

25 Rio Grande rectification project: For completion of the

1 rectification of the Rio Grande in the El Paso-Juarez Valley
 2 under the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between
 3 the United States and Mexico, including obligations charge-
 4 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
 5 year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the
 6 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued
 7 available until June 30, 1943.

8 MISCELLANEOUS

9 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: The unexpended
 10 balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child
 11 Congress", contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation
 12 Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until
 13 June 30, 1943.

14 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

15 DIVISION OF PRINTING

16 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
 17 amount for stationery for the Treasury Department, fiscal year
 18 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
 19 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$6,200.

20 BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

21 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
 22 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
 23 received and covered, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
 24 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-
 25 riation Act, 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" is hereby increased from \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Refunds and drawbacks: For an additional amount for refunds and drawbacks, Customs, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The limitation on the amount which may be expended for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, is hereby increased from \$1,500 to \$2,200.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: Not to exceed \$18,500 of the appropriation made available under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is

1 hereby made available for the transfer of coin from the
2 United States mint in New Orleans, Louisiana, to
3 Washington, District of Columbia.

4 COAST GUARD

5 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
6 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
7 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
9 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of
10 the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not
11 exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
12 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Sev-
13 enty-seventh Congress, \$50.

14 WAR DEPARTMENT

15 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

16 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

17 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
18 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
19 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
20 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for
21 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
22 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
23 Document Numbered 781, Seventy-seventh Congress,
24 \$1,000.

1 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
2 CLAIMS

3 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

4 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
5 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
6 termined by the following respective Departments and inde-
7 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
8 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
9 against the Government of the United States in the sums
10 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
11 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
12 Document Numbered 790, Seventy-seventh Congress as
13 follows:

14 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
15 Management, \$363.20;

16 Federal Housing Administration, \$85.50;

17 Federal Works Administration, \$2,943.45;

18 Department of Agriculture, \$3,409.35;

19 Department of Commerce, \$387.34;

20 Department of the Interior, \$2,086.42;

21 Department of Justice, \$292.11;

22 Navy Department, \$7,596.73;

23 Treasury Department, \$380.41;

24 War Department, \$55,751.09;

25 In all, \$73,295.60.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787, under the following agencies:

Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administration, \$1,808.80;

United States New York World's Fair Commission, \$2,500;

Department of the Interior, \$2,365.47;

In all, \$6,674.27, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-

1 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787 under
2 the Department of Justice, \$2,679, together with such addi-
3 tional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as
4 and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

5 (c) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
6 United States by the United States District Court for the
7 Northern District of Georgia under the provisions of the joint
8 resolution entitled "Joint resolution to confer jurisdiction on
9 the Court of Claims or the District Court of the United States
10 for the Northern District of Georgia to hear, determine, and
11 render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. J. W. Marks, of
12 Stephens County, Georgia", approved July 11, 1940 (54
13 Stat. 1320), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
14 House Document Numbered 787, under the Department of
15 Agriculture, \$2,000, together with such additional sum as
16 may be necessary to pay interest thereon from December 16,
17 1941, to the date of this appropriation.

18 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
19 United States, including costs of suit, by the United States
20 District Court for the District of New Jersey under the pro-
21 visions of the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
22 upon the United States District Court for the District of
23 New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon
24 the claim of A. F. Amory", approved August 16, 1937 (50
25 Stat. 1058), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress

1 in House Document Numbered 787, under the Navy Depart-
2 ment, \$2,710.80.

3 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
5 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
6 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
8 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
9 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
10 Act.

11 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

12 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
13 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
14 Congress in House Document Numbered 786, under the fol-
15 lowing agencies, namely:

16 Independent offices:

17 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Adminis-
18 tration, \$13,629.90;

19 United States Maritime Commission, \$160,611.97;

20 Executive departments:

21 Agriculture, \$11,679.97;

22 Commerce, \$4,000.37;

23 Interior, \$3,935.06;

24 Justice, \$50,413.25;

1 Navy, \$124,655.05;

2 Treasury, \$2,222.48;

3 War, \$41,657.69;

4 In all, \$412,805.74, together with such additional sum
5 as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in
6 such judgments.

7 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
8 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired;
9 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
10 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

11 AUDITED CLAIMS

12 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
13 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
14 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
15 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
16 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
17 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the
18 service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless other-
19 wise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
20 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
21 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 788, Seventy-
22 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

23 Legislative: For maintenance, House Office Buildings,
24 \$24.13.

- 1 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
2 Service Commission, \$19.52.
- 3 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.05.
- 4 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
5 sion, \$1.20.
- 6 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
7 mission, \$1.
- 8 For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
9 Commission, \$1.78.
- 10 For Federal Emergency Relief Administration, allotment
11 by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 71 cents.
- 12 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
13 Board, 35 cents.
- 14 For printing and binding, National Mediation Board, \$5.
- 15 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
16 Service, \$10.98.
- 17 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
18 tion, 97 cents.
- 19 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Admin-
20 istration of Public Works, \$66.80.
- 21 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
22 Branch, Procurement Division, \$25.30.
- 23 For general administrative expenses, Public Works
24 Branch, Procurement Division, \$18.55.

- 1 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
- 2 Administration of Public Works, \$5.75.
- 3 For operating expenses, Treasury buildings, Procurement
- 4 Division, \$192.30.
- 5 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
- 6 Procurement Division, \$7,425.13.
- 7 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administra-
- 8 tion, \$5.40.
- 9 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
- 10 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$9.78.
- 11 For Army and Navy pensions, \$40.
- 12 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
- 13 \$3.60.
- 14 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
- 15 \$16.80.
- 16 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
- 17 \$1,065.57.
- 18 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
- 19 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
- 20 \$23,192.77.
- 21 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
- 22 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$449.90.
- 23 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
- 24 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
- 25 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,925.68.

1 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
2 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
3 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
4 1937), \$1,681.07.

5 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
6 of navigable streams, \$2,677.73.

7 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
8 nomics, \$38.

9 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
10 ministration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture,
11 \$1,000.

12 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
13 \$8.64.

14 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
15 \$128.28.

16 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
17 \$278.31.

18 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,
19 Department of Agriculture, \$5,898.50.

20 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
21 culture, \$50.

22 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
23 ment Administration, \$24.

24 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
25 Service (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$49.63.

1 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
2 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$373.01.

3 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
4 of Agriculture, \$368.64.

5 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken areas,
6 Southeastern States, \$4.21.

7 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
8 Department of Agriculture, \$2,366.85.

9 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$831.81.

10 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
11 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
12 \$833.91.

13 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
14 plant diseases, \$701.23.

15 For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
16 areas, Department of Agriculture, \$5.37.

17 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
18 \$40.18.

19 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
20 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$68.52.

21 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$41,008.06.

22 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$19.38.

23 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
24 nautics Authority, \$6.03.

25 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1.38.

- 1 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
2 Bureau of Biological Survey, \$2.19.
- 3 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
4 \$69.75.
- 5 For working fund, Interior, Virgin Islands (subsistence
6 homesteads, National Industrial Recovery), \$30.46.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Division of
8 Territories and Island Possessions, \$42.15.
- 9 For temporary government for Virgin Islands, \$11.71.
- 10 For National Park Service, \$92.65.
- 11 For Geological Survey, \$59.80.
- 12 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
13 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$33.12.
- 14 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
15 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$16.70.
- 16 For conservation of health among Indians, \$19.69.
- 17 For Indian school support, \$673.32.
- 18 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
19 property, \$122.81.
- 20 For Indian boarding schools, \$190.70.
- 21 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$1.10.
- 22 For water supply for Indians in Arizona and New Mex-
23 ico, 40 cents.
- 24 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
25 \$9.81.

- 1 For obtaining employment for Indians, \$26.40.
- 2 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Wind River Reser-
- 3 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
- 4 \$151.43.
- 5 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-
- 6 tion, Montana (receipt limitation), \$24.25.
- 7 For Indian service supply fund, \$54.43.
- 8 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
- 9 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$5.09.
- 10 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
- 11 Indians), \$290.02.
- 12 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
- 13 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$40.47.
- 14 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
- 15 \$48.70.
- 16 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
- 17 Service, \$53.
- 18 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
- 19 tion Service, \$63.75.
- 20 For United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash-
- 21 ington, maintenance, \$6.47.
- 22 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
- 23 \$225.98.
- 24 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
- 25 courts, \$16.15.

1 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
2 maintenance, \$18.94.

3 For United States southwestern reformatory, mainte-
4 nance, \$6.93.

5 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
6 tion, \$10.80.

7 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
8 ment of Labor, \$11.10.

9 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
10 \$3.06.

11 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
12 \$6.90.

13 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.24.

14 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 89 cents.

15 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
16 \$3,607.84.

17 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
18 \$80.99.

19 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$189,790.67.

20 For aviation, Navy, \$135,640.65.

21 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$4,503.35.

22 For pay, Marine Corps, \$10.47.

23 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
24 \$63,866.08.

25 For payment to officers and employees of the United

- 1 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
2 currencies (Navy), \$94.44.
- 3 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$197.88.
- 4 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$118,210.10.
- 5 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
6 \$5,508.28.
- 7 For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment,
8 \$698.85.
- 9 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
10 Service, \$2.
- 11 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$50.23.
- 12 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$2,508.66.
- 13 **Treasury Department:** For refunds and draw-backs,
14 customs, \$228.27.
- 15 For collecting the internal revenue, \$21.46.
- 16 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$87.53.
- 17 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
18 eign currencies (Treasury), \$51.86.
- 19 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
20 master Corps, \$21.70.
- 21 For Air Corps, Army, \$288,827.17.
- 22 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$5,434.78.
- 23 For National Guard, \$304.75.
- 24 For travel of the Army, \$378.45.
- 25 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$26.25.

- 1 For Army transportation, \$125.59.
- 2 For pay of the Army, \$3,543.20.
- 3 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$273.68.
- 4 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 5 Guard, \$150.
- 6 For Signal Service of the Army, \$24.16.
- 7 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Depart-
- 8 ment, \$3.89.
- 9 For seacoast defenses, \$3.72.
- 10 For Organized Reserves, \$1,174.21.
- 11 For clothing and equipage, Army \$221.35.
- 12 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$40.95.
- 13 For regular supplies of the Army, \$43.10.
- 14 For armament of fortifications, \$15.52.
- 15 For replacing medical supplies, \$34.05.
- 16 For horses, draft and pack animals, \$144.50.
- 17 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 18 March 31, 1933), \$140.74.
- 19 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 20 June 19, 1934), \$2.15.
- 21 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 22 June 22, 1936), \$309.54.
- 23 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 24 February 9, 1937), \$246.50.

1 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
2 \$15,174.77.

3 For national industrial recovery, War, ordnance, \$36.11.

4 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
5 **postal revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$126.78.

6 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$36.75.

7 For contract air-mail service, \$30,097.28.

8 For foreign mail transportation, \$135.32.

9 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
10 ment, and so forth, 81 cents.

11 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post
12 Office Department, \$6.50.

13 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$157.86.

14 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
15 offices, \$8.93.

16 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
17 Department, \$89.

18 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
19 Department, \$1,097.08.

20 For rent, light, and fuel, \$1,175.

21 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$109.07.

22 For Rural Delivery Service, \$991.87.

23 For special delivery fees, \$32.33.

24 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$49.97.

25 For vehicle service, \$30.29.

1 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$971,434.40,
2 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
3 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
4 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
5 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

6 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
7 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
8 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer serv-
9 ice of the United States mustered into service for the War
10 with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine
11 Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
12 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
13 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certi-
14 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
15 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in
16 House Document Numbered 783 of the Seventy-seventh
17 Congress, \$29,429.93.

18 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
19 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
20 for the destruction of private property and which has been
21 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
22 ment Numbered 782, under the War Department, \$124.54.

23 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the Gen-
24 eral Accounting Office for interest on amounts withheld by
25 the Comptroller General of the United States on account of

1 claims under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1875, as
2 amended by section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (31
3 U. S. C. 227), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
4 House Document Numbered 785, under the Veterans' Ad-
5 ministration, \$15.49.

6 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

7 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
8 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
9 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
10 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
11 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
12 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
13 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
14 is not a member of an organization that advocates the over-
15 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
16 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
17 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
18 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
19 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
20 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
21 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
22 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
23 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
24 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
25 provisions of existing law.

1 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
2 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise
3 provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation
4 of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
5 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States
6 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
7 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
8 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
9 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
10 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not
11 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

12 SEC. 303. In any case where an office or bureau of the
13 Government, or a part thereof, is transferred during the fiscal
14 years 1942 or 1943 from the District of Columbia, the ap-
15 propriation for such office or bureau for such fiscal years
16 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
17 available for personal services outside the District of Columbia.

18 SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second De-
19 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7232

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies
in certain appropriations for the fiscal year
ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal
years, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations



SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

June 23, 1942—Ordered to be printed

Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 7232]

The Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, report the same to the Senate with various amendments and present herewith information relative to the changes made.

Amount of bill as passed House.....	\$53, 513, 099. 84
Increase by Senate.....	202, 899. 90
Amount of bill as reported to Senate.....	53, 715, 999. 74

The changes in the amounts of the House bill recommended by the committee are as follows:

INCREASES AND LIMITATIONS

Senate:

Miscellaneous items.....	\$50, 000. 00
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U. S. Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

District of Columbia:

Settlement of claims-----

\$1, 250. 00

Department of Agriculture:

Orchard rehabilitation loans:

The committee recommend that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Orchard rehabilitation loans: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Orchard rehabilitation loans" made available for 1942 in the Third Supplemental Notional Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

Forest Service:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency): The first proviso in the item "Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency)" in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law 528, 77th Congress) is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and suppression."

Interior Department:

Government in the Territories:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for the protection, care and relief of the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the appropriation "Emergency Fund for the President," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (allocation letter numbered 42-56, dated January 12, 1942), receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or foodstuffs, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities, acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the credit of said allocation and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes thereof.

Navy Department:

Bureau of Supplies and Accounts:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Pay, Subsistence and Transportation of Naval Personnel: The appropriation "Pay, Subsistence and Transportation of Naval Personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law, of the personnel provided for under this head.

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels-----

170. 5

State Department:

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

International Committee on Political Refugees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Committee on Political Refugees", continued available to June 30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

It is recommended by the committee that the following paragraph be added to the bill:

Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico" made available for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

Judgments and authorized claims:

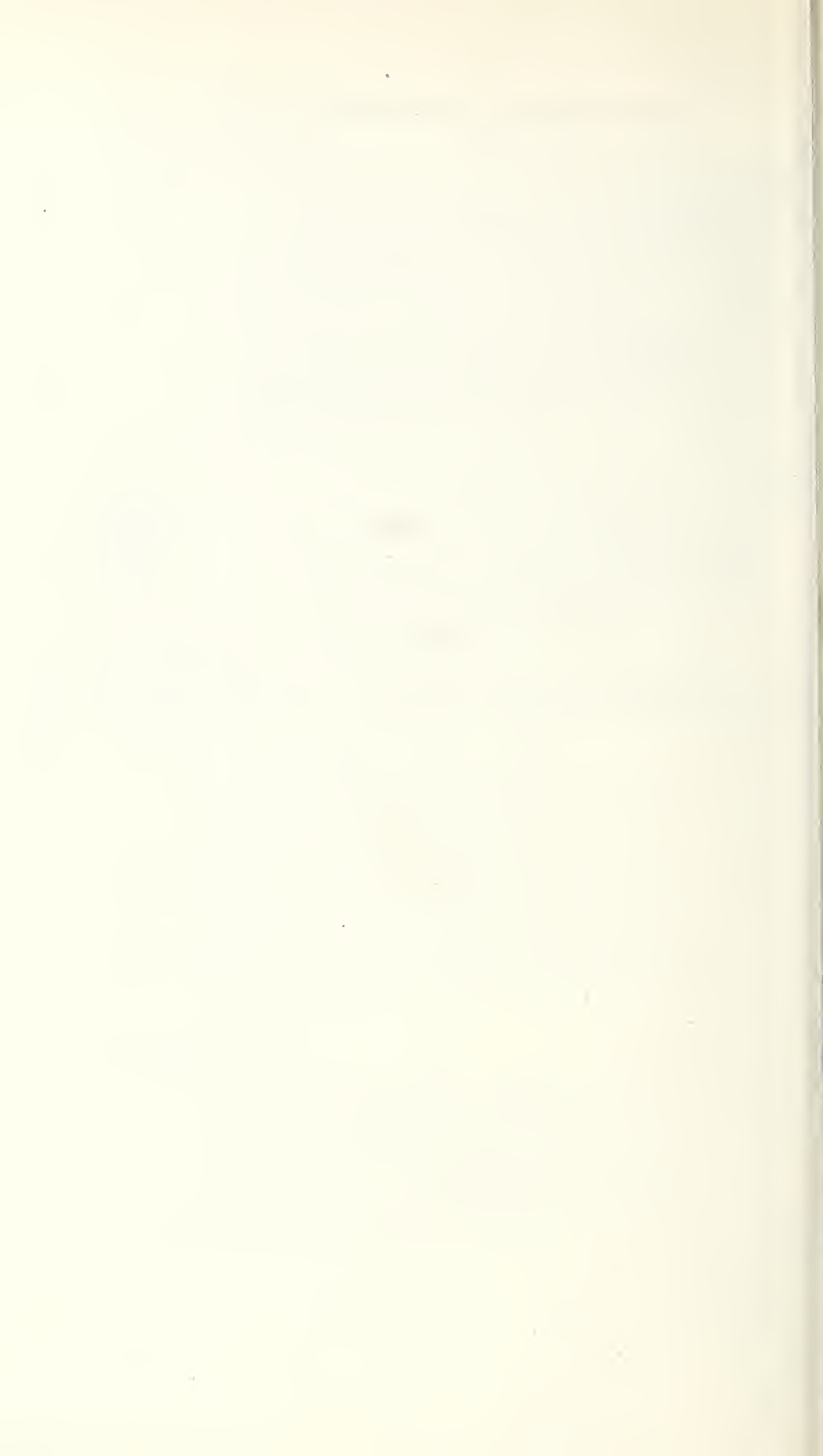
Property damage claims.....	\$17, 691. 93
Judgment, Court of Claims.....	78, 840. 46
Judgments, United States courts.....	870. 00
Philippine travel pay.....	2, 418. 56
Payment to State of Vermont.....	232. 31
Claims allowed by the General Accounting Office.....	51, 426. 07

Total, judgments and authorized claims.....	151, 479. 33
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Total increase.....	202, 899. 90
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Amount of bill as reported to the Senate.....	53, 715, 999. 74
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Calendar No. 1550

77TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 7232

[Report No. 1507]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 18, 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Appropriations

JUNE 23, 1942

Reported, under authority of the order of the Senate of June 22, 1942, by
Mr. McKELLAR, with amendments

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other
7 purposes, namely:

1 TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

2 SENATE

3 Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the
4 payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4
5 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and
6 ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-
7 seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session
8 thereof, so much as may be necessary.

9 *For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year*
10 *1942, \$50,000.*

11 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

12 For payment to the widow of Patrick J. Boland, late a
13 Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to
14 be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

15 Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages,
16 including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of
17 the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing
18 July 1, 1942, and ending on the last day of the month in
19 which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at
20 the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

21 Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery
22 for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commis-
23 sioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-
24 seventh Congress, \$87,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effective as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of such consolidated appropriations.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942", may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and Binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942".

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for salaries and expenses, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$103,000.

1 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

2 Not to exceed \$173,000 of the special account "United
3 States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer
4 of the United States is hereby made available for necessary
5 expenses for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 in winding up
6 the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation
7 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act
8 of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments
9 thereof, to be expendable, in the same manner and to the
10 same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of
11 subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act
12 of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1463 (j)), by the Federal Home
13 Loan Bank Administration or by such persons, agencies, and
14 corporations as it may designate: *Provided*, That \$75,000
15 of said amount shall be available only for alteration, repair,
16 and improvement of real or personal property.

17 UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE
18 CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH
19 ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS
20 JEFFERSON

21 *The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000*
22 *for the expenses of the United States Commission for the*
23 *Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth*
24 *of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental*
25 *Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued*

1 *available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency*
2 *Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for*
3 *the same purposes until June 30, 1943.*

4 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

5 CORONER'S OFFICE

6 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
7 coroner's office, fiscal year 1940, including the objects speci-
8 fied under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
9 Act, 1940, \$1.50.

10 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

11 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
12 expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
13 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
14 Act, 1942, \$1,650.

15 General advertising: For an additional amount for gen-
16 eral advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax
17 and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, fiscal
18 year 1941, subject to the condition specified under this head
19 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941,
20 \$1,169.26.

21 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

22 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and
23 treatment of indigent patients under contract made by the
24 Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by

1 the Commissioners with the Children's Hospital, fiscal year
2 1941, \$6,429.10.

3 PUBLIC WELFARE

4 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, WORKHOUSE AND REFORMA-
5 TORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 Support of convicts: For additional amounts for support,
7 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
8 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this
9 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the
10 fiscal years which follow, respectively:

11 For 1940, \$3,609.52;

12 For 1941, \$4,020.89.

13 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

14 For the payment of the claim of Mrs. Hattie Crouch,
15 approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
16 under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
17 "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
18 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
19 Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by
20 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
21 500), \$375.

22 *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*
23 *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the*

1 *Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act approved*
 2 *June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$1,250.*

3 JUDGMENTS

4 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
 5 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
 6 House Document Numbered 754 of the Seventy-seventh
 7 Congress, \$3,097.36, together with such further sum as
 8 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
 9 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
 10 from the date the same became due until the date of pay-
 11 ment.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 For the payment of the following claims, certified to be
 14 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
 15 under appropriations the balances of which have been ex-
 16 hausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
 17 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
 18 being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal
 19 years:

20 Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937.
 21 \$8.77;

22 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939,
 23 \$24.40;

1 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Co-
2 lumbia, 1939, \$26.73;

3 Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939,
4 \$136.12;

5 In all, audited claims, \$196.02.

6 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE
7 FEES

8 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

9 Expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year
10 1941 for purchase, installation, and modification of electric
11 traffic lights, signals and controls, and so forth, \$1,296.63,
12 and the limitation of \$34,300 for the operation and mainte-
13 nance of electric traffic lights, signals and controls contained
14 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is
15 hereby increased to \$36,073.60.

16 WATER SERVICE

17 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
18 operation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
19 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
20 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$75,046, payable wholly from the
21 revenues of the Water Department.

22 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

23 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
24 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of

1 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
2 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-
3 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
4 years for which such sums are provided.

5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

6 *Orchard rehabilitation loans: Not to exceed \$400,000*
7 *of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Orchard*
8 *rehabilitation loans" made available for 1942 in the Third*
9 *Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,*
10 *is hereby continued available for the same purposes until*
11 *June 30, 1943.*

12 FOREST SERVICE

13 *Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emer-*
14 *gency): The first proviso in the item "Forest-fire control,*
15 *Department of Agriculture (emergency)" in the Sixth Sup-*
16 *plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, ap-*
17 *proved April 28, 1942 (Public Law 528, Seventy-seventh*
18 *Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided,*
19 *That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on*
20 *non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the*
21 *amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or*
22 *individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and*
23 *suppression".*

1 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

2 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
3 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-
4 poration, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
5 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appro-
6 priation Act, 1942, \$150,000, payable from the funds of
7 such Corporation.

8 EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

9 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
10 Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
11 March 5, 1942 (Public Law 473), and in accordance with
12 the provisions thereof, including personal services in the Dis-
13 trict of Columbia and elsewhere (including alien labor);
14 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
15 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of ref-
16 erence and periodicals; the purchase (not to exceed \$18,500),
17 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles;
18 the exchange of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles,
19 tractors, and other equipment and parts or accessories thereof,
20 in whole or in part payment for similar equipment;
21 the erection of necessary buildings; the procurement of medi-
22 cal supplies and services for emergency use in the field; and
23 the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
24 fiscal year 1942, \$8,235,000, to remain available until
25 June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That out of the funds made avail-

1 able herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may, with the ap-
2 proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, make
3 transfers of funds to any bureau or office of the department
4 which is assigned functions under said Act of March 5,
5 1942, in addition to the transfers authorized by the Depart-
6 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*
7 *further*, That appropriations heretofore and herein made for
8 the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act of
9 March 5, 1942, shall be merged into a single appropriation:
10 *Provided further*, That subject to conditions prescribed by
11 the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired
12 by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to such Act of
13 March 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the
14 purposes of the Act may be leased or subleased at a reason-
15 able rental during the period the United States is entitled
16 to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies con-
17 trolled by the United States on such land may be disposed
18 of at reasonable rates: *Provided further*, That any proceeds
19 from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule,
20 or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and
21 fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5,
22 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
23 receipts: *Provided further*, That the allocation of \$600,000
24 for these purposes from the emergency fund for the President
25 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, made

1 by letter numbered 42-116, dated April 21, 1942, shall be
2 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

3 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

4 GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

5 Not to exceed \$30,000 of the unexpended balance of
6 the appropriation for expenses of the Division of Territories
7 and Island Possessions in the investigation and survey of
8 natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic
9 regions contained in the Interior Department Appropriation
10 Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1943, for
11 all expenses necessary for the completion of the record of the
12 results of such investigation and survey, including personal
13 services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling
14 expenses, purchase of equipment and supplies, printing and
15 binding, and the procurement, preparation, and reproduction
16 of photographs and maps.

17 *Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for*
18 *the protection, care, and relief of the civilian population of*
19 *the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,-*
20 *000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the*
21 *appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", con-*
22 *tained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942*
23 *(allocation letter numbered 42-56, dated January 12,*
24 *1942) receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or food-*
25 *stuff, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities,*

1 *acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the*
 2 *credit of said allocation and shall be available for expendi-*
 3 *ture for the purposes thereof.*

4 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

5 PRINTING AND BINDING

6 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
 7 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
 8 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$92.85.

9 For additional amounts for printing and binding for the
 10 Department of Justice for the fiscal years which follow:

11 For 1940, \$1,734;

12 For 1942, \$220,000.

13 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

14 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
 15 fees of United States commissioners and other committing
 16 magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, fiscal
 17 year 1939, \$52.21.

18 FEES AND EXPENSES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS,

19 UNITED STATES COURTS

20 Conciliation commissioners, United States courts: For
 21 additional amounts for fees and expenses of conciliation com-
 22 missioners, United States courts, including the objects
 23 specified under this head in the Department of Justice
 24 Appropriation Acts, for the following fiscal years:

1 For 1935, \$138.75;

2 For 1937-1940, \$200.69.

3 PROBATION SYSTEM, UNITED STATES COURTS

4 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
5 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
6 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
7 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
8 \$6.24.

9 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

10 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
11 (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and
12 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
13 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
14 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
15 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
16 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
17 \$865,000.

18 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
19 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
20 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
21 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
22 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
23 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
24 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
25 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of In-

1 vestigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b),
 2 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 784, Sev-
 3 enty-seventh Congress, \$171.58.

4 PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

5 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
 6 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, fiscal
 7 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 8 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
 9 \$20,000.

10 NAVY DEPARTMENT

11 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

12 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 13 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 14 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
 15 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 16 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 17 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 18 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in *Senate Document Num-*
 19 *bered 218 and House Document Numbered 789*, Seventy-
 20 seventh Congress, ~~\$1,792.47~~ \$1,963.04.

21 BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

22 *Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel:*
 23 *The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of*
 24 *naval personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall*

1 *be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law,*
 2 *of the personnel provided for under this head.*

3 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

4 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

5 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

6 FIELD SERVICE

7 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
 8 amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year
 9 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
 10 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

11 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

12 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
 13 for compensation to postmasters, including the objects speci-
 14 fied under this head in the Post Office Department Appro-
 15 priation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

16 For 1941, \$235,000;

17 For 1942, \$1,600,000.

18 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For an additional
 19 amount for compensation to assistant postmasters at first-
 20 and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000.

21 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
 22 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at
 23 first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, including
 24 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
 25 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,750,000.

1 Clerks, contract stations: For an additional amount for
2 compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, fiscal
3 year 1942, \$55,000.

4 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
5 for carfare and bicycle allowance, fiscal year 1942, including
6 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
7 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

8 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
9 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service and United States
10 Official Mail and Messenger Service, fiscal year 1942,
11 \$8,000,000.

12 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
13 to special-delivery messengers for the fiscal years which
14 follow:

15 For 1941, \$120,000;

16 For 1942, \$1,400,000.

17 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

18 Star Route Service: For an additional amount for inland
19 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
20 including temporary service to newly established post offices,
21 fiscal year 1942, \$378,000.

22 Star-route service, Alaska: For an additional amount
23 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
24 1941, \$1,000.

1 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For
2 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
3 routes and for mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1942, in-
4 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
5 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,000,000.

6 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional
7 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1942,
8 \$2,190,000.

9 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
10 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
11 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1942,
12 \$102,300.

13 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
14 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
15 fiscal year 1942, \$13,700.

16 Electric and cable-car service: For an additional amount
17 for electric and cable-car service, fiscal year 1942, \$20,000.

18 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount for
19 the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, including the
20 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
21 ment Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow,
22 respectively:

23 For 1941, \$174,000;

24 For 1942, \$944,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper: For an additional amount for the manufacture and
4 distribution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1942,
5 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
6 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$550,000.

7 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
8 for payment of indemnities, including the objects specified
9 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
10 tion Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

11 For 1941, \$25,000;

12 For 1942, \$200,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

14 GENERAL

15 Operating force for public buildings: For an additional
16 amount for personal services in connection with the opera-
17 tion of public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Department
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$350,000.

20 Operating supplies for public buildings: For an addi-
21 tional amount for operating supplies for public buildings,
22 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
24 1942, \$215,000.

1 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

2 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

3 Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year
4 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
5 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$120,000.

6 FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

7 Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropri-
8 ations for salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers in the De-
9 partment of State Appropriation Acts, 1942 and 1943,
10 shall be available for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and
11 Ministers Plenipotentiary to Iran and Afghanistan at the
12 rate of \$10,000 per annum each.

13 Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional
14 amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year
15 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
16 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942; and includ-
17 ing also the expenses of the dispatch agency at Miami,
18 Florida; and the purchase, rental, repair, and operation of
19 microfilm equipment, \$500,000.

20 Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service:
21 The appropriations "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances,
22 Foreign Service", for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, are
23 hereby made available for compensation of employees of
24 the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES

2 AND MEXICO

3 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
4 salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission,
5 United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1942, including the
6 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, to be available also for the pro-
8 tection of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization proj-
9 ects, and for completion of the Ysleta Bridge, \$50,000, to
10 remain available until June 30, 1943.

11 Rio Grande rectification project: For completion of the
12 rectification of the Rio Grande in the El Paso-Juarez Valley
13 under the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between
14 the United States and Mexico, including obligations charge-
15 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
16 year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the
17 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued
18 available until June 30, 1943.

19 MISCELLANEOUS

20 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: The unexpended
21 balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child
22 Congress", contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation
23 Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until
24 June 30, 1943.

1 *International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-*
2 *expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-*
3 *mittee on Political Refugees", continued available to June*
4 *30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,*
5 *1941, is continued available for the same purposes until*
6 *June 30, 1943.*

7 *Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mex-*
8 *ico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Agrarian*
9 *Claims Commission, United States and Mexico", made avail-*
10 *able for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,*
11 *1941, is continued available for the same purposes until*
12 *June 30, 1943.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

DIVISION OF PRINTING

15 Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional
16 amount for stationery for the Treasury Department, fiscal year
17 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the
18 Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$6,200.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

20 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
21 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
22 received and covered, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
23 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appro-
24 priation Act, 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" is hereby increased from \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Refunds and drawbacks: For an additional amount for refunds and drawbacks, Customs, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The limitation on the amount which may be expended for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, is hereby increased from \$1,500 to \$2,200.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: Not to exceed \$18,500 of the appropriation made available under this

1 head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is
2 hereby made available for the transfer of coin from the
3 United States mint in New Orleans, Louisiana, to
4 Washington, District of Columbia.

5 COAST GUARD

6 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
7 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
8 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
9 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
10 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of
11 the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not
12 exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936.
13 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Sev-
14 enty-seventh Congress, \$50.

15 WAR DEPARTMENT

16 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

17 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

18 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
19 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-
20 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
21 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for
22 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
23 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
24 Document Numbered 781, Seventy-seventh Congress,
25 \$1,000.

1 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
2 CLAIMS

3 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

4 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
5 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
6 termined by the following respective Departments and inde-
7 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled “An
8 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
9 against the Government of the United States in the sums
10 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case”, approved December
11 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
12 Document Numbered 790, Seventy-seventh Congress as
13 follows:

14 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
15 Management, \$363.20;

16 Federal Housing Administration, \$85.50;

17 Federal Works Administration, \$2,943.45;

18 Department of Agriculture, \$3,409.35;

19 Department of Commerce, \$387.34;

20 Department of the Interior, \$2,086.42;

21 Department of Justice, \$292.11;

22 Navy Department, \$7,596.73;

23 Treasury Department, \$380.41;

24 War Department, \$55,751.09;

1 In all, \$73,295.60.

2 (b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses
 3 of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the
 4 following respective departments and independent offices, under
 5 the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method
 6 for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of
 7 the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any
 8 one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215),
 9 as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 219,
 10 Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

11 *Executive Office of the President:*

12 *Coordinator of Information, \$103.95;*

13 *Federal Security Agency, \$563.35;*

14 *Federal Works Administration, \$999;*

15 *Department of the Interior, \$1,052.73;*

16 *Navy Department, \$463.70;*

17 *War Department, \$14,509.20;*

18 *In all, \$17,691.93.*

19 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

20 SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments,
 21 including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the
 22 provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to
 23 provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of
 24 the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of
 25 March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been

1 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in *Senate Document*
2 *Numbered 221 and House Document Numbered 787*, under
3 the following agencies:

4 Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administra-
5 tion, \$1,808.80;

6 United States New York World's Fair Commission,
7 \$2,500;

8 Department of the Interior, \$2,365.47;

9 War Department, \$870;

10 In all, ~~\$6,674.27~~ \$7,544.27, together with such addi-
11 tional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as
12 specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

13 (b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of
14 suits, rendered against the Government of the United States
15 by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act
16 entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States
17 in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-
18 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for
19 other purposes". approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
20 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
21 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787 under
22 the Department of Justice, \$2,679, together with such addi-
23 tional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as
24 and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

25 (c) For payment of the judgment rendered against the

1 United States by the United States District Court for the
2 Northern District of Georgia under the provisions of the joint
3 resolution entitled "Joint resolution to confer jurisdiction on
4 the Court of Claims or the District Court of the United States
5 for the Northern District of Georgia to hear, determine, and
6 render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. J. W. Marks, of
7 Stephens County, Georgia", approved July 11, 1940 (54
8 Stat. 1320), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
9 House Document Numbered 787, under the Department of
10 Agriculture, \$2,000, together with such additional sum as
11 may be necessary to pay interest thereon from December 16,
12 1941, to the date of this appropriation.

13 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
14 United States, including costs of suit, by the United States
15 District Court for the District of New Jersey under the pro-
16 visions of the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
17 upon the United States District Court for the District of
18 New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon
19 the claim of A. F. Amory", approved August 16, 1937 (50
20 Stat. 1058), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
21 in House Document Numbered 787, under the Navy Depart-
22 ment, \$2,710.80.

23 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
24 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
25 except such as have become final and conclusive against the

1 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

2 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
3 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
4 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
5 Act.

6 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

7 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
8 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
9 Congress in *Senate Document Numbered 220 and House*
10 *Document Numbered 786*, under the following agencies,
11 namely:

12 Independent offices:

13 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Adminis-
14 tration, ~~\$13,629.90~~ \$84,111.62;

15 United States Maritime Commission, \$160,611.97;

16 Executive departments:

17 Agriculture, \$11,679.97;

18 Commerce, \$4,000.37;

19 Interior, \$3,935.06;

20 Justice, \$50,413.25;

21 Navy, ~~\$124,655.05~~ \$127,325.31;

22 Treasury, \$2,222.48;

23 War, ~~\$41,657.69~~ \$47,346.17;

24 In all, ~~\$412,805.74~~ \$491,646.20, together with such

1 additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and
2 where specified in such judgments.

3 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
4 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired;
5 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
6 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

7 **AUDITED CLAIMS**

8 **SEC. 204. (a)** For the payment of the following claims,
9 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
10 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
11 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
12 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
13 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the
14 service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless other-
15 wise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
16 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
17 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 788, Seventy-
18 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

19 **Legislative:** For maintenance, House Office Buildings,
20 \$24.13.

21 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil
22 Service Commission, \$19.52.

23 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.05.

24 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
25 sion, \$1.20.

1 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
2 mission, \$1.

3 For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
4 Commission, \$1.78.

5 For Federal Emergency Relief Administration, allotment
6 by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 71 cents.

7 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
8 Board, 35 cents.

9 For printing and binding, National Mediation Board, \$5.

10 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
11 Service, \$10.98.

12 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
13 tion, 97 cents.

14 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Admin-
15 istration of Public Works, \$66.80.

16 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
17 Branch, Procurement Division, \$25.30.

18 For general administrative expenses, Public Works
19 Branch, Procurement Division, \$18.55.

20 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
21 Administration of Public Works, \$5.75.

22 For operating expenses, Treasury buildings, Procurement
23 Division, \$192.30.

24 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
25 Procurement Division, \$7,425.13.

1 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administra-
2 tion, \$5.40.

3 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
4 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$9.78.

5 For Army and Navy pensions, \$40.

6 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
7 \$3.60.

8 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
9 \$16.80.

10 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
11 \$1,065.57.

12 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
13 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
14 \$23,192.77.

15 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
16 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$449.90.

17 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
18 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
19 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,925.68.

20 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
21 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
22 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
23 1937), \$1,681.07.

24 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
25 of navigable streams, \$2,677.73.

1 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
2 nomics, \$38.

3 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
4 ministration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture,
5 \$1,000.

6 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
7 \$8.64.

8 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
9 \$128.28.

10 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry,
11 \$278.31.

12 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,
13 Department of Agriculture, \$5,898.50.

14 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
15 culture, \$50.

16 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
17 ment Administration, \$24.

18 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
19 Service (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$49.63.

20 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
21 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$373.01.

22 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
23 of Agriculture, \$368.64.

24 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken areas,
25 Southeastern States, \$4.21.

1 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
2 Department of Agriculture, \$2,366.85.

3 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$831.81.

4 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
5 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
6 \$833.91.

7 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
8 plant diseases, \$701.23.

9 For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
10 areas, Department of Agriculture, \$5.37.

11 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
12 \$40.18.

13 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
14 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$68.52.

15 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$41,008.06.

16 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$19.38.

17 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
18 nautics Authority, \$6.03.

19 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1.38.

20 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
21 Bureau of Biological Survey, \$2.19.

22 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
23 \$69.75.

24 For working fund, Interior, Virgin Islands (subsistence
25 homesteads, National Industrial Recovery), \$30.46.

- 1 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Division of
2 Territories and Island Possessions, \$42.15.
- 3 For temporary government for Virgin Islands, \$11.71.
- 4 For National Park Service, \$92.65.
- 5 For Geological Survey, \$59.80.
- 6 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
7 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$33.12.
- 8 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
9 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$16.70.
- 10 For conservation of health among Indians, \$19.69.
- 11 For Indian school support, \$673.32.
- 12 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
13 property, \$122.81.
- 14 For Indian boarding schools, \$190.70.
- 15 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$1.10.
- 16 For water supply for Indians in Arizona and New Mex-
17 ico, 40 cents.
- 18 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
19 \$9.81.
- 20 For obtaining employment for Indians, \$26.40.
- 21 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Wind River Reser-
22 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
23 \$151.43.
- 24 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-
25 tion, Montana (receipt limitation), \$24.25.

1 For Indian service supply fund, \$54.43.

2 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
3 Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$5.09.

4 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
5 Indians), \$290.02.

6 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
7 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$40.47.

8 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
9 \$48.70.

10 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
11 Service, \$53.

12 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
13 tion Service, \$63.75.

14 For United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash-
15 ington, maintenance, \$6.47.

16 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
17 \$225.98.

18 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
19 courts, \$16.15.

20 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
21 maintenance, \$18.94.

22 For United States southwestern reformatory, mainte-
23 nance, \$6.93.

24 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
25 tion, \$10.80.

1 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
2 partment of Labor, \$11.10.

3 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
4 \$3.06.

5 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
6 \$6.90.

7 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.24.

8 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 89 cents.

9 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
10 \$3,607.84.

11 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
12 \$80.99.

13 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$189,790.67.

14 For aviation, Navy, \$135,640.65.

15 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$4,503.35.

16 For pay, Marine Corps, \$10.47.

17 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
18 \$63,866.08.

19 For payment to officers and employees of the United
20 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
21 currencies (Navy), \$94.44.

22 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$197.88.

23 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$118,210.10.

24 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
25 \$5,508.28.

1 For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment,
2 \$698.85.

3 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
4 Service, \$2.

5 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$50.23.

6 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$2,508.66.

7 **Treasury Department:** For refunds and draw-backs,
8 customs, \$228.27.

9 For collecting the internal revenue, \$21.46.

10 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$87.53.

11 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
12 eign currencies (Treasury), \$51.86.

13 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
14 master Corps, \$21.70.

15 For Air Corps, Army, \$288,827.17.

16 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$5,434.78.

17 For National Guard, \$304.75.

18 For travel of the Army, \$378.45.

19 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$26.25.

20 For Army transportation, \$125.59.

21 For pay of the Army, \$3,543.20.

22 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$273.68.

23 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
24 Guard, \$150.

25 For Signal Service of the Army, \$24.16.

- 1 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Depart-
2 ment, \$3.89.
- 3 For seacoast defenses, \$3.72.
- 4 For Organized Reserves, \$1,174.21.
- 5 For clothing and equipage, Army \$221.35.
- 6 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$40.95.
- 7 For regular supplies of the Army, \$43.10.
- 8 For armament of fortifications, \$15.52.
- 9 For replacing medical supplies, \$34.05.
- 10 For horses, draft and pack animals, \$144.50.
- 11 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
12 March 31, 1933), \$140.74.
- 13 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
14 June 19, 1934), \$2.15.
- 15 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
16 June 22, 1936), \$309.54.
- 17 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
18 February 9, 1937), \$246.50.
- 19 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),
20 \$15,174.77.
- 21 For national industrial recovery, War, ordnance, \$36.11.
- 22 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
23 **postal revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$126.78.
- 24 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$36.75.
- 25 For contract air-mail service, \$30,097.28.

1 For foreign mail transportation, \$135.32.

2 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
3 ment, and so forth, 81 cents.

4 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post
5 Office Department, \$6.50.

6 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$157.86.

7 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
8 offices, \$8.93.

9 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
10 Department, \$89.

11 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
12 Department, \$1,097.08.

13 For rent, light, and fuel, \$1,175.

14 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$109.07.

15 For Rural Delivery Service, \$991.87.

16 For special delivery fees, \$32.33.

17 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$49.97.

18 For vehicle service, \$30.29.

19 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$971,434.40,
20 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
21 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
22 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
23 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

24 (b) For the payment of the following claims, certified
25 to be due by the General Accounting Office under appro-

priations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 224, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent Offices: For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$5.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$4.33.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$29.75.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$7.80.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration \$27.62.

Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$231.

For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.49.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$344.12.

1 *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
 2 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
 3 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act of June 28,*
 4 *1937), \$154.85.*

5 *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-*
 6 *tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$14.13.*

7 *For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid*
 8 *areas, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50.*

9 *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
 10 *Department of Agriculture, \$167.91.*

11 *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
 12 *\$21.73.*

13 *For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion*
 14 *prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$45.50.*

15 *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
 16 *(transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$37.*

17 *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
 18 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$513.80.*

19 *Department of the Interior: For industry among Indians,*
 20 *\$4.59.*

21 *Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United*
 22 *States Courts, \$12.27.*

23 *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investi-*
 24 *gation, \$30.82.*

1 *Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division*
 2 *of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$23.27.*

3 *Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$371.76.*

4 *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
 5 *\$9,843.82.*

6 *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$37.27.*

7 *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$23.52.*

8 *Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau*
 9 *of Engraving and Printing, \$976.14.*

10 *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
 11 *master Corps, \$9.90.*

12 *For Air Corps, Army, \$55.75.*

13 *For Army transportation, \$27.05.*

14 *For barracks and quarters, Army, \$22.27.*

15 *For National Guard, \$4.79.*

16 *For Organized Reserves, \$34.12.*

17 *For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$106.*

18 *For pay of the Army, \$11.55.*

19 *For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$1.72.*

20 *For replacing clothing and equipage. \$18,427.84.*

21 *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$10,167.04.*

22 *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
 23 *\$9,381.45.*

24 *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
 25 *June 22, 1936), \$3.60.*

1 *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
 2 *revenues): For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$240.*

3 *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$51,426.07, to-*
 4 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
 5 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
 6 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
 7 *of the General Accounting Office.*

8 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 9 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An
 10 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer serv-
 11 ice of the United States mustered into service for the War
 12 with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine
 13 Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
 14 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
 15 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certi-
 16 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
 17 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in
 18 *Senate Document Numbered 222 and House Document*
 19 *Numbered 783 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, ~~\$29,429.93~~*
 20 *\$31,848.49.*

21 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 22 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
 23 for the destruction of private property and which has been
 24 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
 25 ment Numbered 782, under the War Department, \$124.54.

1 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the Gen-
2 eral Accounting Office for interest on amounts withheld by
3 the Comptroller General of the United States on account of
4 claims under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1875, as
5 amended by section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (31
6 U. S. C. 227), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
7 House Document Numbered 785, under the Veterans' Ad-
8 ministration, \$15.49.

9 *SEC. 208. For payment of interest on claim of the State*
10 *of Vermont for \$7,322.48, settled by the Comptroller General*
11 *in accordance with Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Con-*
12 *gress, approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified*
13 *to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Num-*
14 *bered 223, \$232.31.*

15 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
17 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
18 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
19 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
20 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
21 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
22 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
23 is not a member of an organization that advocates the over-
24 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
25 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,

1 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
2 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
3 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
4 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
5 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
6 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
7 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
8 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
9 provisions of existing law.

10 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
11 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise
12 provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation
13 of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
14 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States
15 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
16 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
17 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
18 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
19 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not
20 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

21 SEC. 303. In any case where an office or bureau of the
22 Government, or a part thereof, is transferred during the fiscal
23 years 1942 or 1943 from the District of Columbia, the ap-
24 propriation for such office or bureau for such fiscal years

1 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
2 available for personal services outside the District of Columbia.

3 SEC. 304. This Act may be cited as the "Second De-
4 ficiency Appropriation Act, 1942".

Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1942.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7232

[Report No. 1507]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

JUNE 18, 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Appropriations

JUNE 28, 1942
Reported with amendments

APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, THE FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC.—AMENDMENT

Mr. McCARRAN submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was ordered to lie on the table, to be printed, and to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

On page 18, line 10, to strike out beginning with "For all necessary expenses" through "\$500,000", and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"For all necessary expenses to carry into effect the provisions of the act of June 28, 1937, as amended (16 U. S. C., ch. 3A), including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; the purchase and exchange of lawbooks, books of reference, and periodicals; the purchase (including exchange), operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled and horse-drawn passenger-carrying vehicles; hire, with or without personal services, of work animals, animal-drawn and motor-propelled vehicles, and water craft; printing and binding; travel expenses, including not to exceed \$2,000 for expenses of attendance at meetings concerned with the work of the Corps when specifically authorized by the Federal Security Administrator; transfer of household goods and effects as provided by the act of October 10, 1940, and regulations promulgated thereunder; construction, improvement, repair, and maintenance of buildings, but the cost of any building erected hereunder shall not exceed \$25,000 as follows:

"For pay, subsistence, medical services, etc.: For pay, subsistence, travel, clothing (and repair thereof), medical services, including hospitalization, fees and travel of physicians, dentists, veterinarians, and nurses; burial of enrollees, payment (not exceeding \$50 for any one transfusion) to any enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps or other individual furnishing blood for transfusion to the veins of an enrollee or discharged enrollee of the Civilian Conservation Corps undergoing treatment in a hospital authorized to treat such patient, \$48,499,288.

"For all other necessary expenses, both field and departmental, in connection with the administration of camps and work projects, \$28,030,512.

"The Director of the Civilian Conservation Corps may authorize the exchange of motor-propelled and horse-drawn vehicles, tractors, road equipment, and boats, and parts, accessories, tires, or equipment thereof, in whole or in part payment for other vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats, or parts, accessories, tires, or equipment of such vehicles, tractors, road equipment, or boats."

FLAG DAY ADDRESS BY THE PRESIDENT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by the President on Flag Day, Sunday, June 14, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR THOMAS OF UTAH TO AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Senator THOMAS of Utah, at Detroit, Mich., on June 23, 1942, before the American Institute of Architects, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR SMATHERS AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD the address delivered by Senator SMATHERS at a celebration in New Brunswick, N. J., June 23, 1942, by the firm of Johnson & Johnson on the occasion of receiving the Navy award for excellence, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SENATOR MEAD TO THE FEDERAL BUSINESS ASSOCIATION

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by him at a testimonial luncheon by the Federal Business Association at the Commodore Hotel, New York, on June 19, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS—ADDRESS BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE WILLIAM O. DOUGLAS

[Mr. MALONEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by the Honorable William O. Douglas, Associate Justice, Supreme Court of the United States, before the Oregon Newspaper Publishers' Association, at Gearhart, Oreg., June 20, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY SECRETARY ICKES AT PITTSBURGH, PA.

[Mr. GUFFEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled "The Monster of Munich," delivered by Hon. Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Petroleum Coordinator for War, before the rally sponsored by the American Slav Day Committee of Pittsburgh, at Kenwood Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., on June 21, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

AMERICA IN WAR AND IN PEACE—ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, on April 27, 1942, before the Economic Club of Detroit, Mich., on the subject America in War and in Peace, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

ORGANIZATION OF PEACE—ADDRESS BY AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA

[Mr. CHAVEZ asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address delivered by Dr. Francisco Castillo Najera, Ambassador of Mexico to the United States, before the Academy of Political and Social Sciences in Philadelphia, April 10, 1942, on the subject Organization for Peace, which will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

CRITICISM OF CONGRESS—ADDRESS BY EDWARD J. FLYNN

[Mr. GREEN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an abstract of the address delivered by Edward J. Flynn, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, at Copley Plaza Hotel, Boston, Mass., during a conference on Women and the War, sponsored by the Women's Division of Democratic National Committee, June 15, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE IMPORTANCE OF CONGRESS IN WARTIME—ADDRESS BY DR. FRANK KINGDON

[Mr. HUGHES asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD a radio address delivered by Dr. Frank Kingdon, of

the Union for Democratic Action, on June 20, 1942, on the subject The Importance of Congress in Wartime, which appears in the Appendix.]

PRIVATE PUBLICATION OF INFORMATION AS TO FOREIGN POLICY—ARTICLES BY ARTHUR KROCK AND DAVID LAWRENCE

[Mr. CLARK of Missouri asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an article by Arthur Krock, published in the New York Times of January 25, 1942, and an article by David Lawrence, published in the Washington Evening Star of June 24, 1942, relative to the publication by private sources of official information regarding foreign policy, which appear in the Appendix.]

EXCERPTS FROM BROADCAST BY FULTON LEWIS, JR., ON SYNTHETIC RUBBER

[Mr. BILBO asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD excerpts from three broadcasts by Fulton Lewis, Jr., on the subject of synthetic rubber, which appear in the Appendix.]

COMMENTS ON THE BOOK, THE PROBLEMS OF LASTING PEACE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD comments by various Americans on the Problems of Lasting Peace, which appear in the Appendix.]

PROPOSED ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR SCHOOLS—EDITORIAL FROM MEMPHIS COMMERCIAL APPEAL

[Mr. STEWART asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Memphis Commercial Appeal of Sunday, June 21, 1942, entitled "Make Them Air Academies," which appears in the Appendix.]

SCANDINAVIA IN FIRING ZONE

[Mr. MEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an editorial from the Buffalo Evening News of March 10, 1942, entitled "Scandinavia in Firing Zone," which appears in the Appendix.]

RETURN TO REPUBLICAN FIRST PRINCIPLES—ADDRESS BY SENATOR WILEY

[Mr. McNARY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the RECORD an address entitled, "The Return to Republican First Principles," delivered by Senator WILEY before the Tenth Congressional District Convention of the Republican Party, at Hayward, Wis., on June 21, 1942, which appears in the Appendix.]

SECOND DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 7232, making appropriations to supply deficiencies, and so forth.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply

deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Appropriations with amendments.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I have no objection to the present consideration of the bill. I am not, however, familiar with the bill, and I think its general objectives should be stated by the able Senator from Tennessee.

Mr. McKELLAR. I shall be very happy to do so.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, will the Senator from Tennessee yield?

Mr. McKELLAR. I yield.

Mr. HILL. In view of the visit of the King of Yugoslavia in a few minutes, I think it would be advisable to have a quorum call at this time so that Members of the Senate may be notified and may be present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well.

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	Pepper
Andrews	Green	Reed
Austin	Guffey	Rosier
Bailey	Gurney	Russell
Ball	Hayden	Schwartz
Bankhead	Hill	Shipstead
Barbour	Hughes	Smathers
Bilbo	Johnson, Calif.	Smith
Bone	Johnson, Colo.	Stewart
Brewster	K. Gore	Taft
Bridges	Lee	Thomas, Idaho
Brown	Lucas	Thomas, Okla.
Burton	McCarran	Thomas, Utah
Butler	McFarland	Tobey
Byrd	McKellar	Truman
Capper	McNary	Tunnell
Chavez	Maloney	Tydings
Clark, Idaho	Maybank	Van Nuys
Clark, Mo.	Mead	Wagner
Connally	Millikin	Walsh
Davis	Murdock	Wheeler
Dwayne	Murray	White
Doxey	Norris	Willis
Ellender	Nye	
George	O'Mahoney	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. REYNOLDS] is absent from the Senate on important public business.

The Senators from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BULOW], the Senator from Nevada [Mr. BUNKER], the Senators from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE and Mr. HERRING], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS], the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL], the Senator from Louisiana [Mr. OVERTON], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. RADCLIFFE], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on public business.

Mr. McNARY. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent because of illness.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the Senator from Oregon asked that the purpose of the bill be explained, and I shall be glad to explain it. The bill carries appropriations of \$53,000,000, of which \$38,000,000 are to cover deficiencies in the Post Office Department. As the Senator knows, that Department is practically self-sustaining.

There are also appropriations of between three and four million dollars for refunds of customs duties which have been allowed. The other items are largely for the payment of judgments and claims. Fifty thousand dollars has been added by the Senate committee for miscellaneous items which have been approved. There are two or three other items to which I am quite sure the Senate will agree without any question.

I renew my request that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with, that the bill be read for amendment, and that committee amendments be first considered.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the clerk will proceed to state the amendments of the Committee on Appropriations.

The first amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, under the heading "Title I—General Appropriations—Senate", on page 2, after line 8, to insert:

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 4, after line 16, to insert:

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "District of Columbia—Settlement of Claims and Suits", on page 6, after line 21, to insert:

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$1,250.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of Agriculture", on page 9, after line 5, to insert:

Orchard rehabilitation loans: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Orchard rehabilitation loans" made available for 1942 in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 9, after line 11, to insert:

FOREST SERVICE

Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency): The first proviso in the item "Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency)" in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 23, 1942 (Public Law 523, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and suppression."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of the Interior—Government in the Territories", on page 12, after line 16, to insert:

Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for the protection, care, and relief of the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President," contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (allocation letter No. 42-55, dated January 12, 1942) receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or foodstuff, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities, acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the credit of said allocation and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Navy Department—Office of the Secretary", on page 15, line 18, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 218 and", and in line 20, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$1,792.47" and insert "\$1,933.04."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 20, to insert:

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law, of the personnel provided for under this head.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Department of State—Miscellaneous", at the top of page 22, to insert:

International Committee on Political Refugees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Committee on Political Refugees", continued available to June 30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 22, after line 6, to insert:

Agriarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Agriarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico," made available for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, under the heading "Title II—Judgments and Authorized Claims—Property Damage Claims", on page 26, after line 1, to insert:

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document No. 219, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President: Coordinator of Information, \$103.95;

Federal Security Agency, \$563.35;

Federal Works Administration, \$999;

Department of the Interior, \$1,052.73;

Navy Department, \$463.70;

War Department, \$14,509.20;

In all, \$17,691.93.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, the remaining items in the bill are for the payment of judgments and claims which have been allowed. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments affecting those items be agreed to en bloc.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the amendments are agreed to en bloc.

The amendments agreed to en bloc are as follows:

On page 27, line 1, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 221 and";

On page 27, after line 8, to insert: "War Department, \$870."

On page 27, line 10, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$6,674.27" and insert "\$7,544.27."

On page 29, line 9, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document No. 220 and";

On page 29, line 14, after the word "Administration", to strike out "\$13,629.90" and insert "\$84,111.62."

On page 29, line 21, after the name "Navy", to strike out "\$124,655.05" and insert "\$127,325.31."

On page 29, line 23, after the name "War", to strike out "\$41,657.69" and insert "\$47,346.17."

On page 29, line 24, after the words "In all", to strike out "\$412,805.74" and insert "\$491,646.20."

On page 40, after line 23, to insert: "(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 224, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

"Independent offices: For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$5.

"For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$4.33.

"For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$29.75.

"For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$7.80.

"For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$27.62.

"Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$231.

"For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.49.

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$344.12.

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act of June 28, 1937), \$154.85.

"For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$14.13.

"For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50.

"For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$167.91.

"For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$21.73.

"For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$45.50.

"For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$37.

"Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$513.80.

"Department of the Interior: For industry among Indians, \$4.59.

"Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$12.27.

"For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$30.82.

"Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$23.27.

"Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$371.76.

"For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$9,843.82.

"For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$37.27.

"For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$23.52.

"Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$976.14.

"War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$9.90.

"For Air Corps, Army, \$55.75.

"For Army transportation, \$27.05.

"For barracks and quarters, Army, \$22.27.

"For National Guard, \$4.79.

"For Organized Reserves, \$34.12.

"For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$106.

"For pay of the Army, \$11.55.

"For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$1.72.

"For replacing clothing and equipage, \$18,427.84.

"For clothing and equipage, Army, \$10,167.04.

"For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$9,381.45.

"For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$3.60.

"Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$240.

"Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$51,426.07, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office."

On page 44, line 18, after the word "in", to insert "Senate Document Numbered 222 and", and in line 19, after the name "Congress", to strike out "\$29,429.93" and insert "\$31,848.49."

On page 45, after line 8, to insert:

Sec. 208. For payment of interest on claim of the State of Vermont for \$7,322.48, settled by the Comptroller General in accordance with Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Con-

gress, approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 223, \$232.31.

The VICE PRESIDENT. That concludes the amendments of the committee.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on behalf of the Committee on Appropriations I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. On page 22, after line 13, it is proposed to insert the following:

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, Treasury Department: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1942, \$6,000.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. McKELLAR. I offer another amendment on behalf of the committee, which I ask to have stated.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will state the amendment.

The CHIEF CLERK. It is proposed to insert a new section on page 47, after line 2, as follows:

Sec. 305. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, ask for a conference with the House thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Vice President appointed Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN conferees on the part of the Senate.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, my colleague the junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] is at home on matters connected with his service in the Senate, and I suggest that another Senator be appointed a conferee in his stead and absence.

Mr. McKELLAR. It just happens that on the deficiency, appropriations subcommittee the Republican Senators are the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], all three of whom are out of the city. If the Senator from Oregon will suggest some other Republican member of the Committee on Appropriations I shall be very happy to have him

named. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] could be appointed. Would that be satisfactory?

Mr. McNARY. Yes. I only want the minority to have representation. I do not care who the conferee is, particularly.

Mr. McKELLAR. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] would be the next in line, and I shall be very happy to have him substituted for the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN].

Mr. President, I ask that the name of the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] be substituted for that of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] as a conferee on the part of the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Chair appoints the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] in the place of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN].

POSTAGE RATE ON BOOKS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. McKELLAR submitted the following report:

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 337) to provide for a permanent postage rate of 1½ cents per pound on books, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the text of the bill, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the House amendment, insert the following:

"That the postage rate on books consisting wholly of reading matter or reading matter with incidental blank spaces for students' notations and containing no advertising matter other than incidental announcements of books, when mailed under such regulations as the Postmaster General may prescribe, shall be 3 cents per pound or fraction thereof, irrespective of the postal zone of destination thereof: *Provided*, That this act shall not affect the rates of postage on books mailed by or to libraries and organizations as prescribed by the act of February 28, 1925, as amended (39 U. S. C., 1934, ed., sec. 293a)."

And the House agree to the same.

That the Senate recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the House to the title of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the language inserted by the House insert the following:

"An act to provide for a permanent postage rate of 3 cents per pound on books."

And the House agree to the same.

KENNETH McKELLAR,
CARL HAYDEN,
JAMES J. DAVIS,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

T. G. BURCH,
HARRY L. HAINES,
J. PERCY PRIEST,
FRED A. HARTLEY, Jr.,
WALTER C. FLOESER,

Managers on the part of the House.

The report was agreed to.

WORK RELIEF AND RELIEF APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. McKELLAR. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

Mr. McCARRAN. I hope the Senator does not propose to proceed with the joint resolution at this time. I should like to have better order, so that we may hear, because I have some amendments which I wish to offer.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, what is the measure to which the Senator from Tennessee refers?

Mr. McKELLAR. We are now nearly at the hour when, under a previous order, the Senate must take a recess; but I may state to the Senator from Oregon that the measure to which I have called attention is House Joint Resolution 324, making appropriations for work relief and relief, in other words, it is the W. P. A. bill.

Mr. McNARY. I do not want action on that measure at the present time.

Mr. McKELLAR. I am not asking for action on it, but I should like to ask unanimous consent at this time that the formal reading of the bill be dispensed with and that the bill be considered for amendment.

Mr. McNARY. I did not know that the bill had been made the unfinished business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. It has not as yet been made the unfinished business.

Mr. McNARY. Then I am satisfied, and I desire that that status remain.

Mr. McKELLAR. Very well; that is entirely satisfactory.

VISIT TO THE SENATE OF HIS MAJESTY, PETER II, KING OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, in compliance with the order already entered, I ask that the Senate now stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Under the order previously entered, the Senate will now stand in recess.

Thereupon (at 12 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.), the Senate stood in recess, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Senate being in recess, at 12 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.,

His Majesty, Peter II, King of Yugoslavia, escorted by the committee appointed by the Vice President, consisting of Mr. HILL, Mr. McNARY, Mr. CONNALLY, and Mr. CAPPER, entered the Senate Chamber, accompanied by Dr. Momchilo Nintchitch, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Yugoslavia; Mr. Radoje Knezevich, Minister of the Royal Court; Major Svetislav Vohoska, aide de camp to the King; Hon. Constantin Fotich, Minister to the United States from Yugoslavia; Mr. Ilija Jukich, Assistant to the Foreign Minister; Mihaljo Gavrilovich, chief de cabinet of the Minister of Foreign Affairs; Col. Thomas J. Betts, United States Army, military aide to the King; Captain J. L. Callan, United States Navy, naval aide to the King; and Mr. Ratsko Petrovich, First Secretary to the Yugoslavian Legation.

The King of Yugoslavia, having been escorted to the place on the rostrum in front of the Vice President's desk and the distinguished visitors accompanying him having been escorted to places assigned to them,

The VICE PRESIDENT said: Members of the Senate and distinguished visitors, His Majesty, the King of Yugoslavia.

ADDRESS BY KING PETER II OF YUGOSLAVIA

Mr. President and Members of the Senate, it is with profound emotion that I speak today to the Senate of the United States. In this hall of historic wisdom the experience of your statesmanship has guided the destinies of this great country. It has always striven to conduct its foreign affairs with friendship to all nations. For that unfailing friendship which you have ever shown toward my people, both in times of peace and war, I wish to express my gratitude.

Today the people of Yugoslavia, who have without stint paid their contribution to the common cause, continue to fight for their deliverance. They fight alone, barred from contact with their fellow-soldiers from other lands; but they fight in confidence that the United States and other powerful allies will support them in their struggle. From those silent warriors of the far-away mountains I bring a comradely salute to the people of the United States.

A short week ago I was in London, where all who have found sanctuary, as has my government, draw strength and inspiration from the quiet patience and grim determination of the British people to persevere until the inevitable victory is won.

By a cruel twist of fate I have never been able to address the representatives of my people. A few days after the beginning of my reign all our homes and institutions were shattered by the ruthless invasion. In the days of my early youth I always looked forward to the moment when, like my father, I should stand in the modest parliament buildings in the city of Belgrade and speak to the elected representatives of the Yugoslav people. Fate had willed otherwise. Our people, together with the other nations of the world, have been thrown into a struggle, the outcome of which will decide for many centuries whether those nations are to live in freedom or eke out a miserable existence in slavery.

This war is indivisible; and there can be no freedom anywhere if even the smallest country in any part of the world is enslaved. We did not choose it that way. The ruthless leaders of Germany, Italy, Japan, and other accomplices told us that we must all be destroyed. They are all our enemies. All of them must be defeated, and all of us must be victorious. That is why the soldiers of the United Nations are all fighting the same battle. They may never have seen or heard of one another, but they are all united by the same destiny. The warriors of General Mikhailovitch, who fight in our gorges; the gallant British soldiers and sailors who died in the defense of freedom; the brother people of Russia, who have stirred the imagination of the entire world by their heroic resistance; and the brave American fighting men who are giving their lives on every ocean and on every continent of the globe—with them are the men and women of every freedom-loving nation united in their purpose, united in their determination to defeat the common enemy.

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7232

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the Senate numbered

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

- 1** *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money
4 in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply defi-
5 ciencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending
6 June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other
7 purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

SENATE

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

(1) *For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Patrick J. Boland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending on the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$87,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effective as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of such consolidated appropriations.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942", may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and Binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942".

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for salaries and expenses, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$103,000.

1 NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

2 Not to exceed \$173,000 of the special account "United
3 States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer
4 of the United States is hereby made available for necessary
5 expenses for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 in winding up
6 the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation
7 organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act
8 of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments
9 thereof, to be expendable, in the same manner and to the
10 same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of
11 subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act
12 of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1463 (j)), by the Federal Home
13 Loan Bank Administration or by such persons, agencies, and
14 corporations as it may designate: *Provided*, That \$75,000
15 of said amount shall be available only for alteration, repair,
16 and improvement of real or personal property.

17 **(2)** UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE
18 CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH
19 ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS
20 JEFFERSON

21 *The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000*
22 *for the expenses of the United States Commission for the*
23 *Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth*
24 *of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental*

1 *Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued*
2 *available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency*
3 *Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for*
4 *the same purposes until June 30, 1943.*

5 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

6 CORONER'S OFFICE

7 Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses,
8 coroner's office, fiscal year 1940, including the objects speci-
9 fied under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
10 Act, 1940, \$1.50.

11 CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

12 Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial
13 expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
14 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
15 Act, 1942, \$1,650.

16 General advertising: For an additional amount for gen-
17 eral advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax
18 and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, fiscal
19 year 1941, subject to the condition specified under this head
20 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941,
21 \$1,169.26.

22 HEALTH DEPARTMENT

23 Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and
24 treatment of indigent patients under contract made by the

1 Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by
 2 the Commissioners with the Children's Hospital, fiscal year
 3 1941, \$6,429.10.

4 PUBLIC WELFARE

5 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION, WORKHOUSE AND REFORMA-
 6 TORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

7 Support of convicts: For additional amounts for support,
 8 maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from
 9 District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this
 10 head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the
 11 fiscal years which follow, respectively:

12 For 1940, \$3,609.52;

13 For 1941, \$4,020.89.

14 SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

15 For the payment of the claim of Mrs. Hattie Crouch,
 16 approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia
 17 under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled
 18 "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of
 19 Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of
 20 Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by
 21 the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat.
 22 500), \$375.

23 (3) *For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved*
 24 *by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the*

1 *Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act approved*
2 *June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$1,250.*

3 JUDGMENTS

4 For the payment of final judgments, including costs,
5 rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in
6 House Document Numbered 754 of the Seventy-seventh
7 Congress, \$3,097.36, together with such further sum as
8 may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per
9 centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law,
10 from the date the same became due until the date of pay-
11 ment.

12 AUDITED CLAIMS

13 For the payment of the following claims, certified to be
14 due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia,
15 under appropriations the balances of which have been ex-
16 hausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions
17 of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713),
18 being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal
19 years:

20 Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937,
21 \$8.77;

22 Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939,
23 \$24.40;

24 Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Co-
25 lumbia, 1939, \$26.73;

1 Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939,
2 \$136.12;

3 In all, audited claims, \$196.02.

4 HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE
5 FEES

6 DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

7 Expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year
8 1941 for purchase, installation, and modification of electric
9 traffic lights, signals and controls, and so forth, \$1,296.63,
10 and the limitation of \$34,300 for the operation and mainte-
11 nance of electric traffic lights, signals and controls contained
12 in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is
13 hereby increased to \$36,073.60.

14 WATER SERVICE

15 Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for
16 operation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
17 under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation
18 Act, fiscal year 1942, \$75,046, payable wholly from the
19 revenues of the Water Department.

20 DIVISION OF EXPENSES

21 The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless
22 otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of
23 the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury
24 of the United States in the manner prescribed by the Dis-

1 trict of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal
2 years for which such sums are provided.

3 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

4 **(4)***Orchard rehabilitation loans: Not to exceed \$400,000*
5 *of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Orchard*
6 *rehabilitation loans" made available for 1942 in the Third*
7 *Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942,*
8 *is hereby continued available for the same purposes until*
9 *June 30, 1943.*

10 **(5)**FOREST SERVICE

11 *Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emer-*
12 *gency): The first proviso in the item "Forest-fire control,*
13 *Department of Agriculture (emergency)" in the Sixth Sup-*
14 *plemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, ap-*
15 *proved April 28, 1942 (Public Law 528, Seventy-seventh*
16 *Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows: "Provided,*
17 *That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on*
18 *non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the*
19 *amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or*
20 *individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and*
21 *suppression".*

22 FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

23 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
24 administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Cor-

1 poration, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified
2 under this head in the Department of Agriculture Approp-
3 riation Act, 1942, \$150,000, payable from the funds of
4 such Corporation.

5

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

6 For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of
7 Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of
8 March 5, 1942 (Public Law 473), and in accordance with
9 the provisions thereof, including personal services in the Dis-
10 trict of Columbia and elsewhere (including alien labor);
11 printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of
12 March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of ref-
13 erence and periodicals; the purchase (not to exceed \$18,500),
14 operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles;
15 the exchange of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles,
16 tractors, and other equipment and parts or accessories thereof,
17 in whole or in part payment for similar equipment;
18 the erection of necessary buildings; the procurement of medi-
19 cal supplies and services for emergency use in the field; and
20 the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants,
21 fiscal year 1942, \$8,235,000, to remain available until
22 June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That out of the funds made avail-
23 able herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may, with the ap-
24 proval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, make
25 transfers of funds to any bureau or office of the department

1 which is assigned functions under said Act of March 5,
2 1942, in addition to the transfers authorized by the Depart-
3 ment of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided*
4 *further*, That appropriations heretofore and herein made for
5 the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act of
6 March 5, 1942, shall be merged into a single appropriation:
7 *Provided further*, That subject to conditions prescribed by
8 the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired
9 by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to such Act of
10 March 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the
11 purposes of the Act may be leased or subleased at a reason-
12 able rental during the period the United States is entitled
13 to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies con-
14 trolled by the United States on such land may be disposed
15 of at reasonable rates: *Provided further*, That any proceeds
16 from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule,
17 or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and
18 fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5,
19 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous
20 receipts: *Provided further*, That the allocation of \$600,000
21 for these purposes from the emergency fund for the President
22 in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, made
23 by letter numbered 42-116, dated April 21, 1942, shall be
24 transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Not to exceed \$30,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for expenses of the Division of Territories and Island Possessions in the investigation and survey of natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1943, for all expenses necessary for the completion of the record of the results of such investigation and survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, purchase of equipment and supplies, printing and binding, and the procurement, preparation, and reproduction of photographs and maps.

(6) *Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for the protection, care, and relief of the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the appropriation "Emergency fund for the President", contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (allocation letter numbered 42-56, dated January 12, 1942) receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or food-stuff, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities, acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the*

1 *credit of said allocation and shall be available for expendi-*
2 *ture for the purposes thereof.*

3 DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 PRINTING AND BINDING

5 Printing and binding: For an additional amount for
6 printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the
7 courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$92.85.

8 For additional amounts for printing and binding for the
9 Department of Justice for the fiscal years which follow:

10 For 1940, \$1,734;

11 For 1942, \$220,000.

12 FEES OF COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

13 Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for
14 fees of United States commissioners and other committing
15 magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, fiscal
16 year 1939, \$52.21.

17 FEES AND EXPENSES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS,

18 UNITED STATES COURTS

19 Conciliation commissioners, United States courts: For
20 additional amounts for fees and expenses of conciliation com-
21 missioners, United States courts, including the objects
22 specified under this head in the Department of Justice
23 Appropriation Acts, for the following fiscal years:

24 For 1935, \$138.75;

25 For 1937-1940, \$200.69.

1 PROBATION SYSTEM, UNITED STATES COURTS

2 Probation system, United States courts: For an addi-
3 tional amount for probation system, United States courts,
4 fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this
5 head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939,
6 \$6.24.

7 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

8 Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes
9 (emergency) : For an additional amount for salaries and
10 expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during
11 the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of
12 crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including
13 the objects and for the purposes specified under this head
14 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
15 \$865,000.

16 Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for dam-
17 ages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned
18 property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of In-
19 vestigation, acting within the scope of their employment,
20 considered, adjusted, and determined by the Attorney Gen-
21 eral, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to
22 provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims
23 arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of In-
24 vestigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b),

1 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 784, Sev-
 2 enty-seventh Congress, \$171.58.

3 PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

4 Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount
 5 for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, fiscal
 6 year 1942, including the objects specified under this head
 7 in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942,
 8 \$20,000.

9 NAVY DEPARTMENT

10 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

11 Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To
 12 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the
 13 Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act en-
 14 titled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary
 15 of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property
 16 arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved Decem-
 17 ber 28, 1922, as fully set forth in (7) *Senate Document Num-*
 18 *bered 218 and House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-*
 19 *seventh Congress, (8)*~~\$1,792.17~~ *\$1,963.04.*

20 (9) BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

21 *Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel:*
 22 *The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of*
 23 *naval personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall*
 24 *be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law,*
 25 *of the personnel provided for under this head.*

1 POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

2 OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

3 OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

4 FIELD SERVICE

5 Personal or property damage claims: For an additional
6 amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year
7 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the
8 Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

9 OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

10 Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount
11 for compensation to postmasters, including the objects speci-
12 fied under this head in the Post Office Department Appro-
13 priation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

14 For 1941, \$235,000;

15 For 1942, \$1,600,000.

16 Compensation to assistant postmasters: For an additional
17 amount for compensation to assistant postmasters at first-
18 and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000.

19 Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an addi-
20 tional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at
21 first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, including
22 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
23 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,750,000.

24 Clerks, contract stations: For an additional amount for

1 compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, fiscal
2 year 1942, \$55,000.

3 Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount
4 for carfare and bicycle allowance, fiscal year 1942, including
5 the objects specified under this head in the Post Office De-
6 partment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

7 City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay
8 of letter carriers, City Delivery Service and United States
9 Official Mail and Messenger Service, fiscal year 1942,
10 \$8,000,000.

11 Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees
12 to special-delivery messengers for the fiscal years which
13 follow:

14 For 1941, \$120,000;

15 For 1942, \$1,400,000.

16 OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

17 Star Route Service: For an additional amount for inland
18 transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska),
19 including temporary service to newly established post offices,
20 fiscal year 1942, \$378,000.

21 Star-route service, Alaska: For an additional amount
22 for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year
23 1941, \$1,000.

24 Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For

1 an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad
2 routes and for mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1942, in-
3 cluding the objects specified under this head in the Post Office
4 Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,000,000.

5 Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional
6 amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1942,
7 \$2,190,000.

8 Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an addi-
9 tional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks
10 and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1942,
11 \$102,300.

12 Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an addi-
13 tional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses,
14 fiscal year 1942, \$13,700.

15 Electric and cable-car service: For an additional amount
16 for electric and cable-car service, fiscal year 1942, \$20,000.

17 Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount for
18 the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, including the
19 objects specified under this head in the Post Office Depart-
20 ment Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow,
21 respectively:

22 For 1941, \$174,000;

23 For 1942, \$944,000.

1 OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

2 Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped
3 paper: For an additional amount for the manufacture and
4 distribution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1942,
5 including the objects specified under this head in the Post
6 Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$550,000.

7 Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount
8 for payment of indemnities, including the objects specified
9 under this head in the Post Office Department Appropria-
10 tion Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

11 For 1941, \$25,000;

12 For 1942, \$200,000.

13 OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER

14 GENERAL

15 Operating force for public buildings: For an additional
16 amount for personal services in connection with the opera-
17 tion of public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the ob-
18 jects specified under this head in the Post Office Department
19 Appropriation Act, 1942, \$350,000.

20 Operating supplies for public buildings: For an addi-
21 tional amount for operating supplies for public buildings,
22 fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this
23 head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act,
24 1942, \$215,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$120,000.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropriations for salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers in the Department of State Appropriation Acts, 1942 and 1943, shall be available for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Iran and Afghanistan at the rate of \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942; and including also the expenses of the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida; and the purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm equipment, \$500,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: The appropriations "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, are hereby made available for compensation of employees of the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida.

1 INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES
2 AND MEXICO

3 Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for
4 salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission,
5 United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1942, including the
6 objects specified under this head in the Department of State
7 Appropriation Act, 1942, to be available also for the pro-
8 tection of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization proj-
9 ects, and for completion of the Ysleta Bridge, \$50,000, to
10 remain available until June 30, 1943.

11 Rio Grande rectification project: For completion of the
12 rectification of the Rio Grande in the El Paso-Juarez Valley
13 under the convention concluded February 1, 1933, between
14 the United States and Mexico, including obligations charge-
15 able against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal
16 year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the
17 Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued
18 available until June 30, 1943.

19 MISCELLANEOUS

20 Eighth Pan American Child Congress: The unexpended
21 balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child
22 Congress", contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation
23 Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until
24 June 30, 1943.

1 (10) *International Committee on Political Refugees: The un-*
 2 *expended balance of the appropriation "International Com-*
 3 *mittee on Political Refugees", continued available to June*
 4 *30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,*
 5 *1941, is continued available for the same purposes until*
 6 *June 30, 1943.*

7 (11) *Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mex-*
 8 *ico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Agrarian*
 9 *Claims Commission, United States and Mexico", made avail-*
 10 *able for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act,*
 11 *1941, is continued available for the same purposes until*
 12 *June 30, 1943.*

13 TREASURY DEPARTMENT

14 (12) OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

15 *Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Pay-*
 16 *ment Act, 1936, Treasury Department: For transfer to the*
 17 *Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on*
 18 *mailings of bonds issued under the provisions of the Adjusted*
 19 *Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1942,*
 20 *\$6,000.*

21 DIVISION OF PRINTING

22 *Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional*
 23 *amount for stationery for the Treasury Department, fiscal year*
 24 *1941, including the objects specified under this head in the*
 25 *Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$6,200.*

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

1

2 Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered:
3 For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously
4 received and covered, fiscal year 1942, including the objects
5 specified under this head in the Treasury Department Approp-
6 priation Act, 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

7

8 Expenses of loans: The limitation contained in the First
9 Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount that
10 may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the
11 indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September
12 24, 1917, as amended and extended" is hereby increased from
13 \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726, to be expended as the Secretary
14 of the Treasury may direct.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

15

16 Refunds and drawbacks: For an additional amount for
17 refunds and drawbacks, Customs, fiscal year 1942, including
18 the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Depart-
19 ment Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

20

21 The limitation on the amount which may be expended
22 for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as
23 being necessary for the protection of the person of employees
24 under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of
25 Engraving and Printing", contained in the Treasury Depart-

1 ment Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, is hereby increased
2 from \$1,500 to \$2,200.

3 BUREAU OF THE MINT

4 Transportation of bullion and coin: Not to exceed
5 \$18,500 of the appropriation made available under this
6 head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is
7 hereby made available for the transfer of coin from the
8 United States mint in New Orleans, Louisiana, to
9 Washington, District of Columbia.

10 COAST GUARD

11 Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims
12 for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of
13 the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
14 Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain
15 claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of
16 the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not
17 exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936,
18 as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Sev-
19 enty-seventh Congress, \$50.

20 WAR DEPARTMENT

21 MILITARY ACTIVITIES

22 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

23 Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To
24 pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Sec-

1 retary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An
2 Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for
3 the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other pur-
4 poses", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House
5 Document Numbered 781, Seventy-seventh Congress,
6 \$1,000.

7 TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED
8 CLAIMS

9 PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

10 SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages
11 to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and de-
12 termined by the following respective Departments and inde-
13 pendent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An
14 Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising
15 against the Government of the United States in the sums
16 not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December
17 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House
18 Document Numbered 790, Seventy-seventh Congress as
19 follows:

20 Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency
21 Management, \$363.20;

22 Federal Housing Administration, \$85.50;

23 Federal Works Administration, \$2,943.45;

24 Department of Agriculture, \$3,409.35;

1 Department of Commerce, \$387.34;
2 Department of the Interior, \$2,086.42;
3 Department of Justice, \$292.11;
4 Navy Department, \$7,596.73;
5 Treasury Department, \$380.41;
6 War Department, \$55,751.09;
7 In all, \$73,295.60.

8 **(13)***(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses*
9 *of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the*
10 *following respective departments and independent offices, under*
11 *the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method*
12 *for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of*
13 *the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any*
14 *one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215),*
15 *as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 219,*
16 *Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:*

17 **(14)***Executive Office of the President:*

18 Coordinator of Information, \$103.95;

19 **(15)***Federal Security Agency, \$563.35;*

20 **(16)***Federal Works Administration, \$999;*

21 **(17)***Department of the Interior, \$1,052.73;*

22 **(18)***Navy Department, \$463.70;*

23 **(19)***War Department, \$14,509.20;*

24 **(20)***In all, \$17,691.93.*

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in (21)*Senate Document Numbered 221 and House Document Numbered 787*, under the following agencies:

Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administration, \$1,808.80;

United States New York World's Fair Commission, \$2,500;

Department of the Interior, \$2,365.47;

(22)*War Department*, \$870;

In all, (23)~~\$6,674.27~~ \$7,544.27, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused by and salvage services ren-

1 dered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for
2 other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C.
3 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-
4 seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787 under
5 the Department of Justice, \$2,679, together with such addi-
6 tional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as
7 and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

8 (c) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
9 United States by the United States District Court for the
10 Northern District of Georgia under the provisions of the joint
11 resolution entitled "Joint resolution to confer jurisdiction on
12 the Court of Claims or the District Court of the United States
13 for the Northern District of Georgia to hear, determine, and
14 render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. J. W. Marks, of
15 Stephens County, Georgia", approved July 11, 1940 (54
16 Stat. 1320), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
17 House Document Numbered 787, under the Department of
18 Agriculture, \$2,000, together with such additional sum as
19 may be necessary to pay interest thereon from December 16,
20 1941, to the date of this appropriation.

21 (d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the
22 United States, including costs of suit, by the United States
23 District Court for the District of New Jersey under the pro-
24 visions of the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction
25 upon the United States District Court for the District of

1 New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon
 2 the claim of A. F. Amory", approved August 16, 1937 (50
 3 Stat. 1058), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress
 4 in House Document Numbered 787, under the Navy Depart-
 5 ment, \$2,710.80.

6 (e) None of the judgments contained under this caption
 7 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired
 8 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
 9 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

10 (f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judg-
 11 ments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue
 12 for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this
 13 Act.

14 JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

15 SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered
 16 by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh
 17 Congress in (24) *Senate Document Numbered 220 and House*
 18 *Document Numbered 786*, under the following agencies,
 19 namely:

20 Independent offices:

21 Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Adminis-
 22 tration, (25) ~~\$13,629.90~~ \$84,111.62;

23 United States Maritime Commission, \$160,611.97;

24 Executive departments:

25 Agriculture, \$11,679.97;

1 Commerce, \$4,000.37;

2 Interior, \$3,935.06;

3 Justice, \$50,413.25;

4 Navy, (26)~~\$124,655.05~~ \$127,325.31;

5 Treasury, \$2,222.48;

6 War, (27)~~\$41,657.69~~ \$47,346.17;

7 In all, (28)~~\$412,805.74~~ \$491,646.20, together with
8 such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as
9 and where specified in such judgments.

10 (b) None of the judgments contained under this caption
11 shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired;
12 except such as have become final and conclusive against the
13 United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

14 AUDITED CLAIMS

15 SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims,
16 certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under
17 appropriations the balances of which have been carried to
18 the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act
19 of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appro-
20 priations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the
21 service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless other-
22 wise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under
23 section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as
24 fully set forth in House Document Numbered 788, Seventy-
25 seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

1 **Legislative:** For maintenance, House Office Buildings.

2 \$24.13.

3 **Independent Offices:** For salaries and expenses, Civil

4 Service Commission, \$19.52.

5 For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.05.

6 For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commis-
7 sion, \$1.20.

8 For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Com-
9 mission, \$1.

10 For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce
11 Commission, \$1.78.

12 For Federal Emergency Relief Administration, allotment
13 by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 71 cents.

14 For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations
15 Board, 35 cents.

16 For printing and binding, National Mediation Board, \$5.

17 For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health
18 Service, \$10.98.

19 For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administra-
20 tion, 97 cents.

21 For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Admin-
22 istration of Public Works, \$66.80.

23 For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings
24 Branch, Procurement Division, \$25.30.

1 For general administrative expenses, Public Works
2 Branch, Procurement Division, \$18.55.

3 For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency
4 Administration of Public Works, \$5.75.

5 For operating expenses, Treasury buildings, Procurement
6 Division, \$192.30.

7 For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings,
8 Procurement Division, \$7,425.13.

9 For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administra-
10 tion, \$5.40.

11 For administrative expenses, United States Housing
12 Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$9.78.

13 For Army and Navy pensions, \$40.

14 For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau,
15 \$3.60.

16 For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau,
17 \$16.80.

18 For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,
19 \$1,065.57.

20 **Department of Agriculture:** For conservation and use
21 of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture,
22 \$23,192.77.

23 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
24 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$449.90.

25 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-

1 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
2 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,925.68.

3 For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-
4 tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to
5 Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28,
6 1937), \$1,681.07.

7 For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds
8 of navigable streams, \$2,677.73.

9 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Eco-
10 nomics, \$38.

11 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Ad-
12 ministration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture,
13 \$1,000.

14 For special research fund, Department of Agriculture,
15 \$8.64.

16 For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,
17 \$128.28.

18 For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry.
19 \$278.31.

20 For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act,
21 Department of Agriculture, \$5,898.50.

22 For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agri-
23 culture, \$50.

24 For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjust-
25 ment Administration, \$24.

1 For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation
2 Service (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$49.63.

3 For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-
4 tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$373.01.

5 For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department
6 of Agriculture, \$368.64.

7 For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken areas,
8 Southeastern States, \$4.21.

9 For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land,
10 Department of Agriculture, \$2,366.85.

11 For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$831.81.

12 For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Admin-
13 istration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture),
14 \$833.91.

15 For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and
16 plant diseases, \$701.23.

17 For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid
18 areas, Department of Agriculture, \$5.37.

19 For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration,
20 \$40.18.

21 **Department of Commerce:** For maintenance of air-
22 navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$68.52.

23 For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$41,008.06.

24 For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$19.38.

1 For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aero-
2 nautics Authority, \$6.03.

3 For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1.38.

4 **Department of the Interior:** For salaries and expenses,
5 Bureau of Biological Survey, \$2.19.

6 For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior,
7 \$69.75.

8 For working fund, Interior, Virgin Islands (subsistence
9 homesteads, National Industrial Recovery), \$30.46.

10 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Division of
11 Territories and Island Possessions, \$42.15.

12 For temporary government for Virgin Islands, \$11.71.

13 For National Park Service, \$92.65.

14 For Geological Survey, \$59.80.

15 For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National
16 Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$33.12.

17 For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries
18 and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$16.70.

19 For conservation of health among Indians, \$19.69.

20 For Indian school support, \$673.32.

21 For support of Indians and administration of Indian
22 property, \$122.81.

23 For Indian boarding schools, \$190.70.

24 For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$1.10.

- 1 For water supply for Indians in Arizona and New Mex-
2 ico, 40 cents.
- 3 For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations,
4 \$9.81.
- 5 For obtaining employment for Indians, \$26.40.
- 6 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Wind River Reser-
7 vation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation),
8 \$151.43.
- 9 For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reserva-
10 tion, Montana (receipt limitation) , \$24.25.
- 11 For Indian service supply fund, \$54.43.
- 12 For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior,
13 Indians, Act February 9, 1937) , \$5.09.
- 14 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior,
15 Indians) , \$290.02.
- 16 **Department of Justice:** For salaries and expenses of
17 marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$40.47.
- 18 For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts,
19 \$48.70.
- 20 For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization
21 Service, \$53.
- 22 For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturaliza-
23 tion Service, \$63.75.
- 24 For United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Wash-
25 ington, maintenance, \$6.47.

1 For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts,
2 \$225.98.

3 For printing and binding, Department of Justice and
4 courts, \$16.15.

5 For United States hospital for defective delinquents,
6 maintenance, \$18.94.

7 For United States southwestern reformatory, mainte-
8 nance, \$6.93.

9 For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-
10 tion, \$10.80.

11 **Department of Labor:** For traveling expenses, Depart-
12 ment of Labor, \$11.10.

13 **Navy Department:** For miscellaneous expenses, Navy,
14 \$3.06.

15 For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment,
16 \$6.90.

17 For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.24.

18 For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 89 cents.

19 For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy,
20 \$3,607.84.

21 For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts,
22 \$80.99.

23 For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$189,790.67.

24 For aviation, Navy, \$135,640.65.

25 For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$4,503.35.

- 1 For pay, Marine Corps, \$10.47.
- 2 For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,
- 3 \$63,866.08.
- 4 For payment to officers and employees of the United
- 5 States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign
- 6 currencies (Navy), \$94.44.
- 7 For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$197.88.
- 8 For outfits, Coast Guard, \$118,210.10.
- 9 For increase of the Navy, emergency construction,
- 10 \$5,508.28.
- 11 For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment,
- 12 \$698.85.
- 13 **Department of State:** For transportation, Foreign
- 14 Service, \$2.
- 15 For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$50.23.
- 16 For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$2,508.66.
- 17 **Treasury Department:** For refunds and draw-backs,
- 18 customs, \$228.27.
- 19 For collecting the internal revenue, \$21.46.
- 20 For collecting the revenue from customs, \$87.53.
- 21 For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of for-
- 22 eign currencies (Treasury), \$51.86.
- 23 **War Department:** For general appropriations, Quarter-
- 24 master Corps, \$21.70.
- 25 For Air Corps, Army, \$288,827.17.

- 1 For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$5,434.78.
- 2 For National Guard, \$304.75.
- 3 For travel of the Army, \$378.45.
- 4 For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$26.25.
- 5 For Army transportation, \$125.59.
- 6 For pay of the Army, \$3,543.20.
- 7 For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$273.68.
- 8 For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National
- 9 Guard, \$150.
- 10 For Signal Service of the Army, \$24.16.
- 11 For travel, military and civil personnel, War Depart-
- 12 ment, \$3.89.
- 13 For seacoast defenses, \$3.72.
- 14 For Organized Reserves. \$1,174.21.
- 15 For clothing and equipage, Army \$221.35.
- 16 For barracks and quarters, Army, \$40.95.
- 17 For regular supplies of the Army, \$43.10.
- 18 For armament of fortifications, \$15.52.
- 19 For replacing medical supplies, \$34.05.
- 20 For horses, draft and pack animals, \$144.50.
- 21 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 22 March 31, 1933), \$140.74.
- 23 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
- 24 June 19, 1934), \$2.15.

- 1 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
2 June 22, 1936) , \$309.54.
- 3 For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act
4 February 9, 1937) , \$246.50.
- 5 For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War) ,
6 \$15,174.77.
- 7 For national industrial recovery, War, ordnance, \$36.11.
- 8 **Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the**
9 **postal revenues):** For city delivery carriers, \$126.78.
- 10 For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$36.75.
- 11 For contract air-mail service, \$30,097.28.
- 12 For foreign mail transportation, \$135.32.
- 13 For freight, express, or motor transportation of equip-
14 ment, and so forth, 81 cents.
- 15 For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post
16 Office Department, \$6.50.
- 17 For indemnities, domestic mail, \$157.86.
- 18 For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post
19 offices, \$8.93.
- 20 For operating force for public buildings, Post Office
21 Department, \$89.
- 22 For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office
23 Department, \$1,097.08.
- 24 For rent, light, and fuel, \$1,175.
- 25 For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$109.07.

1 For Rural Delivery Service, \$991.87.

2 For special delivery fees, \$32.33.

3 For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$49.97.

4 For vehicle service, \$30.29.

5 Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$971,434.40,
6 together with such additional sum due to increases in rates
7 of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the
8 foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the
9 settlements of the General Accounting Office.

10 **(29)***(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified*
11 *to be due by the General Accounting Office under appro-*
12 *priations the balances of which have been carried to the sur-*
13 *plus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of*
14 *June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropria-*
15 *tions heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service*
16 *of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise*
17 *stated, and which have been certified to Congress under sec-*
18 *tion 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully*
19 *set forth in Senate Document Numbered 224, Seventy-seventh*
20 *Congress, there is appropriated as follows:*

21 **(30)***Independent Offices: For Interstate Commerce Commis-*
22 *sion, \$5.*

23 **(31)***For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals,*
24 *Public Health Service, \$4.33.*

- 1 (32) *For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings*
2 *Branch, Procurement Division, \$29.75.*
- 3 (33) *For repair, preservation, and equipment, public build-*
4 *ings, Procurement Division, \$7.80.*
- 5 (34) *For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration,*
6 *\$27.62.*
- 7 (35) *Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency out-*
8 *breaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$231.*
- 9 (36) *For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.49.*
- 10 (37) *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
11 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
12 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$344.12.*
- 13 (38) *For exportation and domestic consumption of agricul-*
14 *tural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to*
15 *Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act of June 28,*
16 *1937), \$154.85.*
- 17 (39) *For retirement of cotton pool participation trust cer-*
18 *tificates, Department of Agriculture, \$14.13.*
- 19 (40) *For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid*
20 *areas, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50.*
- 21 (41) *For conservation and use of agricultural land resources,*
22 *Department of Agriculture, \$167.91.*
- 23 (42) *For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service,*
24 *\$21.73.*

- 1 (43) *For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion*
2 *prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$45.50.*
- 3 (44) *For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas*
4 *(transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$37.*
- 5 (45) *Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navi-*
6 *gation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$513.80.*
- 7 (46) *Department of the Interior: For industry among Indians,*
8 *\$4.59.*
- 9 (47) *Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United*
10 *States Courts, \$12.27.*
- 11 (48) *For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investiga-*
12 *tion, \$30.82.*
- 13 (49) *Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division*
14 *of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$23.27.*
- 15 (50) *Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$371.76.*
- 16 (51) *For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance,*
17 *\$9,843.82.*
- 18 (52) *For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$37.27.*
- 19 (53) *For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$23.52.*
- 20 (54) *Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau*
21 *of Engraving and Printing, \$976.14.*
- 22 (55) *War Department: For general appropriations, Quarter-*
23 *master Corps, \$9.90.*
- 24 (56) *For Air Corps, Army, \$55.75.*

- 1 (57) *For Army transportation, \$27.05.*
- 2 (58) *For barracks and quarters, Army, \$22.27.*
- 3 (59) *For National Guard, \$4.79.*
- 4 (60) *For Organized Reserves, \$34.12.*
- 5 (61) *For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$106.*
- 6 (62) *For pay of the Army, \$11.55.*
- 7 (63) *For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$1.72.*
- 8 (64) *For replacing clothing and equipage, \$18,427.84.*
- 9 (65) *For clothing and equipage, Army, \$10,167.04.*
- 10 (66) *For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War),*
- 11 *\$9,381.45.*
- 12 (67) *For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act*
- 13 *June 22, 1936), \$3.60.*
- 14 (68) *Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal*
- 15 *revenues): For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$240.*
- 16 (69) *Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$51,426.07, to-*
- 17 *gether with such additional sum due to increases in rates of*
- 18 *exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign*
- 19 *currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements*
- 20 *of the General Accounting Office.*

21 SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the

22 General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An

23 Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer serv-

24 ice of the United States mustered into service for the War

25 with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine

1 Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April
 2 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered
 3 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certi-
 4 fied to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884
 5 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in
 6 ~~(70)~~*Senate Document Numbered 222 and House Document*
 7 *Numbered 783 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, (71)*~~\$29,-~~
 8 ~~429.92~~ \$31,848.49.

9 SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the
 10 General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885,
 11 for the destruction of private property and which has been
 12 certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Docu-
 13 ment Numbered 782, under the War Department, \$124.54.

14 SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the Gen-
 15 eral Accounting Office for interest on amounts withheld by
 16 the Comptroller General of the United States on account of
 17 claims under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1875, as
 18 amended by section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (31
 19 U. S. C. 227), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in
 20 House Document Numbered 785, under the Veterans' Ad-
 21 ministration, \$15.49.

22 ~~(72)~~*SEC. 208. For payment of interest on claim of the State*
 23 *of Vermont for \$7,322.48, settled by the Comptroller General*
 24 *in accordance with Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Con-*
 25 *gress, approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified*

1 to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Num-
2 bered 223, §232.31.

3 TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

4 SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this
5 Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person
6 who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that
7 advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United
8 States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes
9 hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence
10 that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and
11 is not a member of an organization that advocates the over-
12 throw of the Government of the United States by force or
13 violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates,
14 or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the
15 overthrow of the Government of the United States by force
16 or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for
17 which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be
18 guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not
19 more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year,
20 or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause
21 shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other
22 provisions of existing law.

23 SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this
24 Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise

1 provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation
2 of any officer or employee of the Government of the United
3 States, whose post of duty is in continental United States
4 unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person
5 in the service of the United States on the date of the approval
6 of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore
7 filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who
8 owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not
9 apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

10 SEC. 303. In any case where an office or bureau of the
11 Government, or a part thereof, is transferred during the fiscal
12 years 1942 or 1943 from the District of Columbia, the ap-
13 propriation for such office or bureau for such fiscal years
14 for personal services in the District of Columbia shall be
15 available for personal services outside the District of Columbia.

16 (73)SEC. 304. *The appropriations and authority with re-*
17 *spect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year*
18 *1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942,*
19 *for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations*
20 *and authority. All obligations incurred during the period*
21 *between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of*
22 *this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority*
23 *are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the*
24 *terms thereof.*

- 1 SEC. ~~(74)~~³⁰⁴ 305. This Act may be cited as the “Sec-
2 ond Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942”.

Passed the House of Representatives June 16, 1942.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,
Clerk.

Passed the Senate with amendments June 25 (legisla-
tive day, June 18), 1942.

Attest: EDWIN A. HALSEY,
Secretary.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

H. R. 7232

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 25, 1942

Ordered to be printed with the amendments of the
Senate numbered



House of Representatives

FRIDAY, JUNE 26, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Rev. Edward Gardiner Latch, pastor of Metropolitan Memorial Methodist Church, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, who art the author and sustainer of life, the help of all who put their trust in Thee, we pause in Thy presence to pray that our lives may be built, not upon shifting sands but upon the rock of eternal truth. Help us to keep ourselves, our homes, and our Nation dedicated to Thee and to the cause of truth, of justice, and of freedom upon the earth.

Deliver us from all superficiality, from all half truths, and from a too indulgent living. Discipline our lives that we may see clearly, talk intelligently, walk courageously, and faithfully do our duty to Thee and to our country, whose we are and whom we endeavor to serve.

We pray in the name of Him who ever summons the human spirit to life, to liberty, and to the pursuit of happiness, our Lord and Master, Jesus Christ. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7212. An act to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 7232. An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a joint resolution of the House of the following title:

H. J. Res. 324. Joint resolution making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to

the foregoing joint resolution, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. GLASS, Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. NYE, and Mr. BRIDGES to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill 6709 entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate further insists on its amendments Nos. 81, 83, 85, 86, 90, 91, 93, 95, 96, and 97 to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 6845) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes," disagreed to by the House; agrees to a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. HAYDEN, Mr. McKELLAR, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. O'MAHONEY, Mr. NYE, and Mr. HOLMAN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 3398) entitled "An act for the relief of Gerhard R. Fisher," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. WILEY to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 4355) entitled "An act for the relief of Bella Cosgrove," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROSIER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 4370) entitled "An act for the relief of Charles L. Lair," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 4953) entitled "An act for the relief of Emil Lassila, Martha Lassila, Ellen Huhta, and Sylvia Huhta," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the

conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. TUNNELL, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 5385) entitled "An act for the relief of Charles E. Yates and the Motor Facts Sales Co.," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROSIER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5449) entitled "An act for the relief of Mrs. Cecile Herzog and Lucille Herzog (an infant)," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 5496) entitled "An act for the relief of Cecile McLaughlin," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ROSIER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 5499) entitled "An act for the relief of Henry Daley, guardian of James Roy Daley and Norman Franklin Daley," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. HUGHES, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendment to the bill (H. R. 5920) entitled "An act for the relief of E. A. Williams," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. BROWN, Mr. ELLENDER, and Mr. CAPPER to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the reports of the committees of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to bills of the following titles:

H. R. 4153. An act for the relief of Cleaver Kelley; and

H. R. 5439. An act for the relief of Joseph Soulek.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the com-

mittee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 337) entitled "An act to provide for a permanent postage rate of 1½ cents per pound on books."

The message also announced that the Vice President had appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Navy.
3. Department of War.
4. Federal Security Agency.

THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES OF CHILE

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following communication:

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF NORTH AMERICA:

The Chamber of Deputies of Chile has been informed of the cordial message of greeting which the House of Representatives of the United States sent to it and the evidences of gratitude expressed therein because of having had the honor of receiving in its midst the friendly visit made by a delegation of honorable members of parliament of the great sister nation. This chamber must say to your high body that the fate which enabled it to give warm greetings to your illustrious members has served, because of the kind and cordial words which were exchanged on that occasion, to tighten yet more the bonds of deep and fraternal friendship which unites the two countries. The Chamber of Deputies of Chile, in acknowledging your message, expresses fervent wishes for the prosperity of the great country of the north and for the welfare of its most worthy representatives. In transmitting this resolution of the chamber over which I preside, I wish to express to you my own feelings of friendship for the United States of North America and my warmest wishes for your personal happiness. May God keep you.

PEDRO CASTELBLANCO AGUIERO

L. ASTABURUAGA,

For the Secretary.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following letter from the President of the United States:

THE WHITE HOUSE,

Washington, D. C., June 23, 1942.

Hon. SAM RAYBURN,

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: Early this year Mr. John Marshall Gamble of Santa Barbara, Calif., sent to me a very old silver ladle which belonged to Jonathan Dayton, Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1795 to 1799. I thought this might be a very interesting thing for you to have in the House of Representatives to exhibit with my compliments and those of Mr. Gamble. If you do not have any facilities for exhibiting it, you might send it to the National Museum.

Very sincerely yours,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by including an article by David Lawrence.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table and the other business of the House, I may be permitted to address the House for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WADSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an article by Brig. Gen. John McAuley Palmer, which appeared in the Infantry Journal for June, entitled "Two Views of War," a very interesting and informative discussion.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

WORK RELIEF BILL

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. J. Res. 324) making appropriations for work relief and relief for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? (After a pause.) The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees:

Messrs. CANNON of Missouri, WOODRUM of Virginia, LUDLOW, SNYDER, O'NEAL, JOHNSON of West Virginia, RABAUT, JOHNSON of Oklahoma, TABER, WIGGLESWORTH, LAMBERTSON, and DITTER.

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1942

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 7232) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, together with the Senate amendments thereto, be laid before the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would suggest that all amendments, except amendment No. 6, be taken up together and considered at once.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I make that as a part of my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 2, after line 8, insert:

"For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1942, \$50,000."

Page 4, after line 16, insert:

"UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON"

"The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943."

Page 6, after line 9, insert:

"For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$1,250."

Page 8, after line 11, insert:

"Orchard rehabilitation loans: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for 'Orchard rehabilitation loans' made available for 1942 in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943."

Page 8, after line 11, insert:

"FOREST SERVICE

"Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency): The first proviso in the item 'Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency)' in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law 528, 77th Cong.), is hereby amended to read as follows: 'Provided, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and suppression.'"

Page 13, line 18, after "in" insert "Senate Document No. 218 and."

Page 13, line 19, strike out "\$1,792.47" and insert "\$1,963.04."

Page 13, after line 19, insert:

"BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

"Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The appropriation 'Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel' for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law, of the personnel provided for under this head."

Page 19, after line 13, insert:

"International Committee on Political Refugees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation 'International Committee on Political Refugees,' continued available to June 30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943."

Page 19, after line 13, insert:

"Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation 'Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico,' made available for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943."

Page 19, after line 14, insert:

"OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

"Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, Treasury De-

partment: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1942, \$6,000."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case," approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"Executive Office of the President."

"Coordinator of Information, \$103.95."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"Federal Security Agency, \$563.30."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"Federal Works Administration, \$990."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"Department of the Interior, \$1,052.73."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"Navy Department, \$463.70."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"War Department, \$14,509.20."

Page 22, after line 25, insert:

"In all, \$17,691.93."

Page 23, line 8, after "in" insert "Senate Document Numbered 221 and."

Page 23, after line 14, insert:

"War Department, \$870."

Page 23, line 15, strike out "\$6,674.27" and insert "\$7,544.27."

Page 25, line 14, after "in" insert "Senate Document Numbered 220 and."

Page 25, line 18, strike out "\$13,629.90" and insert "\$84,111.62."

Page 26, line 1, strike out "\$124,655.05" and insert "\$127,325.31."

Page 26, line 3, strike out "\$41,657.69" and insert "\$47,346.17."

Page 26, line 4, strike out "\$412,805.74" and insert "\$491,646.20."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 224, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Independent Offices: For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$5."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$4.33."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$29.75."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$7.60."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$27.62."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$231."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.49."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$344.12."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, act of June 28, 1937), \$154.85."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$14.13."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$167.91."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$21.73."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$45.50."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$37."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$513.80."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Department of the Interior: For industry among Indians, \$4.59."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, \$12.27."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$30.82."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$23.27."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$371.76."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$9,843.82."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$37.27."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$23.52."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$976.14."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$9.90."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For Air Corps, Army, \$55.75."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For Army transportation, \$27.05."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For barracks and quarters, Army, \$22.27."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For National Guard, \$4.79."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For Organized Reserves, \$34.12."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$106."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For pay of the Army, \$11.55."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$1.72."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For replacing clothing and equipage, \$18,427.84."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For clothing and equipage, Army, \$10,167.04."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$9,381.45."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$3.60."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$240."

Page 37, after line 5, insert:

"Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$51,426.07, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office."

Page 37, line 15, after "in" insert "Senate Document No. 222 and."

Page 37, line 17, strike out "\$29,429.93" and insert "\$31,848.49."

Page 38, after line 5, insert:

"Sec. 208. For payment of interest on claim of the State of Vermont for \$7,322.48, settled by the Comptroller General in accordance with Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document No. 223, \$232.31."

Page 39, after line 17, insert:

"Sec. 304. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof."

Page 39, line 18, strike out "304" and insert "305."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the Senate returns the bill with a total of 74 amendments, adding \$208,899.90 to the amount carried by the bill as it left the House.

The Senate amendments may be said to fall into three general categories, as follows:

First, there are judgments and claims against the Government which are authorized and which have been duly adjudicated aggregating \$151,479.90. Of course, there is nothing to do but to pay them.

Second, there is an item of \$50,000 for contingent expenses of the Senate. Of course, that is a matter of the domestic economy of the Senate and concerns their housekeeping bills.

Third, there is \$6,000 for the reimbursement of the Post Office Department by the Treasury Department for handling adjusted-service bonds. That is automatic and is the minimum that could be provided for the purpose.

There are also a few reappropriations which involve no additional funds.

There is nothing controversial in any of these amendments, and the subcommittee in charge of the bill, and the conferees on the part of the House are unanimous in recommending their approval. That leaves only one amendment still undisposed of, amendment No. 6, and after disposition of the pending motion,

it is my purpose to ask the House to take separate action on that amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Missouri has clearly stated the question and I shall not have any objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments referred to. The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask now that Senate amendment numbered 6 be reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 11, after line 3, insert:

"Relief and civilian defense, Hawaii: In providing for the protection, care, and relief of the civilian population of the Territory of Hawaii, for which an allocation of \$15,000,000 was made to the Secretary of the Interior from the appropriation 'Emergency fund for the President', contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942 (allocation letter No. 42-56, dated January 12, 1942), receipts from sales of materials, supplies, or foodstuff, and from charges for furnishing services and facilities, acquired or furnished thereunder, shall be deposited to the credit of said allocation and shall be available for expenditure for the purposes thereof."

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, this amendment sets up a revolving fund in connection with a Presidential allocation of \$15,000,000 for relief in the Hawaiian Islands. It seems to the House committee that this is subject to question. We doubt the wisdom of providing a revolving fund from executively allocated moneys. Under the circumstance the committee is inclined to recommend that needs of this character be considered by direct appropriation.

I move, therefore, that Senate amendment No. 6 be disagreed to.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include an editorial entitled "Enemies We Fight."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LETTER FROM HIS EXCELLENCY ELIE LESCOT, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Mr. RABAUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to place in the RECORD at this point a letter which I have received from the Honorable John Campbell White, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States at Port-au-Prince, Haiti, together with a letter from His Excellency Elie Lescot, President of the Republic of Haiti. This correspondence concerns the resolution adopted by the House of Representatives expressing thanks for the hospitality accorded the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of State when it visited Haiti recently.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The matter referred to follows:

LEGATION OF THE UNITED

STATES OF AMERICA,

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, June 13, 1942.

The Honorable LOUIS C. RABAUT,
Chairman of the Subcommittee of
the Appropriations Committee of
the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. RABAUT: I had the pleasure of delivering to President Lescot the other day the handsomely bound resolution of the House of Representatives expressing thanks for his hospitality at the time of your visit to Haiti.

He has requested me to convey his thanks to the House. In this respect I cannot do better than to enclose copies, with English translation, of his letter.

I trust that you are well and that we may have the pleasure of seeing you again down here before long.

Sincerely yours,

J. C. WHITE.

[Enclosures.]

[Translation]

NATIONAL PALACE,

Port-au-Prince, June 10, 1942.

His Excellency Mr. J. C. WHITE,
Envoy Extraordinary and
Minister Plenipotentiary,
Legation of the United States
of America, Port-au-Prince.

SIR: I take pleasure in acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 8th of June current, under cover of which I was especially pleased to find the beautiful, magnificently presented resolution of the House of Representatives of the United States. I shall always keep it as a precious possession.

I was profoundly touched by this gesture of the Representatives of your country, which is in line with all the steps that they undertake, and I request you to be my interpreter to them, and to tell them of the pleasure which they have given me and to transmit to them my lively thanks.

I avail myself of this occasion, sir, to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

E. LESCOT.

HOOR OF MEETING TOMORROW

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourn today it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock tomorrow.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORTS ON APPROPRIATION BILLS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that beginning today, and until July 1, it may be in order for the House to consider conference reports on appropriation bills, notwithstanding the fact that the conference reports have not been printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. I shall not object, because I believe that is necessary in order to complete the work of the Committee on Appropriations of the House, but I do feel that before these reports are called up reasonable notice should be given to the membership that they are coming up.

Mr. McCORMACK. I thoroughly agree with what the gentleman from New York says, and I might say that in the

agreement with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], that was thoroughly understood. However, that was something that could not well be put in a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. TABER. It is thoroughly understood.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly, and I would be very glad to suggest whatever reasonable period the gentleman has in mind.

Mr. TABER. There ought to be time enough for the members of the committee to be here and there ought to be time enough before a vote is taken to at least give Members a telephone ring on both sides that the matter is coming up.

Mr. McCORMACK. I can assure the gentleman that that will happen. I think we can leave that rest safely in the hands of the Speaker.

Mr. TABER. I think that is satisfactory.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK]?

There was no objection.

SCRAP RUBBER

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I have no accurate knowledge as to how much rubber exists in various governmental departments and agencies and buildings under their supervision, including the buildings we ourselves occupy. I do want to suggest, however, in connection with the current drive to collect all possible scrap rubber that, as a means of setting an example the heads of all governmental agencies and departments might appoint emergency committees for the purpose of seeing to it that all possible available rubber scrap in any governmental agency be delivered over to the scrap drive.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. COOLEY. Would it not be a good idea for the Government to take over all these rubber mats that are in the House Office Buildings and the Senate Office Building?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. That is one of the things I had in mind.

[Here the gavel fell.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

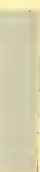
Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Pataskala (Ohio) Standard.





[PUBLIC LAW 648—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 476—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 7232]

AN ACT

Making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums are appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942, and for prior fiscal years, and for other purposes, namely:

TITLE I—GENERAL APPROPRIATIONS

SENATE

Office of Sergeant at Arms and Doorkeeper: For the payment of twenty-one pages for the Senate Chamber, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending with the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

For miscellaneous items, exclusive of labor, fiscal year 1942. \$50,000.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

For payment to the widow of Patrick J. Boland, late a Representative from the State of Pennsylvania, \$10,000, to be disbursed by the Sergeant at Arms of the House.

Doorkeeper's Office: For payment of forty-seven pages, including ten pages for duty at the entrances to the Hall of the House, at \$4 per day each, for the period commencing July 1, 1942, and ending on the last day of the month in which the Seventy-seventh Congress adjourns sine die at the second session thereof, so much as may be necessary.

Stationery: For an additional allowance for stationery for Representatives, Delegates, and the Resident Commissioner from Puerto Rico, for the second session of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$87,600.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

FOREIGN WAR RELIEF

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for relief of refugees rendered destitute by hostilities or invasion, contained in section 40 of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941, and the appropriation of \$35,000,000 for foreign war relief, contained in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, are hereby consolidated and made one fund effec-

tive as of December 17, 1941, which fund shall be available until June 30, 1943, for all the objects and purposes of such consolidated appropriations.

BUREAU OF THE BUDGET

Printing and binding: Not to exceed \$5,500 of the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of the Budget, 1942", may be transferred to the appropriation "Printing and Binding, Bureau of the Budget, 1942".

INDEPENDENT EXECUTIVE AGENCIES

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY

SAINT ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount, fiscal year 1942, for salaries and expenses, Saint Elizabeths Hospital, including the objects specified under this head in the Federal Security Agency Appropriation Act, 1942, \$103,000.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

Not to exceed \$173,000 of the special account "United States Housing Corporation" on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States is hereby made available for necessary expenses for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 in winding up the affairs and effecting the dissolution of any corporation organized in pursuance of authority contained in the Act of May 16, 1918 (40 Stat. 550), and any amendments thereof, to be expendable, in the same manner and to the same extent as provided in the first and third sentences of subsection (j) of section 4 of the Home Owners' Loan Act of 1933 (12 U. S. C. 1463 (j)), by the Federal Home Loan Bank Administration or by such persons, agencies, and corporations as it may designate: *Provided*, That \$75,000 of said amount shall be available only for alteration, repair, and improvement of real or personal property.

UNITED STATES COMMISSION FOR THE CELEBRATION OF THE TWO HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THOMAS JEFFERSON

The unexpended balance of the appropriation of \$5,000 for the expenses of the United States Commission for the Celebration of the Two Hundredth Anniversary of the Birth of Thomas Jefferson, contained in the First Supplemental Civil Functions Appropriation Act, 1941, and continued available for the fiscal year 1942 by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

CORONER'S OFFICE

Expenses: For an additional amount for expenses, coroner's office, fiscal year 1940, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1940, \$1.50.

CONTINGENT AND MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

Judicial expenses: For an additional amount for judicial expenses, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1942, \$1,650.

General advertising: For an additional amount for general advertising, authorized and required by law, and for tax and school notices and notices of changes in regulations, fiscal year 1941, subject to the condition specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, \$1,169.26.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical charities: For an additional amount for care and treatment of indigent patients under contract made by the Health Officer of the District of Columbia and approved by the Commissioners with the Children's Hospital, fiscal year 1941, \$6,429.10.

PUBLIC WELFARE

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION. WORKHOUSE AND REFORMATORY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Support of convicts: For additional amounts for support, maintenance, and transportation of convicts transferred from District of Columbia, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

For 1940, \$3,609.52;

For 1941, \$1,020.89.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS AND SUITS

For the payment of the claim of Mrs. Hattie Crouch, approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia under and in accordance with the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to settle claims and suits against the District of Columbia", approved February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$375.

For the payment of claims in excess of \$250, approved by the Commissioners in accordance with the provisions of the Act of February 11, 1929, as amended by the Act approved June 5, 1930 (45 Stat. 1160; 46 Stat. 500), \$1,250.

JUDGMENTS

For the payment of final judgments, including costs, rendered against the District of Columbia, as set forth in House Document Numbered 754 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$3,097.36, together with such further sum as may be necessary to pay the interest at not exceeding 4 per centum per annum on such judgments, as provided by law, from the date the same became due until the date of payment.

AUDITED CLAIMS

For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the accounting officers of the District of Columbia, under appropriations

the balances of which have been exhausted or carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior fiscal years:

Office of Recorder of Deeds, District of Columbia, 1937, \$8.77;

Public schools, expenses, District of Columbia, 1939, \$24.40;

Teachers' retirement appropriated fund, District of Columbia, 1939, \$26.73;

Metropolitan Police, salaries, District of Columbia, 1939, \$136.12;

In all, audited claims, \$196.02.

HIGHWAY FUND, GASOLINE TAX AND MOTOR VEHICLE FEES

DEPARTMENT OF VEHICLES AND TRAFFIC

Expenses: For an additional amount for the fiscal year 1941 for purchase, installation, and modification of electric traffic lights, signals and controls, and so forth, \$1,296.63, and the limitation of \$34,300 for the operation and maintenance of electric traffic lights, signals and controls contained in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, 1941, is hereby increased to \$36,073.60.

WATER SERVICE

Washington Aqueduct: For an additional amount for operation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the District of Columbia Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, \$75,046, payable wholly from the revenues of the Water Department.

DIVISION OF EXPENSES

The foregoing sums for the District of Columbia, unless otherwise therein specifically provided, shall be paid out of the revenues of the District of Columbia and the Treasury of the United States in the manner prescribed by the District of Columbia Appropriation Acts for the respective fiscal years for which sums are provided.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Orchard rehabilitaton loans: Not to exceed \$400,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for "Orchard rehabilitation loans" made available for 1942 in the Third Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

FOREST SERVICE

Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency): The first proviso in the item "Forest-fire control, Department of Agriculture (emergency)" in the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1942, approved April 28, 1942 (Public Law 528, Seventy-seventh Congress), is hereby amended to read as follows: "*Provided*, That there shall not be expended from this appropriation on non-Federal lands in any State any amount in excess of the amount made available by the State, or private agencies, or individuals for the purposes of forest-fire prevention and suppression".

FEDERAL FARM MORTGAGE CORPORATION

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for administrative expenses of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1942, \$150,000, payable from the funds of such Corporation.

EMERGENCY RUBBER PROJECT

For all expenses necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry into effect the provisions of the Act of March 5, 1942 (Public Law 473), and in accordance with the provisions thereof, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere (including alien labor); printing and binding without regard to section 11 of the Act of March 1, 1919 (44 U. S. C. 111); purchase of books of reference and periodicals; the purchase (not to exceed \$18,500), operation, and maintenance of passenger-carrying vehicles; the exchange of passenger-carrying and other motor vehicles, tractors, and other equipment and parts or accessories thereof, in whole or in part payment for similar equipment; the erection of necessary buildings; the procurement of medical supplies and services for emergency use in the field; and the acceptance of donations of land and rubber-bearing plants, fiscal year 1942, \$8,235,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943: *Provided*, That out of the funds made available herein, the Secretary of Agriculture may, with the approval of the Director of the Bureau of the Budget, make transfers of funds to any bureau or office of the department which is assigned functions under said Act of March 5, 1942, in addition to the transfers authorized by the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1943: *Provided further*, That appropriations heretofore and herein made for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of said Act of March 5, 1942, shall be merged into a single appropriation: *Provided further*, That subject to conditions prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture, any part of the land acquired by lease, deed, or other agreement pursuant to such Act of March 5, 1942, which is not required or suitable for the purposes of the Act may be leased or subleased at a reasonable rental during the period the United States is entitled to possession thereof; and any surplus water supplies controlled by the United States on such land may be disposed of at reasonable rates: *Provided further*, That any proceeds from the sales of guayule, rubber processed from guayule, or other rubber-bearing plants, or from other sales, rentals, and fees resulting from operations under such Act of March 5, 1942, shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts: *Provided further*, That the allocation of \$600,000 for these purposes from the emergency fund for the President in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act, 1942, made by letter numbered 42-116, dated April 21, 1942, shall be transferred to and made a part of this appropriation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

GOVERNMENT IN THE TERRITORIES

Not to exceed \$30,000 of the unexpended balance of the appropriation for expenses of the Division of Territories and Island Posses-

sions in the investigation and survey of natural resources of the land and sea areas of the Antarctic regions contained in the Interior Department Appropriation Act, 1942, is continued available until June 30, 1943, for all expenses necessary for the completion of the record of the results of such investigation and survey, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, traveling expenses, purchase of equipment and supplies, printing and binding, and the procurement, preparation, and reproduction of photographs and maps.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

PRINTING AND BINDING

Printing and binding: For an additional amount for printing and binding for the Department of Justice and the courts of the United States, fiscal year 1938, \$92.85.

For additional amounts for printing and binding for the Department of Justice for the fiscal years which follow:

For 1940, \$1,734:

For 1942, \$220,000.

FEES OF COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

Fees of commissioners: For an additional amount for fees of United States commissioners and other committing magistrates acting under section 1014, Revised Statutes, fiscal year 1939, \$52.21.

FEES AND EXPENSES OF CONCILIATION COMMISSIONERS, UNITED STATES COURTS

Conciliation commissioners, United States courts: For additional amounts for fees and expenses of conciliation commissioners, United States courts, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Acts, for the following fiscal years:

For 1935, \$138.75:

For 1937-1940, \$200.69.

PROBATION SYSTEM, UNITED STATES COURTS

Probation system, United States courts: For an additional amount for probation system, United States courts, fiscal year 1939, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1939, \$6.24.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Salaries and expenses, detection and prosecution of crimes (emergency): For an additional amount for salaries and expenses in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, during the national emergency, in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fiscal year 1942, including the objects and for the purposes specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$865,000.

Claims for damages: For the payment of claims for damages to any person or damages to or loss of privately owned property caused by employees of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, acting within the scope of their employment, considered, adjusted, and determined

by the Attorney General, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims arising out of the activities of the Federal Bureau of Investigation", approved March 20, 1936 (5 U. S. C. 300b), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 784, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$171.58.

PAY AND EXPENSES OF BAILIFFS

Pay and expenses of bailiffs: For an additional amount for pay and expenses of bailiffs, Department of Justice, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of Justice Appropriation Act, 1942, \$20,000.

NAVY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Claims for damages by collision with naval vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Navy under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Act authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to settle claims for damages to private property arising from collisions with naval vessels", approved December 28, 1922, as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 218 and House Document Numbered 789, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,963.04.

BUREAU OF SUPPLIES AND ACCOUNTS

Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel: The appropriation "Pay, subsistence, and transportation of naval personnel" for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943 shall be available for the pay and allowances, authorized by law, of the personnel provided for under this head.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

OUT OF THE POSTAL REVENUES

OFFICE OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL

FIELD SERVICE

Personal or property damage claims: For an additional amount for personal or property damage claims, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$25,000.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Compensation to postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to postmasters, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

For 1941, \$235,000;

For 1942, \$1,600,000.

Compensation to assistant postmasters: For an additional amount for compensation to assistant postmasters at first- and second-class post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$250,000.

Clerks, first- and second-class post offices: For an additional amount for compensation to clerks and employees at first- and second-class

post offices, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$14,750,000.

Clerks, contract stations: For an additional amount for compensation to clerks in charge of contract stations, fiscal year 1942, \$55,000.

Carfare and bicycle allowance: For an additional amount for carfare and bicycle allowance, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$55,000.

City delivery carriers: For an additional amount for pay of letter carriers, City Delivery Service and United States Official Mail and Messenger Service, fiscal year 1942, \$8,000,000.

Special-delivery fees: For an additional amount for fees to special-delivery messengers for the fiscal years which follow:

For 1941, \$120,000;

For 1942, \$1,400,000.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Star Route Service: For an additional amount for inland transportation by star routes (excepting service in Alaska), including temporary service to newly established post offices, fiscal year 1942, \$378,000.

Star-route service, Alaska: For an additional amount for inland transportation by star routes in Alaska, fiscal year 1941, \$1,000.

Railroad transportation and mail-messenger service: For an additional amount for inland transportation by railroad routes and for mail-messenger service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$7,000,000.

Railway Mail Service, salaries: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, salaries, fiscal year 1942, \$2,190,000.

Railway postal clerks, travel allowance: For an additional amount for travel allowance to railway postal clerks and substitute railway postal clerks, fiscal year 1942, \$102,300.

Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses: For an additional amount for Railway Mail Service, traveling expenses, fiscal year 1942, \$13,700.

Electric and cable-car service: For an additional amount for electric and cable-car service, fiscal year 1942, \$20,000.

Domestic air-mail service: For an additional amount for the inland transportation of mail by aircraft, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

For 1941, \$174,000;

For 1942, \$944,000.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper: For an additional amount for the manufacture and distribution of stamps and stamped paper, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$550,000.

Indemnities, domestic mail: For an additional amount for payment of indemnities, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years which follow, respectively:

For 1941, \$25,000;

For 1942, \$200,000.

OFFICE OF THE FOURTH ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Operating force for public buildings: For an additional amount for personal services in connection with the operation of public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$350,000.

Operating supplies for public buildings: For an additional amount for operating supplies for public buildings, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Post Office Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$215,000.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Salaries: For an additional amount for salaries, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, \$120,000.

FOREIGN INTERCOURSE

Salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers: The appropriations for salaries of Ambassadors and Ministers in the Department of State Appropriation Acts, 1942 and 1943, shall be available for salaries of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to Iran and Afghanistan at the rate of \$10,000 per annum each.

Contingent expenses, Foreign Service: For an additional amount for contingent expenses, Foreign Service, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942; and including also the expenses of the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida; and the purchase, rental, repair, and operation of microfilm equipment, \$500,000.

Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service: The appropriations "Miscellaneous salaries and allowances, Foreign Service", for the fiscal years 1942 and 1943, are hereby made available for compensation of employees of the dispatch agency at Miami, Florida.

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY COMMISSION, UNITED STATES AND MEXICO

Salaries and expenses: For an additional amount for salaries and expenses, International Boundary Commission, United States and Mexico, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, to be available also for the protection of the Rio Grande rectification and canalization projects, and for completion of the Ysleta Bridge, \$50,000, to remain available until June 30, 1943.

Rio Grande rectification project: For completion of the rectification of the Rio Grande in the El Paso-Juarez Valley under the con-

vention concluded February 1, 1933, between the United States and Mexico, including obligations chargeable against the appropriation for this purpose for the fiscal year 1942, the funds made available under this head in the Department of State Appropriation Act, 1942, are continued available until June 30, 1943.

MISCELLANEOUS

Eighth Pan American Child Congress: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Eighth Pan American Child Congress", contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

International Committee on Political Refugees: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "International Committee on Political Refugees", continued available to June 30, 1942, by the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico: The unexpended balance of the appropriation "Agrarian Claims Commission, United States and Mexico", made available for 1942 in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, is continued available for the same purposes until June 30, 1943.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

Administrative expenses, Adjusted Compensation Payment Act, 1936, Treasury Department: For transfer to the Post Office Department to cover registry fees and postage on mailings of bonds issued under the provisions of the Adjusted Compensation Payment Act of 1936, fiscal year 1942, \$6,000.

DIVISION OF PRINTING

Stationery, Treasury Department: For an additional amount for stationery for the Treasury Department, fiscal year 1941, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1941, \$6,200.

BUREAU OF ACCOUNTS

Refund of moneys erroneously received and covered: For an additional amount for refund of moneys erroneously received and covered, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$40,000.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC DEBT

Expenses of loans: The limitation contained in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, on the amount that may be obligated during the fiscal year 1942 under the indefinite appropriation "Expenses of loans, Act of September 24, 1917, as amended and extended" is hereby increased from \$26,000,000 to \$27,152,726, to be expended as the Secretary of the Treasury may direct.

BUREAU OF CUSTOMS

Refunds and drawbacks: For an additional amount for refunds and drawbacks, Customs, fiscal year 1942, including the objects specified under this head in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, 1942, \$3,000,000.

BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING

The limitation on the amount which may be expended for articles approved by the Secretary of the Treasury as being necessary for the protection of the person of employees under the appropriation "Salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing", contained in the Treasury Department Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1942, is hereby increased from \$1,500 to \$2,200.

BUREAU OF THE MINT

Transportation of bullion and coin: Not to exceed \$18,500 of the appropriation made available under this head in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942, is hereby made available for the transfer of coin from the United States mint in New Orleans, Louisiana, to Washington, District of Columbia.

COAST GUARD

Claims for damages, operation of vessels: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of the Treasury under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the adjustment and settlement of certain claims for damages resulting from the operation of vessels of the Coast Guard and the Public Health Service, in sums not exceeding \$3,000 in any one case", approved June 15, 1936, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 791, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$50.

WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY ACTIVITIES.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR

Claims for damages to and loss of private property: To pay claims for damages adjusted and determined by the Secretary of War under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1912, as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 781, Seventy-seventh Congress, \$1,000.

TITLE II—JUDGMENTS AND AUTHORIZED CLAIMS

PROPERTY DAMAGE CLAIMS

SEC. 201. (a) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective Departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United

States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 790, Seventy-seventh Congress as follows:

Executive Office of the President—Office for Emergency Management, \$363.20;

Federal Housing Administration, \$85.50;

Federal Works Administration, \$2,943.45;

Department of Agriculture, \$3,409.35;

Department of Commerce, \$387.34;

Department of the Interior, \$2,086.42;

Department of Justice, \$292.11;

Navy Department, \$7,596.73;

Treasury Department, \$380.41;

War Department, \$55,751.09;

In all, \$73,295.60.

(b) For the payment of claims for damages to or losses of privately owned property adjusted and determined by the following respective departments and independent offices, under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act to provide a method for the settlement of claims arising against the Government of the United States in the sums not exceeding \$1,000 in any one case", approved December 28, 1922 (31 U. S. C. 215), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 219, Seventy-seventh Congress, as follows:

Executive Office of the President:

Coordinator of Information, \$103.95;

Federal Security Agency, \$563.35;

Federal Works Administration, \$999;

Department of the Interior, \$1,052.73;

Navy Department, \$463.70;

War Department, \$14,509.20;

In all, \$17,691.93.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURTS

SEC. 202. (a) For the payment of the final judgments, including costs of suits, which have been rendered under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An Act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States", as amended by section 297 of the Act of March 3, 1911 (28 U. S. C. 761), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 221 and House Document Numbered 787, under the following agencies:

Federal Works Agency—Public Buildings Administration, \$1,808.80;

United States New York World's Fair Commission, \$2,500;

Department of the Interior, \$2,365.47;

War Department, \$870;

In all, \$7,544.27, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(b) For the payment of judgments, including cost of suits, rendered against the Government of the United States by United States district courts under the provisions of an Act entitled "An Act authorizing suits against the United States in admiralty for damages caused

by and salvage services rendered to public vessels belonging to the United States, and for other purposes", approved March 3, 1925 (46 U. S. C. 781-789), and which have been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787 under the Department of Justice, \$2,679, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay costs and interest as and where specified in such judgments or as provided by law.

(c) For payment of the judgment rendered against the United States by the United States District Court for the Northern District of Georgia under the provisions of the joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims or the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Mrs. J. W. Marks, of Stephens County, Georgia", approved July 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1320), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787, under the Department of Agriculture, \$2,000, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest thereon from December 16, 1941, to the date of this appropriation.

(d) For payment of the judgment rendered against the United States, including costs of suit, by the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey under the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of A. F. Amory", approved August 16, 1937 (50 Stat. 1058), and certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 787, under the Navy Department, \$2,710.80.

(e) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

(f) Payment of interest wherever provided for judgments contained in this Act shall not in any case continue for more than thirty days after the date of approval of this Act.

JUDGMENTS, UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

SEC. 203. (a) For payment of the judgments rendered by the Court of Claims and reported to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 220 and House Document Numbered 786, under the following agencies, namely:

Independent offices:

Federal Works Agency, Public Buildings Administration, \$84,111.62;

United States Maritime Commission, \$160,611.97;

Executive departments:

Agriculture, \$11,679.97;

Commerce, \$4,000.37;

Interior, \$3,935.06;

Justice, \$50,413.25;

Navy, \$127,325.31;

Treasury, \$2,222.48;

War, \$47,346.17;

In all, \$491,646.20, together with such additional sum as may be necessary to pay interest as and where specified in such judgments.

(b) None of the judgments contained under this caption shall be paid until the right of appeal shall have expired; except such as have become final and conclusive against the United States by failure of the parties to appeal or otherwise.

AUDITED CLAIMS

SEC. 204. (a) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in House Document Numbered 788, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Legislative: For maintenance, House Office Buildings, \$24.13.

Independent Offices: For salaries and expenses, Civil Service Commission, \$19.52.

For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.05.

For safety of employees, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.20.

For locomotive inspection, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.

For motor transport regulation, Interstate Commerce Commission, \$1.78.

For Federal Emergency Relief Administration, allotment by Reconstruction Finance Corporation, 71 cents.

For salaries and expenses, National Labor Relations Board, 35 cents.

For printing and binding, National Mediation Board, \$5.

For diseases and sanitation investigations, Public Health Service, \$10.98.

For salaries and expenses, Food and Drug Administration, 97 cents.

For administrative expenses, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$66.80.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$25.30.

For general administrative expenses, Public Works Branch, Procurement Division, \$18.55.

For National Industrial Recovery, Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works, \$5.75.

For operating expenses, Treasury buildings, Procurement Division, \$192.30.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$7,425.13.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Housing Administration, \$5.40.

For administrative expenses, United States Housing Authority, Federal Public Housing Authority, \$9.78.

For Army and Navy pensions, \$40.

For medical and hospital services, Veterans' Bureau, \$3.60.

For military and naval insurance, Veterans' Bureau, \$16.80.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$1,065.57.

Department of Agriculture: For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$23,192.77.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture, \$449.90.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$1,925.68.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act June 28, 1937), \$1,681.07.

For acquisition of lands for protection of watersheds of navigable streams, \$2,677.73.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, \$38.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, subsistence homesteads (transfer to Agriculture), \$1,000.

For special research fund, Department of Agriculture, \$8.64.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$128.28.

For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Animal Industry, \$278.31.

For submarginal land program, Farm Tenant Act, Department of Agriculture, \$5,898.50.

For elimination of diseased cattle, Department of Agriculture, \$50.

For National Industrial Recovery, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, \$24.

For working fund, Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service (War, Civilian Conservation Corps), \$49.63.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$373.01.

For administration of Sugar Act of 1937, Department of Agriculture, \$368.64.

For loans to farmers in storm- and drought-stricken areas, Southeastern States, \$4.21.

For land utilization and retirement of submarginal land, Department of Agriculture, \$2,366.85.

For salaries and expenses, Forest Service, \$831.81.

For National Industrial Recovery, Resettlement Administration, submarginal lands (transfer to Agriculture), \$833.91.

For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$701.23.

For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, Department of Agriculture, \$5.37.

For salaries and expenses, Farm Credit Administration, \$40.18.

Department of Commerce: For maintenance of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$68.52.

For Civil Aeronautics Authority fund, \$41,008.06.

For salaries and expenses, Weather Bureau, \$19.38.

For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$6.03.

For party expenses, Coast and Geodetic Survey, \$1.38.

Department of the Interior: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Biological Survey, \$2.19.

For contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, \$69.75.

For working fund, Interior, Virgin Islands (subsistence homesteads, National Industrial Recovery), \$30.46.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, Division of Territories and Island Possessions, \$42.15.

For temporary government for Virgin Islands, \$11.71.

For National Park Service, \$92.65.

For Geological Survey, \$59.80.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, National Park Service, recreational demonstration projects, \$33.12.

For working fund, Interior, office of Secretary (salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration), \$16.70.

For conservation of health among Indians, \$19.69.

For Indian school support, \$673.32.

For support of Indians and administration of Indian property, \$122.81.

For Indian boarding schools, \$190.70.

For agriculture and stock raising among Indians, \$1.10.

For water supply for Indians in Arizona and New Mexico, 40 cents.

For maintaining law and order on Indian reservations, \$9.81.

For obtaining employment for Indians, \$26.40.

For maintenance, irrigation systems, Wind River Reservation and ceded lands, Wyoming (receipt limitation), \$151.43.

For maintenance, irrigation systems, Flathead Reservation, Montana (receipt limitation), \$24.25.

For Indian service supply fund, \$54.43.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to Interior, Indians, Act February 9, 1937), \$5.09.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to Interior, Indians), \$290.02.

Department of Justice: For salaries and expenses of marshals, and so forth, Department of Justice, \$40.47.

For fees of jurors and witnesses, United States courts, \$48.70.

For general expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$53.

For salaries and expenses, Immigration and Naturalization Service, \$63.75.

For United States penitentiary, McNeil Island, Washington, maintenance, \$6.47.

For miscellaneous expenses, United States courts, \$225.98.

For printing and binding, Department of Justice and courts, \$16.15.

For United States hospital for defective delinquents, maintenance, \$18.94.

For United States southwestern reformatory, maintenance, \$6.93.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$10.80.

Department of Labor: For traveling expenses, Department of Labor, \$11.10.

Navy Department: For miscellaneous expenses, Navy, \$3.06.

For increase of compensation, Naval Establishment, \$6.90.

For organizing the Naval Reserve, \$15.24.

For maintenance, Bureau of Yards and Docks, 89 cents.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$3,607.84.

For maintenance, Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, \$80.99.

For engineering, Bureau of Engineering, \$189,790.67.

For aviation, Navy, \$135,640.65.

For general expenses, Marine Corps, \$4,503.35.

For pay, Marine Corps, \$10.47.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$63,866.08.

For payment to officers and employees of the United States in foreign countries due to appreciation of foreign currencies (Navy), \$94.44.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$197.88.

For outfits, Coast Guard, \$118,210.10.

For increase of the Navy, emergency construction, \$5,508.28.

For National Industrial Recovery, Navy allotment, \$698.85.

Department of State: For transportation, Foreign Service, \$2.

For office and living quarters, Foreign Service, \$50.23.

For contingent expenses, Foreign Service, \$2,508.66.

Treasury Department: For refunds and draw-backs, customs, \$228.27.

For collecting the internal revenue, \$21.46.

For collecting the revenue from customs, \$87.53.

For foreign-service pay adjustment, appreciation of foreign currencies (Treasury), \$51.86.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$21.70.

For Air Corps, Army, \$288,827.17.

For ordnance service and supplies, Army, \$5,434.78.

For National Guard, \$304.75.

For travel of the Army, \$378.45.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$26.25.

For Army transportation, \$125.59.

For pay of the Army, \$3,543.20.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$273.68.

For expenses, camps of instruction, and so forth, National Guard, \$150.

For Signal Service of the Army, \$24.16.

For travel, military and civil personnel, War Department, \$3.89.

For seacoast defenses, \$3.72.

For Organized Reserves, \$1,174.21.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$221.35.

For barracks and quarters, Army, \$40.95.

For regular supplies of the Army, \$43.10.

For armament of fortifications, \$15.52.

For replacing medical supplies, \$34.05.

For horses, draft and pack animals, \$144.50.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act March 31, 1933), \$140.74.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 19, 1934), \$2.15.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$309.54.

For emergency conservation fund (transfer to War, Act February 9, 1937), \$246.50.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$15,174.77.

For national industrial recovery, War, ordnance, \$36.11.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For city delivery carriers, \$126.78.

For clerks, first- and second-class post offices, \$36.75.

For contract air-mail service, \$30,097.28.

For foreign mail transportation, \$135.32.

For freight, express, or motor transportation of equipment, and so forth, 81 cents.

For furniture, carpets, and safes for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$6.50.

For indemnities, domestic mail, \$157.86.

For miscellaneous items, first- and second-class post offices, \$8.93.

For operating force for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$89.

For operating supplies for public buildings, Post Office Department, \$1,097.08.

For rent, light, and fuel, \$1,175.

For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$109.07.

For Rural Delivery Service, \$991.87.

For special delivery fees, \$32.33.

For transportation of equipment and supplies, \$49.97.

For vehicle service, \$30.29.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (a), \$971,434.40, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

(b) For the payment of the following claims, certified to be due by the General Accounting Office under appropriations the balances of which have been carried to the surplus fund under the provisions of section 5 of the Act of June 20, 1874 (31 U. S. C. 713), and under appropriations heretofore treated as permanent, being for the service of the fiscal year 1939 and prior years, unless otherwise stated, and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (5 U. S. C. 266), as fully set forth in Senate Document Numbered 224, Seventy-seventh Congress, there is appropriated as follows:

Independent Offices: For Interstate Commerce Commission, \$5.

For pay of personnel and maintenance of hospitals, Public Health Service, \$4.33.

For general administrative expenses, Public Buildings Branch, Procurement Division, \$29.75.

For repair, preservation, and equipment, public buildings, Procurement Division, \$7.80.

For salaries and expenses, Veterans' Administration, \$27.62.

Department of Agriculture: For control of emergency outbreaks of insect pests and plant diseases, \$231.

For salaries and expenses, Extension Service, \$1.49.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation), \$344.12.

For exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities, Department of Agriculture (transfer to Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, Act of June 28, 1937), \$154.85.

For retirement of cotton pool participation trust certificates, Department of Agriculture, \$14.13.

For development of water facilities, arid and semiarid areas, Department of Agriculture, \$3.50.

For conservation and use of agricultural land resources, Department of Agriculture, \$167.91.

For salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service, \$21.73.

For National Industrial Recovery, Interior, soil-erosion prevention (transfer to Agriculture), \$45.50.

For loans and relief in stricken agricultural areas (transfer to Farm Credit Administration), \$37.

Department of Commerce: For establishment of air-navigation facilities, Civil Aeronautics Authority, \$513.80.

Department of the Interior: For industry among Indians, \$4.59.

Department of Justice: For miscellaneous expenses, United States Courts, \$12.27.

For salaries and expenses, Federal Bureau of Investigation, \$30.82.

Department of Labor: For salaries and expenses, Division of Labor Standards, Department of Labor, \$23.27.

Navy Department: For aviation, Navy, \$371.76.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, Bureau of Ordnance, \$9,843.82.

For pay, subsistence, and transportation, Navy, \$37.27.

For pay and allowances, Coast Guard, \$23.52.

Treasury Department: For salaries and expenses, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, \$976.14.

War Department: For general appropriations, Quartermaster Corps, \$9.90.

For Air Corps, Army, \$55.75.

For Army transportation, \$27.05.

For barracks and quarters, Army, \$22.27.

For National Guard, \$4.79.

For Organized Reserves, \$34.12.

For pay, and so forth, of the Army, \$106.

For pay of the Army, \$11.55.

For Reserve Officers' Training Corps, \$1.72.

For replacing clothing and equipage, \$18,427.84.

For clothing and equipage, Army, \$10,167.04.

For Civilian Conservation Corps (transfer to War), \$9,381.45.

For emergency conservation work (transfer to War, Act June 22, 1936), \$3.60.

Post Office Department—Postal Service (out of the postal revenues): For rent, light, fuel, and water, \$240.

Total, audited claims, section 204 (b), \$51,426.07, together with such additional sum due to increases in rates of exchange as may be necessary to pay claims in the foreign currency and interest as specified in certain of the settlements of the General Accounting Office.

SEC. 205. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office pursuant to the Act entitled "An Act for the relief of officers and soldiers of the volunteer service of the United States mustered into service for the War with Spain, and who were held in service in the Philippine Islands after the ratification of the treaty of peace, April 11, 1899", approved May 2, 1940 (Public Act Numbered 505, Seventy-sixth Congress), and which have been certified to Congress under section 2 of the Act of July 7, 1884 (U. S. C., title 5, sec. 266), under the War Department in Senate Document

Numbered 222 and House Document Numbered 783 of the Seventy-seventh Congress, \$31,848.49.

SEC. 206. For the payment of claims allowed by the General Accounting Office under the Act of March 3, 1885, for the destruction of private property and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 782, under the War Department, \$124.54.

SEC. 207. For payment of the claim allowed by the General Accounting Office for interest on amounts withheld by the Comptroller General of the United States on account of claims under the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1875, as amended by section 13 of the Act of March 3, 1933 (31 U. S. C. 227), certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in House Document Numbered 785, under the Veterans' Administration, \$15.49.

SEC. 208. For payment of interest on claim of the State of Vermont for \$7,322.48, settled by the Comptroller General in accordance with Public Law 199, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved July 30, 1941, and which has been certified to the Seventy-seventh Congress in Senate Document Numbered 223, \$232.31.

TITLE III—GENERAL PROVISIONS

SEC. 301. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to pay the salary or wages of any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided*, That for the purposes hereof an affidavit shall be considered prima facie evidence that the person making the affidavit does not advocate, and is not a member of an organization that advocates the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence: *Provided further*, That any person who advocates, or who is a member of an organization that advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence and accepts employment the salary or wages for which are paid from any appropriation in this Act shall be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both: *Provided further*, That the above penalty clause shall be in addition to, and not in substitution for, any other provisions of existing law.

SEC. 302. No part of any appropriation contained in this Act or authorized hereby to be expended (except as otherwise provided for herein) shall be used to pay the compensation of any officer or employee of the Government of the United States, whose post of duty is in continental United States unless such person is a citizen of the United States, or a person in the service of the United States on the date of the approval of this Act who being eligible for citizenship had theretofore filed a declaration of intention to become a citizen or who owes allegiance to the United States. This section shall not apply to citizens of the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

SEC. 303. In any case where an office or bureau of the Government, or a part thereof, is transferred during the fiscal years 1942 or 1943 from the District of Columbia, the appropriation for such office or bureau for such fiscal years for personal services in the District of

Columbia shall be available for personal services outside the District of Columbia.

SEC. 304. The appropriations and authority with respect to appropriations contained herein for the fiscal year 1943 shall be available from and including July 1, 1942, for the purposes respectively provided in such appropriations and authority. All obligations incurred during the period between June 30, 1942, and the date of the enactment of this Act in anticipation of such appropriations and authority are hereby ratified and confirmed if in accordance with the terms thereof.

SEC. 305. This Act may be cited as the "Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1942".

Approved, July 2, 1942.



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